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MIDSUMMER NUMBER.

L. XLVI.

NO. 2.

STATIONERY AND CORRESPONDENCE, BY MRS. ROGER A. PRYOR, IN THIS NUMBER.

ART NEEDLEWORK (EMPLOYMENTS SERIES), BY EMMA HAYWOOD, IN THIS NUMBER.

THE Delineator

A JOURNAL
of
FASHION
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The Delineator for August.

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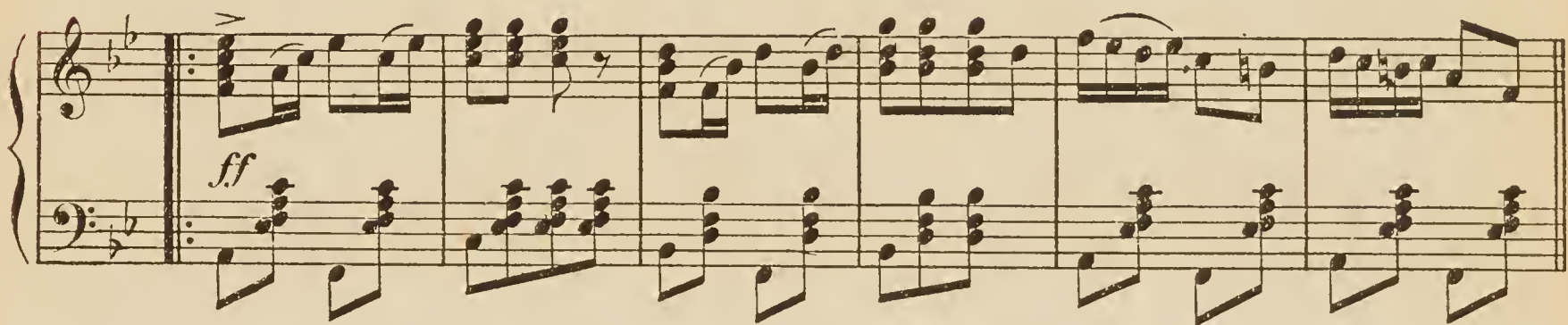
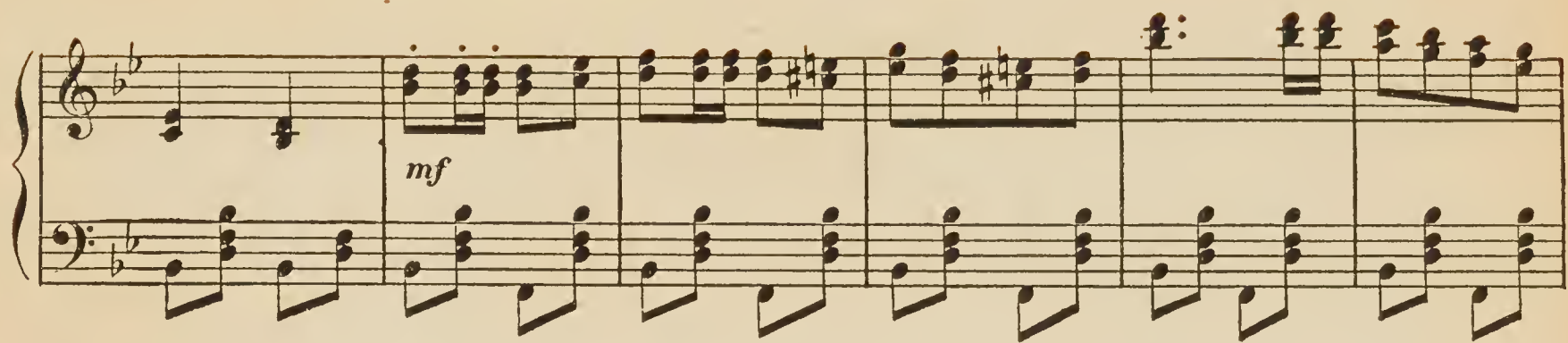
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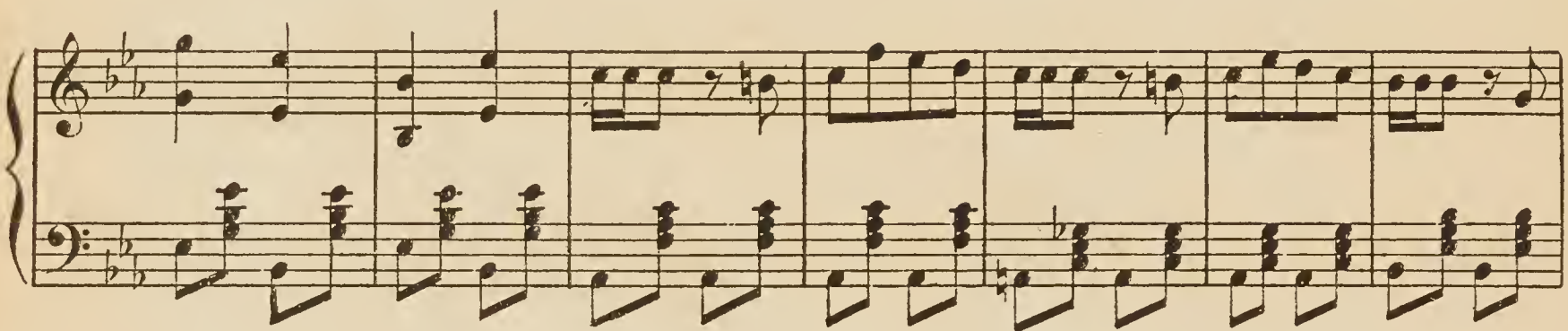
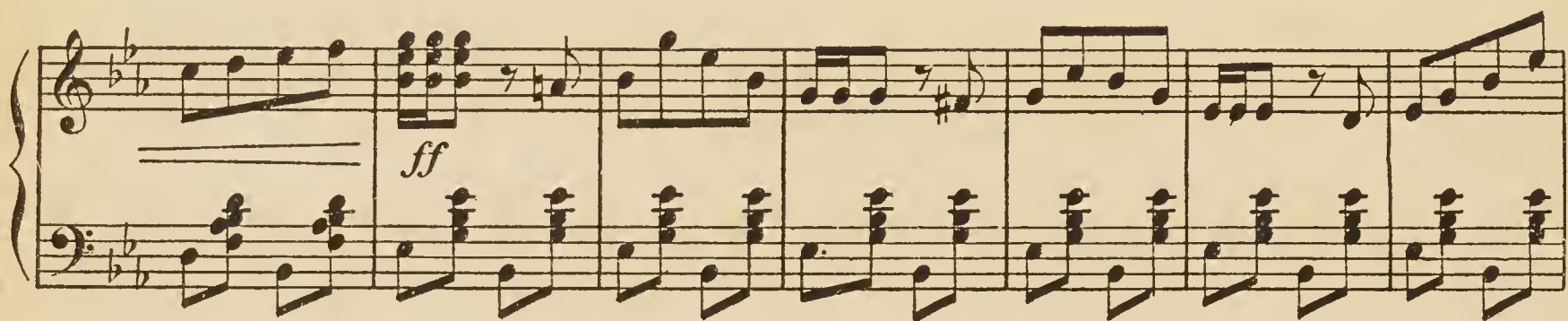
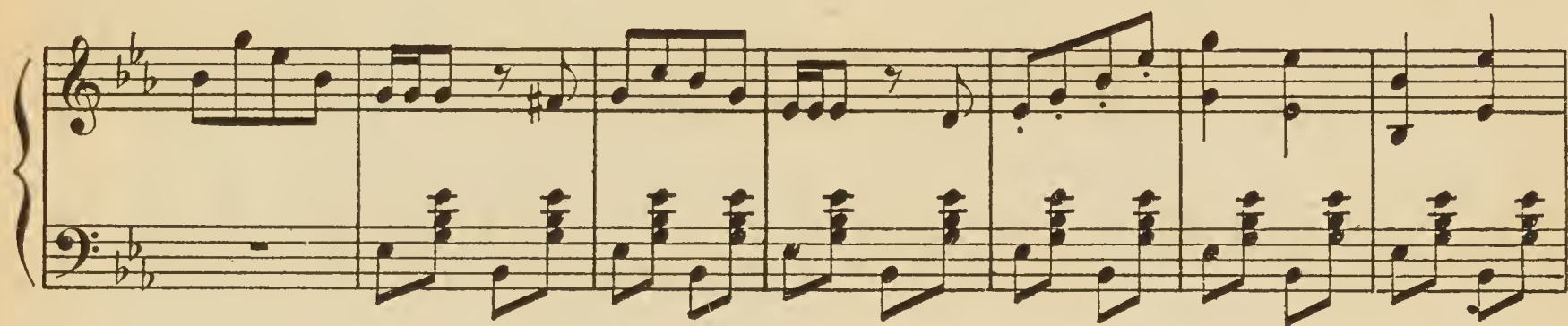
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SMALL PLATES OF
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(Edicion Cosmopolitana)

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(Cosmopolitische Ausgabe)

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(For Description see Pages 152 and 153.)



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THEY ARE USED BY FAT PHYSICIANS AND PRESCRIBED BY ALL PHYSICIANS.
THEY REDUCE FAT A POUND A DAY AND MAKE PEOPLE HEALTHY.

No Purging!

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No Danger!

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Fat is a disease to be treated by remedies peculiar to itself. The only sure and safe treatment consists in the use of Dr. Edison's Obesity Pills, Fruit Salt, Reducing Compound and Bands. These remedies are pleasant and harmless, and may be taken without inconvenience or loss of time. They cause the fat to be absorbed and utilized in strength and circulatory reanimation. Dr. Edison's Pills and Salt regulate the bowels, the stomach, the kidneys and the heart, and cure and prevent all summer complaints. These remedies take off a pound of surplus fat a day and make sick folks well.



Coraline Lester Parmalee, one of the most charming women in Chicago society, has spent much time abroad, and her "Social Talks on Foreign Society and Foreign Courts" have become popular. She came of a race of fat people. "The day came at length," she writes, "when my old symmetrical lines were gone. I had liver and kidney trouble and my physician prescribed Dr. Edison's Obesity Pills and Salt, which soon made me feel stronger. My most alarming symptoms disappeared within two weeks. Three bottles of the Pills and two of the Salt reduced my flesh 24 pounds. I lost 63 pounds of surplus fat and gained strength, vitality and a lovely clear skin."

Florence Evelyn Merry, the popular lecturer on subjects of interest to women, and author of the widely read book, "Two Girls at the Fair," in a recent letter to Loring & Co., from the Great Northern, Chicago, states that she had been gaining flesh rapidly for five years until September, 1894, when she began using Dr. Edison's Treatment for Obesity. "From Sept. 2 to Dec. 20, during which time I took Dr. Edison's Obesity Pills and Fruit Salt with the prescribed frequency and regularity, I was reduced in flesh 54 pounds, and was entirely cured of dyspepsia of long standing. At the same time my complexion was rendered clear and more beautiful than it had ever been."

Dr. Stillman, a well known North Side (Chicago) physician, says: "I was brought down from 219 to 176 by Dr. Edison's Obesity Pills and Salt in 51 days."

I use them in my practice. This treatment is popular with the medical profession because it permanently cures obesity, is convenient, in the way of expense, is within the reach of the poor, and is not harmful or unpleasant."

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Dr. Edison established the truth that obesity is a disease to be treated with remedies peculiar to itself. After the successful introduction of obesity remedies in another form, he originated DR. EDISON'S OBESITY REDUCING COMPOUND, the most powerful single remedy for obesity ever devised, of purely vegetable elements and perfectly harmless, which may be taken alone or in connection with DR. EDISON'S OBESITY PILLS and FRUIT SALT or both. People have peculiar preferences in medicine. Some object to remedies containing mineral constituents, some to pills of any kind. Others use mineral remedies, and like them in the form of pellets and effervescent drinks, and such, if too fat, take DR. EDISON'S OBESITY PILLS and FRUIT SALT. Fat folks who want vegetable remedies in liquid form welcomed DR. EDISON'S OBESITY REDUCING COMPOUND and testify to the rapid and agreeable manner in which it took off their surplus flesh and left them thin and healthy.

Mrs. Jennie Higginbotham Gage, Lake Shore Drive, Chicago, writes: "Dr. Edison's Obesity Reducing Compound reduced my flesh 39 pounds in 42 days."

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HOW THE COMPOUND CURES.

DR. EDISON'S OBESITY REDUCING COMPOUND, by eliminating the starch from food in process of digestion and acting on the oily tissues, attacks fat directly. The fat is absorbed in blood, muscle and strength. By its simple, natural and sure action on the excretory organs the COMPOUND depletes the adipose tissue. While it prevents morbid appetite, it acts beneficially on the digestive organs, and by correcting the catarrhal condition of the alimentary tract cures the indigestion and dyspepsia which augment the accumulation of fat. The average loss of fat while the reducing process goes on is a pound a day more or less.

"DR. EDISON'S OBESITY REDUCING COMPOUND, in reducing fat by removing their causes incidentally cures constipation, stomach troubles, biliousness, liver disorders, diseases of the blood and kidneys, and catarrhal affections, for it could not cure obesity and leave the causes of such ailments in the system."—Dr. Henry H. Turner, Chicago.

"DR. EDISON'S OBESITY REDUCING COMPOUND, not a proprietary medicine, constitutes a combination of remedies absolute in its power to check and reduce obesity. There have been so-called remedies for obesity, which, going in the face of nature, have been harmful to many. Dr. Edison's treatment assists nature in her own natural curative processes. It gives strength and vitality while it takes off flesh."—The Medical Age, Chicago.

"DR. EDISON'S REDUCING COMPOUND OR HIS OBESITY PILLS AND SALT will reduce a FLESHY NECK, BUST OR FACE, or FAT SHOULDERS OR HIPS without any reduction where there is no surplus fat. When the face and neck or other portions of the body are reduced, the causes which have distended the skin are removed and THE SKIN CONTRACTS TO ITS NORMAL TENSION and gracefully covers the parts WITHOUT WRINKLES or other evidences of former enlargement."—Mrs. Lucy Stone Menard, in Woman's World.

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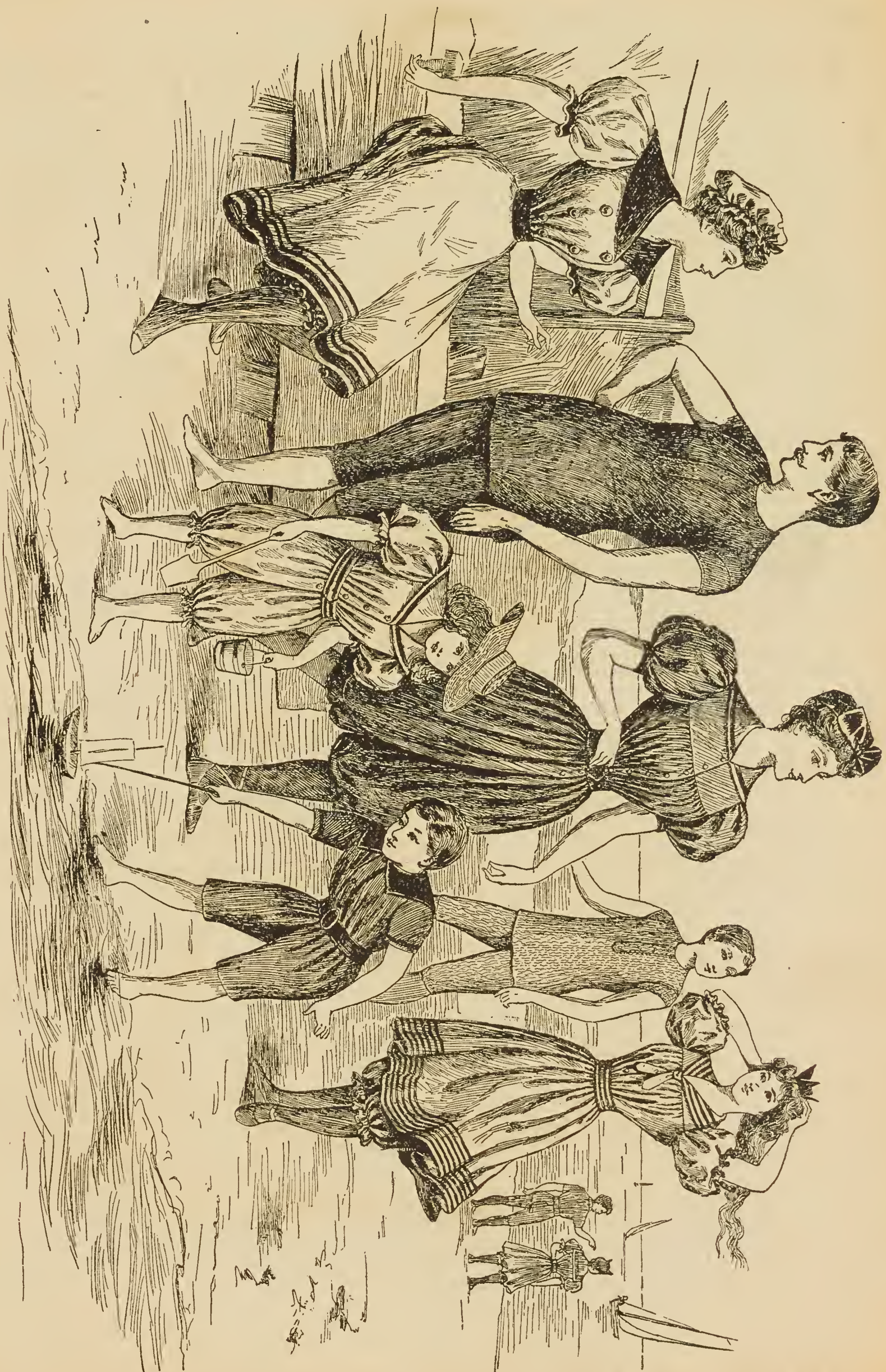


FIGURE No. 1.

FIGURE No. 2.

FIGURE No. 3.

FIGURE No. 4.

FIGURE No. 5.

FIGURE No. 6.

FIGURE No. 7.

FIGURE No. 8.

FIGURE No. 9.

BATHING AND BATHING COSTUMES.

(For Descriptions of these Styles see Article elsewhere in this magazine.)



FIGURE NO. 176 P.—LADIES' AFTERNOON COSTUME.—This illustrates Pattern No. 7808 (copyright), price 1s. 8d. or 40 cents.

(For Description see Page 126.)

The FASHIONABLE CREATOR

VOL. XLVI.

August, 1895.

No. 2.

Fashions of To-Day.

Skirts should be perfectly smooth around the hips.

Godets are gradually evolving into box and side plaits, but gentle undulations are still seen at the sides of skirts.

Thenewskirts are made with four, five and six gores.

A recently devised cycling skirt is circular and ample enough to be worn with comfort.

The basque-waist with surplice fronts is coming into vogue again with some additions.

A fichu collar contributes a quaint effect to a surplice blouse.

A low-necked over-blouse lends grace and charm to a basque-waist.

The slashed over-front which enters into the construction of another basque-waist suggests a sixteenth century fashion.

In a very stylish basque-waist a plaited back is associated with a pouch front that droops from a yoke.

A turn-down or a standing collar is equally adaptable to a shirt-waist made with a pointed yoke.

Attractive features of a smart Norfolk jacket, in which the plaits are applied, are a pointed yoke and a notched lapel-collar.

Two under-arm gores in a moderately full, slightly pointed basque render it an appropriate style for stout figures.

Slight ripples in the skirt of a short jaunty jacket heighten the smoothness of its appearance.

The masculine suggestion of the low-cut waistcoat does not



FIGURE NO. 177 P.



FIGURE NO. 178 P.

FIGURES NOS. 177 P AND 178 P.—These two figures illustrate the same Patterns—Ladies' Ripple Cape No. 7796 (copyright), price 1s. or 25 cents; and Basque-Waist No. 7790 (copyright), price 1s. 3d. or 30 cents.

(For Descriptions see Page 126.)

lessen its popularity with the up-to-date woman.

A stole sailor-collar enhances the attractiveness of a short ripple cape.

The stole sailor-cape is a charming innovation.

Sailor collars with broad or pointed ends are admissible on basques or jackets.

Yoke and pointed collars are appropriate for plain bodices.

The pose of the bishop sleeve is correct whether or not it be mounted on a fitted lining.

The Empire puff sleeve is exceptionally becoming to narrow shoulders.

Most styles of evening bodices admit of short Empire puff sleeves.

Bourgeois loops hold their own in the popular gigot sleeves.

A smart yet simple fashion is represented in a costume having a short pointed basque with a shawl or notched collar and a skirt with godets.

In a neat work dress the skirt is straight and moderately full and the bodice has bishop sleeves and a Byron or standing collar.

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FIGURE No. 176 P.—
LADIES' AFTERNOON
COSTUME.

(For Illustration see
Page 124.)

FIGURE No. 176 P.—This illustrates a Ladies' costume. The pattern, which is No. 7808 and costs 1s. 8d. or 40 cents, is in thirteen sizes for ladies from twenty-eight to forty-six inches, bust measure, and may be seen again on page 137 of this number of THE DELINEATOR.

White yachting flannel is here stylishly combined with striped all-over embroidery and embroidered edging, and a dainty touch of color is given by blue-and-white checked trimming bands, which are used for a tie and belt, as well as for trimming the skirt. The full fronts of the waist close at the center over the fitted lining, and the fulness is drawn well to the center by gathers at the top and at the waist-line and droops slightly in blouse fashion. The seamless back has slight fulness at the waist-line that is drawn in gathers at the center, and it is separated from the fronts by under-arm gores. The sailor collar is made of the all-over embroidery, which is in a pattern resembling joined rows of insertion; it is finished with a frill of embroidered edging and falls deep and square at the back, its tab ends terminating below the bust. The standing collar is finished with a row of stitching close to its edges and its ends are bent in Piccadilly style. The tie is arranged in a four-in-hand knot. The huge puff sleeves are in elbow length, with deep frills of embroidered edging that are narrowest at the inside of the arm, the frills being headed with ribbon bowed gracefully at the elbow. The belt is fastened with a fancy silver buckle.

The four-gored skirt is gathered slightly at the top of the front and sides and compactly across the top of its straight back. It falls in rolling folds at the back and in stylish flutes below the hips. Two rows of the trimming band decorate the skirt attractively.



FIGURE No. 179 P.—LADIES' PROMENADE TOILETTE.—This consists of Ladies' Basque No. 7809 (copyright), price 1s. or 25 cents; and Five-Gored Skirt No. 7775 (copyright), price 1s. 3d. or 30 cents.

(For Description see Page 127.)

The costume will be appropriate for serge, French coaching twill, tricotine and any of the varieties of crêpon, as well as for numerous wash goods; and braid, velvet or satin ribbon or bands of passementerie or lace may be used as decoration.

The butter-colored straw hat is trimmed with lace, feathers, ribbon and a fancy buckle.

FIGURES Nos. 177 P AND
178 P.—LADIES'
RIPPLE CAPE, WITH
STOLE SAILOR-
COLLAR.

(For Illustrations see
Page 125.)

FIGURES Nos. 177 P AND 178 P.—These two figures illustrate a Ladies' cape. The pattern, which is No. 7796 and costs 1s. or 25 cents, is in ten sizes for ladies from twenty-eight to forty-six inches, bust measure, and is shown again on page 141 of this magazine.

The cape is remarkable for its elegance and a certain youthful appearance that is pleasing to all women. In the back view of the cape presented at figure No. 177 P the material is gray faced cloth; three rows of narrow ribbon follow the lower edge of the cape and rosettes of wider ribbon are tacked at intervals along the lower edge of the stole sailor-collar. A full ruche of ribbon surrounds the standing collar and gives the desirable full finish at the neck.

The large front view, figure No. 178 P, shows the cape made of velvet. The stole sailor-collar gives the cape a decidedly striking appearance. Its lower outline, which is straight at the front and back and curves over the shoulders, is defined by a full silk ruche. The cape is smooth at the top and ripples prettily below. It is enriched by a deep embroidery design in which spangles are artistically mingled with silk. A

wide full ruche covers the standing collar, the ends of this ruche being hidden by bunches of small flowers from which depend ribbons that may be used to secure the cape. The basque-waist worn

with this cape is fully described on page 146 of this magazine. It is No. 7790, price 1s. 3d. or 30 cents.

The Dutch bonnet is trimmed with flowers, jet ornaments and the usual broad disposal of ribbon.

Although moiré, satin and velvet are much admired for dressy capes, cloth of fine quality is often used, with quite as pleasing though less pretentious results. Spangled lace, silk or feather ruching and lace edging are stylish trimmings.

FIGURE No. 179 P.—
LADIES' PROM-
ENADE TOILETTE.

(For Illustration see
Page 126.)

FIGURE No. 179 P.—This consists of a Ladies' basque and five-gored skirt. The basque pattern, which is No. 7809 and costs 1s. or 25 cents, is in thirteen sizes for ladies from twenty-eight to forty-six inches, bust measure, and may be seen again on page 143. The skirt pattern, which is No. 7775 and costs 1s. 3d. or 30 cents, is in ten sizes for ladies from twenty to thirty-eight inches, waist measure, and is also pictured on page 151.

This serviceable and refined toilette for promenading, travelling, etc., is here shown made of novelty wool suiting having a roughly marked surface, the color medley being in neutral tints and the weave without perceptible design. The stylish basque may be made with a shawl collar or a notched collar, the former being here pictured. The fitting of the basque is accomplished by double bust darts and the usual seams.

The center seam terminates at the top of coat-laps, which with coat-plaits at the side-back seams and slight ripples over the hips, render the basque exceedingly stylish. The length of the



FIGURE No. 180 P.—LADIES' MIDSUMMER TOILETTE.—This consists of Ladies' Basque-Waist No. 7766 (copyright), price 1s. 3d. or 30 cents; and Skirt No. 7772 (copyright), price 1s. 3d. or 30 cents.

(For Description see this Page.)

basque brings it to a little below the hips. The closing is made at the center with buttons and button-holes. A linen chemisette with a high turn-down collar and satin bow is worn instead of the removable chemisette of the original basque. The leg-o'-mutton sleeves are shaped by inside and outside seams and have the broad, full effect above the elbow and the close fit below now popular.

The five-gored skirt has a very wide front-gore fitted by darts at the top; its side-gores are narrow at the top and shaped to fit smoothly without darts, while the two back-gores are arranged in two backward-turning plaits at each side of the center seam. It is of fashionable width and ripples at the sides. The flare at the bottom may be made firm by a stiff interlining, if desired.

The smartest and most favored suits for street wear are made in this manner of serge, tweed, cheviot and novel mixtures, the fancy chemisette relieving it from too great severity.

The hat, a modified sailor shape, is trimmed tastefully with ribbon.

FIGURE No. 180 P.—
LADIES'
MIDSUMMER TOI-
LETTE.

(For Illustration see
this Page.)

FIGURE No. 180 P.—This consists of a Ladies' basque-waist and skirt. The skirt pattern, which is No. 7772 and costs 1s. 3d. or 30 cents, is in nine sizes for ladies from twenty to thirty-six inches, waist measure, and is again shown on page 153. The

basque-waist pattern, which is No. 7766 and costs 1s. 3d. or 30 cents, is in thirteen sizes for ladies from twenty-eight to forty-six inches, bust measure, and is differently depicted on page 145.

This toilette is in harmony with the season and illustrates an admirable combination of apple-green silk, black velvet and grenadine figured with crescent shaped eyelets and velvet discs. The basque-waist is of green silk, with an over-front of black velvet decorated with green spangled trimming, and a round yoke that is all-over embroidered with emerald *paillettes*. The blouse front is visible through the slashes of the spangled-edged over-front of velvet, which extends to the lower edge of the yoke and meets a Bertha sailor-collar of the velvet on the shoulders, the over front being pointed in front of the shoulders. The seamless back is arranged in two backward-turning plaits at each side of the center, the plaits flaring prettily above the waist-line, and under-arm gores give a smooth appearance at the sides. A well fitted lining renders the waist trim. The waist is closed along the left shoulder and under-arm seams. The standing collar is all-over embroidered with *paillettes* to match the yoke, and a small bunch of fine blossoms fastened to it at each side gives the finishing touch. The novel one-seam leg-of-mutton sleeves have two-seamed bournouses at the top between gathers and are stylishly close on the forearm. A twist of silk follows the lower edge of the waist and is finished with a bow at the back.

The skirt is made of the grenadine over the light-green silk. It has five gores, and though smooth at the top in front and at the sides, breaks into pronounced ripples below the hips. At the back it is formed in two box-plaits that widen gradually toward the foot. It is a matter of personal preference whether a stiff interlining is used or not. Black velvet ribbon of moderate width

falls in three long streamers over the skirt at each side of the front. Charming combinations of chiffon and silk, lace and silk or velvet, satin and *mouseline de soie* may be developed in this manner. Less elaborate toilettes will be made of crépon, Fayette and novelty suitings that show gay color blendings. The garniture will accord or contrast with the material.

The large straw hat is stylishly trimmed with ribbon, flowers and velvet folds.



FIGURE NO. 181 P.—LADIES' CYCLING TOILETTE.—This consists of Ladies' Basque No. 7807 (copyright), price 1s. 3d. or 30 cents; Circular Cycling Skirt No. 7786 (copyright), price 1s. or 25 cents; and Legging No. 4794 (copyright), price 7d. or 15 cents.

(For Description see this Page.)

FIGURE NO. 181 P.—LADIES' CYCLING TOILETTE.

(For Illustration see this Page.)

FIGURE NO. 181 P.—This consists of a Ladies' basque, circular cycling skirt and legging. The basque pattern, which is No. 7807 and costs 1s. 3d. or 30 cents, is in thirteen sizes for ladies from twenty-eight to forty-six inches, bust measure, and may be seen otherwise developed in two views on page 142 of this issue. The skirt pattern, which is No. 7786 and costs 1s. or 25 cents, is in nine sizes for ladies from twenty to thirty-six inches, waist measure, and is differently pictured on page 150. The legging pattern, which is No. 4794 and costs 7d. or 15 cents, is in five sizes from two to six inches, shoe numbers, or from thirteen to seventeen inches, calf measure, and may be seen again on its accompanying label.

The requirements of the woman who enjoys the outdoor sports of the day, particularly bicycling, have been well considered in the planning of this toilette, which is here shown made of dark-brown serge and finished with machine-stitching. The Norfolk basque

has a deep, pointed yoke and plaits laid on. It extends well below the hips and is trimly fitted by double bust darts and the



FIGURE NO. 182 P.—LADIES' SURPLICE BASQUE-WAIST.—This illustrates Pattern No. 7792 (copyright), price 1s. 3d. or 30 cents.
(For Description see this Page.)

usual seams. The closing is made at the center of the front with button-holes and buttons. The fronts are reversed above the bust to form pointed lapels that meet the rolling collar in notches, and between the lapels is revealed a stylish linen chemisette and four-in-hand scarf, the chemisette being made with a Piccadilly collar. The yoke is stitched along the lower edge, and below it is a plait stitched upon each front. Three similar plaits are applied on the back, and all the plaits are narrowest at the waist-line to give a tapering effect to the figure. The one-seam leg-o'-mutton sleeves are amply full at the top and comfortably close on the forearm. A cuff is outlined with a row of machine-stitching and two buttons are placed at the back of the wrist. A tan leather belt with fancy buckle is fastened in front.

The circular skirt shown with the basque is skilfully shaped to fit the form snugly all round at the top and to fall in ample, flute-like folds that insure both freedom and grace. The bias back edges of the skirt are joined in a center seam all the way to the top and a placket opening is finished at each side of the front. The top of the skirt is sewed smoothly to a band between the plaits and to a belt the rest of the way, and the lower edge is finished with a hemfacing machine-stitched to position. Tights will usually be worn with this skirt.

Leggings matching the skirt are worn and are shaped to fit perfectly over the shoe, about the ankle and at the calf of the leg by a well curved seam at the center of the front

and back. A leather strap passes under the foot in front of the heel and is fastened to the outside with a buckle. The leggings are closed with small flat buttons and button-holes.

The newest cycling suits are of Pluette, tweed, mixtures or coarse serge, and frequently a stylish decoration of leather is added, with good effect. Leather bands may outline the yoke and wrists and adorn the lower edge of the skirt, and a pretty touch of color may be given by the chemisette, which may be of pure white or of a delicate shade of blue, pink or rose.

The sailor hat is banded with velvet ribbon and has upright loops at the left side.

FIGURE NO. 182 P.—LADIES' SURPLICE BASQUE-WAIST.
(For Illustration see this Page.)

FIGURE NO. 182 P.—This illustrates a Ladies' waist. The pattern, which is No. 7792 and costs 1s. 3d. or 30 cents, is in fourteen sizes for ladies from twenty-eight to forty-eight inches, bust measure, and may be seen again on page 145 of this magazine.

The wide variations in the styles for separate waists tend to perpetuate their popularity; no two are alike and all possess attractive features. Yellow striped plissé silk, white lace and leaf-green silk are combined in the waist



FIGURE NO. 183 P.—LADIES' BASQUE-WAIST.—This illustrates Pattern No. 7790 (copyright), price 1s. 3d. or 30 cents.
(For Description see Page 130.)

here shown, which is becoming to slight or but moderately full figures. The surplice fronts lap widely in the regular way below

the bust and separate above over a plastron of lace, which is visible in V outline. They are gathered at the shoulder edges and laid in plaits at the bottom, the fulness arranging itself in graceful folds. The waist is made with a well fitted lining that is closed at the center of the front. The back is smooth at the top, with closely lapped plaits flaring upward from the waist-line; and the waist is encircled by a silk belt prettily bowed at the left side. The standing collar is covered with a wrinkled stock that is shirred to form a loop-bow at the front and back. The one-seam leg-o'-mutton sleeves fit the forearm closely and above the elbow they spread in great puffs.

To wear with various skirts handsome and inexpensive silks are the usual selections for such waists, though thin materials that are washable and light-weight woollens are also used.

The fancy straw hat is prettily trimmed with field flowers.

FIGURE No. 183 P.—
LADIES' BASQUE-
WAIST.

(For Illustration see
Page 129.)

FIGURE No. 183 P.—This illustrates a Ladies' waist. The pattern, which is No. 7790 and costs 1s. 3d. or 30 cents, is in thirteen sizes for ladies from twenty-eight to forty-six inches, bust measure, and may be seen in two views on page 146 of this magazine.

This stylish basque-waist adds another to the long list of fancy waists suitable to wear with various skirts.

Bluet taffeta was chosen for its present development and ribbon and lace insertion provide attractive decoration. The full fronts droop slightly in French fashion below a square yoke,



FIGURE No. 184 P.—LADIES' TAILOR-MADE COSTUME.—This illustrates Pattern No. 7777 (copyright), price 1s. 8d. or 40 cents.
(For Description see this Page.)

and are separated by under-arm gores from the seamless back, which is laid in two backward-turning plaits at each side of the center, the plaits flaring toward the shoulders. A well fitted lining precludes the slightest suggestion of a *négligé* effect, and bouffant puff sleeves give the breadth sanctioned by Fashion. The sleeves are in three-quarter length and are trimmed below the puffs with two bands of ribbon-threaded lace insertion. Three upright bands of the ribbon-run insertion adorn the yoke and meet the tops of three similar rows on the front, the rows on the front terminating in three loops below a wrinkled ribbon that follows the lower edge of the waist. The standing collar is overlaid with a wrinkled stock of ribbon that is bowed at the back.

The materials of which waists of this kind may be appropriately made are legion. Silks in great varieties, very pretty designs and inexpensive qualities are shown, and novelties are chiffon-faced crépon and new mixtures of silk-and-wool, not to mention the superabundant thin materials. Embroidery, ribbon and lace are standard garnitures for waists of this kind.

The black lace bonnet has gauzy, outspread wings of lace, an aigrette and a pretty jet ornament.

FIGURE No. 184 P.—
LADIES' TAILOR-
MADE COSTUME.

(For Illustration see
this Page.)

FIGURE No. 184 P.—This illustrates a Ladies' costume. The pattern,

which is No. 7777 and costs 1s. 8d. or 40 cents, is in fifteen sizes for ladies from twenty-eight to forty-eight inches, bust measure, and may be seen again on page 138 of this magazine.

For this stylish tailor-made costume a pretty Scotch cheviot of irregular weave was here chosen. The close adjustment of the basque, which reveals the lines and curves of the figure gracefully, is due to the double bust darts, under-arm and side-back gores and a curving center seam. The closing is made at the center of the front with button-holes and buttons. The pattern provides a removable chemisette and a shawl or notched collar. The notched collar is here shown and a linen chemisette, and a neat band-bow are worn. The broad-shouldered effect sanctioned by Fashion is given by the mutton-leg sleeves, which are bouffant above the elbow and shaped by inside and outside seams. All the edges of the basque are bound with worsted braid, that at the wrist edges being continued for a short distance on the sleeve just back of three buttons placed at the back of the wrist. The lower outline of the basque, which presents a point at the center of the front and back and a graceful curve over the hips, is stylish and becoming.

The six-gored skirt fits the figure closely at the front and sides without darts and is skillfully shaped to produce slight ripples below the hips. The three back-gores are arranged in box-plaits to form three godets that may be stiffened with crinoline, hair-cloth, etc., if desired.

The costume will look well in all seasonable dress goods, but is especially commended for serge, cheviot and the great variety of all-wool or silk-and-wool novelty goods. It is altogether a matter of individual taste whether or not a stiff interlining is used in the skirt. Machine-stitching is a popular finish for a

tailor-made suit, and braid binding is also stylish.

The butter-colored sailor-hat is trimmed with velvet ribbon and flowers.



FIGURE NO. 185 P.—LADIES' TOILETTE.—This consists of Ladies' Surplice Blouse-Waist No. 7773 (copyright), price 1s. or 25 cents; and Five-Gored Skirt No. 7772 (copyright), price 1s. 3d. or 30 cents.

(For Description see this Page.)

FIGURE NO. 185 P.—
LADIES' TOI-
LETTE.

(For Illustration see
this Page.)

FIGURE NO. 185 P.—This consists of a Ladies' surplice blouse-waist and a five-gored skirt. The waist pattern, which is No. 7773 and costs 1s. or 25 cents, is in ten sizes for ladies from twenty-eight to forty-six inches, bust measure, and may be seen in three views on page 147 of this magazine. The skirt pattern, which is No. 7772 and costs 1s. 3d. or 30 cents, is in nine sizes for ladies from twenty to thirty-six inches, waist measure, and may be observed differently developed on page 153.

The beauty of simplicity is admirably illustrated in this toilette, which combines a skirt of fine dark-blue serge with a light-blue figured batiste waist decorated with lace insertion, lace edging and ribbon. The waist is shaped with only shoulder and under-arm seams and is made with lining fronts extending, but a little below the bust, and a correspondingly short seamless lining-back. The surplice fronts are gathered at the shoulder edges and plaited at the lower edges and are crossed in regular surplice or fichu fashion. The seamless back has becoming fulness collected in gathers at the neck and in plaits at the waist-line. The fichu sailor-collar is perfectly

smooth, except at its ends, which are narrowed by a plait; it is lapped with the fronts and edged with a lace frill below a band of insertion, and ribbon bows are placed in each corner above

the bust. The Paquin sleeves are very full at the top and moderately so at the wrists, where they are completed by stylish rolling cuffs that are overlaid with insertion and edged with narrow lace.

The five-gored skirt is shaped to form ripples at the sides below the hips and is arranged in two box-plaits at the back. A folded belt of the waist material is becomingly worn and from it at each side of the front depends a ribbon band that begins and ends with a rosette bow.

The surplice blouse-waist is very becoming to young ladies and young matrons, and for an afternoon at home where simplicity rather than elaborateness of dress is desired this mode will be satisfactory made in inexpensive silk, crépon, vailing, cashmere or any of the light organdies or dimities. The skirt may be of silk, satin, serge or novelty goods.

FIGURE NO. 186 P.—LADIES' STOLE SAILOR-CAPE.

(For Illustration see this Page.)

FIGURE NO. 186 P.—This illustrates a Ladies' cape. The pattern, which is No. 7798 and costs 10d. or 20 cents, is in ten sizes for ladies from twenty-eight to forty-six inches, bust measure, and may be seen again on page 141 of this magazine.

The cape is a pretty novelty that will be largely favored, and it is here shown made of velvet. It is shallow on the shoulders, thus preventing the possibility of crushing the dress sleeves, but is deep enough at the front and back to afford appreciable protection. It falls in broad sailor-collar outline nearly to the



FIGURE NO. 186 P.—LADIES' STOLE SAILOR CAPE.—This illustrates Pattern No. 7798 (copyright), price 10d. or 20 cents.

(For Description see this Page.)

waist-line at the back and in stole fashion to a corresponding depth at the front and is perfectly smooth. A handsome em-

broidery design elaborates the cape and a frill of white lace decorates all except the front edges. The standing collar is cov-



FIGURE NO. 187 P.—LADIES' BASQUE-WAIST.—This illustrates Pattern No. 7768 (copyright), price 1s. 3d. or 30 cents.

(For Description see this Page.)

ered by a ribbon ruche and at the throat are set rosettes of ribbon from which long ends depend.

Rich fabrics are most appropriate for capes of severe design and elaborate decoration is desirable, lace ruchings, spangled lace or gimp and feather trimming being some of the garnitures favored.

White lace, flowers and ribbon adorn the light straw hat.

FIGURE NO. 187 P.—LADIES' BASQUE-WAIST.

(For Illustration see this Page.)

FIGURE NO. 187 P.—This illustrates a Ladies' waist. The pattern, which is No. 7768 and costs 1s. 3d. or 30 cents, is in eleven sizes for ladies from twenty-eight to forty-two inches, bust measure, and is pictured differently made up on page 146 of this magazine.

The graceful droop seen in this waist is produced by an over-blouse of éeru lace net, pale-rose crépon and black satin being combined in the remainder of the garment. The waist is closed along the left shoulder and under-arm seams and has a fitted lining. The front and back of the waist have becoming fulness drawn by gathers at the top and laid in overlapping plaits at the bottom. The over-blouse is made with a low, round neck and large arms'-eyes to show the waist effectively; and the fulness is drawn well to the center both front and back and droops gracefully. A band of the satin defines the lower outline of the waist, and the handsome crush collar, which is arranged over the standing collar, is also of the

satin. The sleeves are in leg-o'-mutton shape and of the fashionably exaggerated proportions. They are plainly completed.

that flare upward from the lower edge. The leg-o'-mutton sleeves, which are bouffant at the top and close on the forearm, contribute grace and style to the garment. The standing collar is completed by a wrinkled stock of ribbon bowed prettily in front, and a softly folded ribbon follows the pointed lower edge of the basque, being tied in a stylish bow in front. The wrists are encircled by a wrinkled ribbon that is tied in a loop and end at the seam.

Striking contrasts, such as black and white, cerise and gray, yellow and myrtle-green, etc., may be arranged in a similar way; or greater simplicity may be secured by using dress goods of one tone and a trifling amount of ribbon.

The bonnet is tastefully trimmed with ribbon, jet, lace and an aigrette.



FIGURE NO. 188 P.—LADIES' BASQUE.—This illustrates Pattern No. 7793 (copyright), price 1s. 3d. or 30 cents.

(For Description see this Page.)

The mode affords excellent opportunity for the tasteful use of chiffon, silk crêpes and other diaphanous fabrics, which may be used instead of lace for the overblouse. With these textures may be associated sheer lawn, cotton or silk crêpon, silk challis and other soft materials.

FIGURE NO. 188 P.—LADIES' BASQUE.

(For Illustration see this Page.)

FIGURE NO. 188 P.—This illustrates a Ladies' basque. The pattern, which is No. 7793 and costs 1s. 3d. or 30 cents, is in twelve sizes for ladies from thirty-two to forty-eight inches, bust measure, and is shown again on page 143 of this magazine.

Pearl-gray and cherry-red taffeta are here associated in the basque, which is tastefully decorated with lace and ribbon. Stout ladies will find this basque especially satisfactory both in design and adjustment, the latter introducing two under-arm gores and a well fitted lining. The full fronts are fitted by single bust darts and are gathered at the shoulder edges, the fulness being laid in forward-turning, closely lapped plaits that flare upward from the lower edge. A facing of cherry silk overlaid with yellow lace renders the front attractively dressy in front of the fulness, giving the effect of a vest. The seamless back has slight fulness laid in overlapping plaits



FIGURE NO. 189 P.—LADIES' JACKET.—This illustrates Pattern No. 7761 (copyright), price 1s. 3d. or 30 cents.

(For Description see this Page.)

pronounced at the back but only slight at the front. The single-breasted fronts are neatly rounded below the closing, which is

made with button-holes and fancy bone buttons: and are reversed in lapels that form notches with a rolling collar, a chemisette and four-in-hand scarf appearing in the opening. The sleeves are in leg-o'-mutton style and are bouffant above the elbow, two rows of gathers collecting the fulness at the top, with stylish effect.

Smooth and rough surfaced coatings of light weight may be selected for jackets of this kind, either in fancy varieties or in such shades as tan or the various browns, grays or blues. Stitching will afford a stylish completion.

The English walking hat is simply trimmed with velvet.

FIGURE No. 190 P.—
LADIES' LOUNGING-
ROBE.

(For Illustration see
this Page.)

FIGURE No. 190 P.—This illustrates a Ladies' night-gown or lounging-robe. The pattern, which is No. 7804 and costs 1s. 6d. or 35 cents, is in ten sizes for ladies from twenty-eight to forty-six inches, bust measure, and is again illustrated on page 140 of this magazine.

White India silk was here selected for the robe, which flows with easy grace from the neck, where the fulness is collected in gathers at the front and back and tacked to a yoke-shaped stay. A frill of lace edging droops softly over the low standing collar, and a frill of similar lace follows the outline of a fancy flat collar, which is in two sections that flare in points at the center of the front and back. A bow of pale-blue ribbon is placed at the throat, and the attractive decoration over the closing consists of a frill of lace set on under a ribbon disposed in single loops at intervals and in a trio of loops at the foot. The sleeves are full enough to combine grace with comfort, and wrinkled ribbons bowed at the inside of the arm are arranged at the top of lace frills at the wrists.

Gowns of this kind are worn both for night-gowns and as lounging-ropes, according to the materials used. Nainsook, lawn, fine cambric, challis, crepon, cashmere and various other pretty woollens, as well as all kinds of dainty silks, are appropriate. Decoration may be contributed by ribbon and lace.



FIGURE No. 190 P.—LADIES' LOUNGING-ROBE.—This illustrates Pattern No. 7804 (copyright), price 1s. 6d. or 35 cents.

(For Description see this Page.)

FIGURE No. 191 P.—LADIES' WORK-DRESS.

(For Illustration see Page 135.)

FIGURE No. 191 P.—This illustrates a Ladies' dress. The pattern, which is No. 7789 and costs 1s. 6d. or 35 cents, is in

fifteen sizes for ladies from twenty-eight to fifty inches, bust measure, and may be seen differently portrayed on page 139 of this publication.

In thoroughly good taste is this work-dress, which is here shown made of striped figured pink gingham and trimmed with embroidered edging. The waist is smoothly fitted by double bust darts, under-arm and side-back gores and a curving center seam and closed in front with button-holes and buttons. The skirt is straight and moderately full; it is gathered at the top and joined to the waist, and the bottom is finished with a deep hem. The belt that encircles the waist is closed at the left side and has its ends finished in points. The neck is completed with a Byron collar, but a standing collar may be substituted, if preferred. The pretty sleeves may be made with or without coat-shaped linings; they are comfortably and gracefully full and are finished with round cuffs. The free edges of the collar are decorated with a frill of narrow edging, which is continued down the front edge of the right front, and a neatly tied ribbon bow is at the throat.

The work-dress should be noticeably neat and the average woman will be pleased to have it becoming and stylish yet without superfluous accessories or senseless decoration. This dress is an ideal mode for the purpose for which it is intended and is appropriate for a wide range of washable fabrics. It may also be made of cashmere, serge and heavy materials, according to the season during which it is to be worn. A trifling

amount of lace or embroidery arranged as illustrated gives a pretty and becoming finish. A pretty and serviceable house-dress may be of blue chambray, with all-over embroidery for the Byron collar and cuffs and edging for decoration, the edging being applied to the edges of the collar and along the closing.

FIGURES NOS. 192 P AND 193 P.—LADIES' COLLARS.

(For Illustrations see Page 136.)

FIGURE NOS. 192 P AND 193 P.—These figures illustrate two styles of collars included in one pattern. The pattern, which is No. 7783 and costs 5d. or 10 cents, is in three sizes, small, medium and large, and is differently depicted on page 150 of this number of THE DELINEATOR.

These collars are among the stylish accessories recently introduced. Figure No. 192 P represents a deep, pointed collar made of fine lawn, insertion, embroidered edging and ribbon. It closes at the back, is perfectly smooth fitting and is shaped all in one piece. It forms a point at the center of the front and back as well as over each shoulder, and is made elaborate by upright bands of insertion that separate widely toward the lower edge and intersect transverse bands of insertion arranged at intervals, the lawn being cut away from beneath the insertion. The arrangement of the upright bands gives the effect of a sectional collar and is not difficult to reproduce. A frill of embroidered edging finishes the lower edge of the collar, and a high, standing collar covered with a wrinkled stock of ribbon that is bowed at the back gives the stylish high finish at the neck.

The straw hat is elaborately decorated with lace, ribbon, flowers and a buckle.

Figure No. 193 P pictures a yoke collar made of all-over embroidery and embroidered edging and decorated with ribbon in two widths. The smooth, square yoke has a prettily hollowed lower outline and is closed at the back. It is finished with a standing collar which is concealed by a folded ribbon bowed stylishly at the back. From the lower edge of the yoke falls a frill of embroidered edging headed by a wrinkled ribbon, to which dainty bows of similar ribbon are tacked at intervals.

The picturesque hat is trimmed with ribbon, lace, feathers, flowers and fancy pins.

For wear with silk or cotton dresses such collars are made of lace or embroidery or of both combined, or of lawn trimmed with ribbon and lace or embroidery. A pretty fancy is to apply rows of wide beading to the collar and run ribbon through the beading, arranging it in bows at the lower edge.



FIGURE NO. 191 P.—LADIES' WORK-DRESS.—This illustrates Pattern No. 7789 (copyright), price 1s. 6d. or 35 cents.

(For Description see Page 134.)

LADIES' COSTUME,
WITH FOUR-GORED
SKIRT HAVING
A STRAIGHT BACK.

(TO BE MADE WITH A
STANDING COLLAR OR A
DUTCH NECK, WITH
ELBOW OR FULL-LENGTH
PUFF SLEEVES AND
WITH OR WITHOUT THE
SAILOR COLLAR.)

(For Illustrations see
Page 137.)

No. 7808.—At figure No. 176 P in this number of THE DELINEATOR this costume is shown in a handsome combination of yachting flannel, all-over embroidery and embroidered edging, ribbon and fancy trimming bands providing the decoration.

The costume is here pictured made up in fine white lawn. The waist is made over a lining closely adjusted by double bust darts, under-arm and side-back gores and a curving center seam. It has full fronts separated by under-arm gores from a seamless back that is smooth across the shoulders and has fulness below prettily drawn to the center by a short row of gathers at the waist-line. The fulness in the fronts is drawn well forward by gathers at the neck and at the waist-line at each side of the closing, which is made at the center, and the graceful French blouse droop is observed. The neck may be finished with a standing collar or it may be cut out slightly to arrange the fashionable Dutch neck, as illustrated. The sailor collar imparts an elaborate air to the waist, but its use or omission is optional; it falls deep and square at the back and is sewed on a short distance below the standing collar, its broad ends extending to the bust with tab

effect at each side of the fulness. The sailor collar is striped vertically with rows of Valenciennes insertion, and a frill of edging to match trims its free edges. Frills of similar edging sewed on so as to stand out and give a fluffy effect decorate the

fronts vertically; and a wrinkled ribbon is arranged about the standing collar, its ends meeting beneath a bow at the back. The Dutch neck will usually be decorated with a frill of narrow edging. The stylish sleeves may be made in full length or in elbow length, as preferred. The great puffs are gathered at the top and bottom and are arranged on coat-shaped sleeves. The elbow sleeves are completed with gathered frills, that are deepest at the back of the arm and trimmed with a row of insertion above a row of edging. A wrinkled ribbon bowed at the back of the arm finishes the bottom of the puff.

The skirt is worn over the waist and consists of three gores and a straight back-breadth. The front-gore and side-gores are gathered slightly at the top and ripple gracefully below the hips, and closely drawn gathers throw the back into rolling folds. The skirt is stylishly wide, measuring four yards round at the lower edge in the medium sizes. The placket is finished at the center of the back, and the top of the skirt is sewed to a belt. A wrinkled ribbon is arranged about the skirt belt and finished in a stylish bow with long ends at the back. The trimming at the bottom consists of two spaced rows of insertion.

LADIES' COSTUME, CONSISTING OF A POINTED BASQUE (TO BE MADE WITH A NOTCHED OR SHAWL COLLAR AND A REMOVABLE CHEMISETTE), AND A SIX-GORED SKIRT WITH THE THREE BACK-GORES ARRANGED IN BOX-PLAITS TO FORM THREE GODETS.

(For Illustrations see Page 138.)

No. 7777.—At figure No. 184 P in this magazine this costume is pictured made of fancy cheviot and trimmed with braid and buttons.

Plaid cheviot was here chosen for the costume. The basque may be completed with either a notched or a shawl collar, as illustrated. It is arched stylishly over the hips and is pointed at the center of the front and back and is closely adjusted by double bust darts, under-arm and side-back gores and a curving center seam, the closing being made at the center of the front with button-holes and buttons. The edges of the notched or shawl collar are followed with two rows of stitching. The chemisette is made with a shallow cape-back and is topped by a standing collar that is finished with two rows of machine



FIGURE NO. 192 P.



FIGURE NO. 193 P.

FIGURES NOS. 192 P AND 193 P.—LADIES' COLLARS.—These two figures illustrate the same Pattern—Ladies' Collars No. 7783 (copyright), price 5d. or 10 cents.

(For Descriptions see Page 135.)

Plain or figured organdy, mull, dotted Swiss, dimity and similar sheer textiles will make up beautifully in this way, and India or Japanese silk, fine silk crêpons and numerous soft woollen textiles may also be selected. Spangled lace insertion and edging will afford stylish trimming on the heavier goods, while on very light fabrics fine white or écreu lace and fancy ribbon will be added. A stylish dancing gown for wear at fashionable Summer resorts is of yellow silk mull over taffeta of a darker shade, with white cobweb lace for the frills of the elbow sleeves and narrower lace for the Dutch neck.

We have pattern No. 7808 in thirteen sizes for ladies from twenty-eight to forty-six inches, bust measure. For a lady of medium size, the costume needs fourteen yards and a half of material twenty-two inches wide, or eleven yards and an eighth thirty inches wide, or nine yards and seven-eighths thirty-six inches wide, or seven yards and three-eighths forty-four inches wide, or seven yards fifty inches wide. Price of pattern, 1s. 8d. or 40 cents.

stitching; it is closed on the left shoulder with hooks and loops, and is not attached to the basque, so that it may be easily removed if a linen or fancy chemisette be preferred. The two-seam mutton-leg sleeves are mounted on coat-shaped linings; they fit closely on the forearm and the ample fulness above the elbow is collected in gathers at the top.

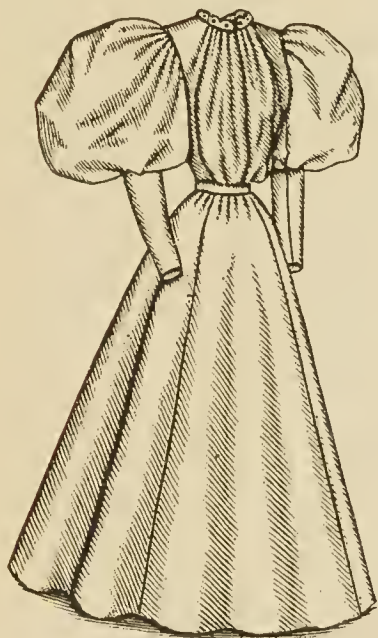
The six-gored skirt is composed of a smooth dartless front-gore between two side-gores that break into stylish ripples below the hips, and three back-gores that are arranged in box-plaits at the top to form three handsome godets. The godets are held well in position by an elastic strap tacked across them near the top, and emphasis may be given the stylish flare toward the foot by an interlining of hair-cloth or canvas. The skirt at the bottom measures about five yards round in the medium sizes. The placket is finished at the seam nearest the center of the back at the left side and the top of the skirt is completed by a belt.

Novelty suiting, faced cloth, fancy or plain cheviot, English tweed, tricotine, crêpon and various silk-and-wool or all-wool

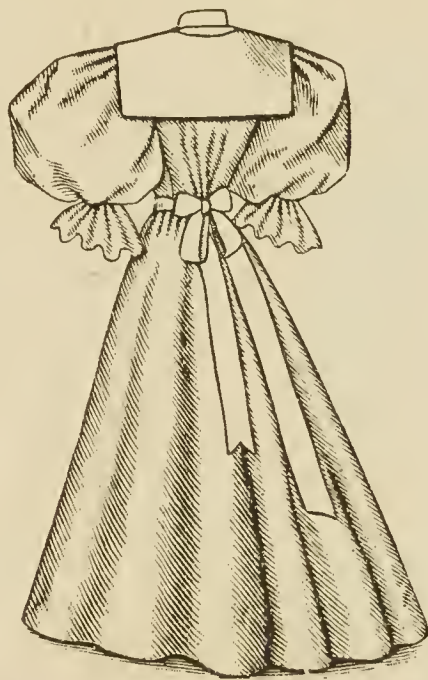
dress goods will make up stylishly in this manner, and machine-stitching or braid will provide a neat and appropriate finish.

We have pattern No. 7777 in fifteen sizes for ladies from

eighths thirty-six inches wide, or seven yards and an eighth forty-four inches wide, or six yards and three-fourths fifty inches wide. Price of pattern, 1s. 8d. or 40 cents.



7808



7808

LADIES' WORK-DRESS, WITH MEDIUM-FULL STRAIGHT SKIRT. (TO BE MADE WITH A STANDING OR BYRON COLLAR AND WITH OR WITHOUT A FITTED SLEEVE-LINING.)

(For Illustrations see Page 139.)

No. 7789.—This work-dress is shown made of gingham and decorated with embroidered edging and a bow of ribbon at figure No. 191 P in this number of THE DELINEATOR.

Comfort and neatness are two necessary qualities of a work-dress and both are features of the dress here shown made of plaid gingham. The round waist is smoothly fitted by double bust darts, under-arm and side-back gores and a curving center seam and closed with buttons and button-holes at the center of the front. The neck may be finished with a standing collar or with a Byron collar having flaring ends, the pattern including both styles. The bishop sleeves, which are gathered at their upper and lower edges, are finished with close cuffs and may be made with or without coat-shaped linings, as preferred. The lower part of the waist is finished with a belt, the right end of which is lapped to the left under-arm seam, and to the lower edges of the belt and waist the gathered upper edge of the straight, full skirt is sewed. The skirt is of



7808

Side-Front View.



7808

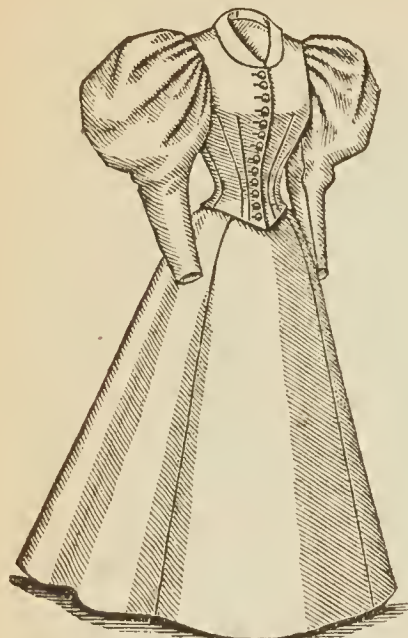
Side-Back View.

LADIES' COSTUME, WITH FOUR-GORED SKIRT HAVING A STRAIGHT BACK. (TO BE MADE WITH A STANDING COLLAR OR A DUTCH NECK, WITH ELBOW OR FULL-LENGTH PUFF SLEEVES AND WITH OR WITHOUT THE SAILOR COLLAR.) (COPYRIGHT.)

(For Description see Page 135.)

twenty-eight to forty-eight inches, bust measure. For a lady of medium size, the costume requires thirteen yards and a fourth of material twenty-two inches wide, or eight yards and three-

moderate width, measuring three yards and a half round in the medium sizes; it is deeply hemmed at the lower edge and a placket is finished in line with the left under-arm seam of the



7777

waist. An independent belt having pointed ends covers the belt on the waist.

In the choice of materials for work dresses sensible selections of plaid, striped or plain gingham, percale and similar strong, washable materials will be made, and the decoration will usually consist of narrow edging, braid or bands of the material.

We have pattern No. 7789 in fifteen sizes for ladies from twenty-eight to fifty inches, bust measure. For a lady of medium size, the garment requires twelve yards and five-eighths of material twenty-two inches wide, or ten yards and a fourth twenty-seven inches wide, or eight

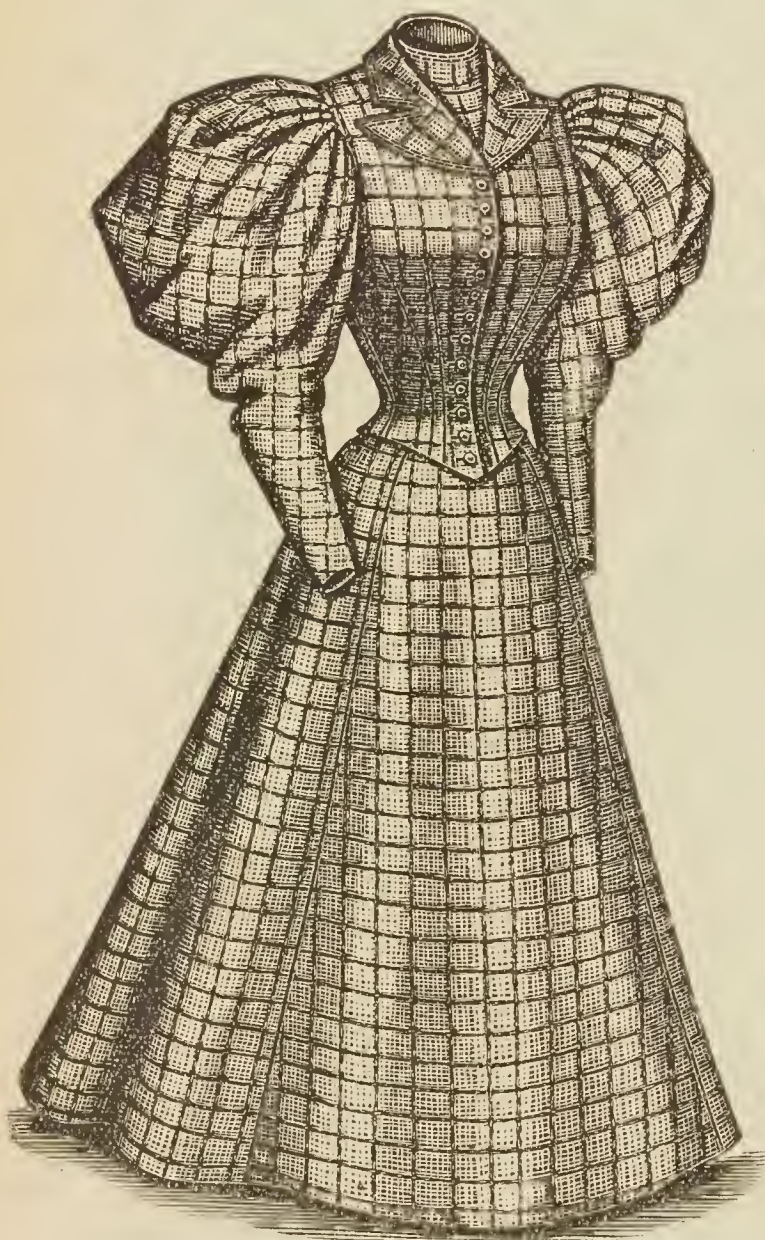
with ribbon and lace edging at figure No. 190 P in this number of THE DELINEATOR.

This graceful lounging-robe or night-gown is here pictured made of lavender India silk and decorated with butter-colored lace. The full, seamless back is connected with the full fronts by shoulder and long under-arm seams, and is gathered at the top, the fulness falling gracefully toward the center. The fronts are gathered at the top at each side of the closing, which is made invisibly at the center; and the neck of the gown, which is drawn to fit a shallow yoke-stay shaped with shoulder seams, is finished with a standing collar. A fanciful pointed collar in two sections, that meet at the top at the center of the front and back and separate below, is included with the standing collar and gives an elaborate effect. The full sleeves are shaped by one seam and are drawn in by shirrings at the wrists to form deep frills that are in this instance cut away beneath frills of lace, the shirrings being tacked to stays. A lace frill falls over the standing collar and lace edging decorates the free edges of the fanciful collar and the hemmed front edge of the right front.

The tendency of the average woman to indulge in luxurious *négligé* robes of silk or fine white goods has brought about very practical and comfortable modes that are easily made and need

not necessarily be elaborated. Nainsook, lawn, dimity and inexpensive silks of plain, striped or figured patterns may be chosen, and lace or embroidery will provide suitable trimming. A dainty lounging-robe may be made up by the mode in pale-blue India silk, with lace net for the pointed collar and frills and point d'esprit lace edging at the neck and wrists for decoration.

We have pattern No. 7804 in ten sizes for ladies from twenty-eight to forty-six inches, bust measure. For a lady of medium size, the garment needs ten yards and five-eighths of goods twenty-two inches wide, or eight yards and an eighth thirty inches wide, or six yards and a half thirty-six inches wide, or six yards and three-



7777

Side-Front View.



7777

Side-Back View.

LADIES' COSTUME, CONSISTING OF A POINTED BASQUE (TO BE MADE WITH A NOTCHED OR SHAWL COLLAR AND A REMOVABLE CHEMISSETTE) AND A SIX-GORED SKIRT, WITH THE THREE BACK-GORES ARRANGED IN BOX-PLAITS TO FORM THREE GODETS. (COPYRIGHT.)

(For Description see Page 136.)

yards and an eighth thirty-six inches wide, or six yards and three-eighths forty-four inches wide. Price of pattern, 1s. 6d. or 35 cents.

Price of pattern, 1s. 6d. or 35 cents.

LADIES' NIGHT-GOWN OR LOUNGING-ROBE.

(For Illustrations see Page 140.)

No. 7804.—This gown is shown made of silk and decorated

LADIES' STOLE SAILOR-CAPE.

(For Illustrations see Page 141.)

No. 7798.—By referring to figure No. 186 P in this magazine, this handsome cape may be seen made of velvet and richly gar-

nitured with ribbon, lace edging and an embroidery design.

The stylish cape is here shown made of silk and decorated with ribbon, ruchings of net and bands of jet passementerie. The cape is seamless and falls in the square outline of a sailor collar to the waist-line at the back and in broad stole ends at the front and curves high over the dress sleeves. The front edges meet and the closing is made with hoops and loops. The lower edge is attractively decorated with a full net ruching below two bands of jetted passementerie. A ruching conceals the standing collar and a ribbon rosette from which falls a long end is tacked to each end of the collar.

The cape will be made principally of silk, satin or velvet in all stylish colors. A plain or fancy silk lining will be necessary to a stylish completion, and ribbon, net or lace ruching and bands of insertion, passementerie, braid or gimp will adorn it pleasingly. If a very airy effect be liked, the material may be cut away from beneath the insertion.

We have pattern No. 7798 in ten sizes for ladies from twenty-eight to forty-six inches, bust measure. For a lady of medium size, the cape requires a yard and three-fourths of material twenty-two inches wide, or a yard and an eighth thirty inches wide, or one yard thirty-six, forty-four or fifty-four inches wide. Price of pattern, 10d. or 20 cents.

LADIES' RIPPLE CAPE,
WITH STOLE
SAILOR-COLLAR.

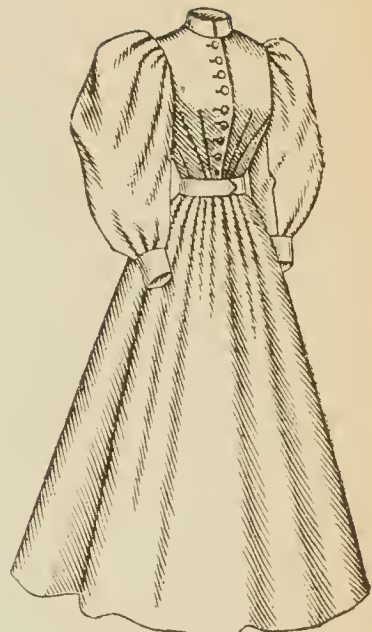
(For Illustrations
see Page 141.)

No. 7796.—
Other views of
this stylish cape
may be obtained
by referring to
figures Nos. 177 P
and 178 P in this
magazine.

The prevailing fancy for the short cape has brought about various attractive features in their construction, the fancy sailor-collar in the cape here shown being in response to Fashion's demands. Black satin was here chosen for the cape and silk ruching decorates it tastefully. The garment extends about to the waist-line and has a rounding lower outline, and the straight back edges of its two circular sections are joined in a center seam. The circular shaping of the cape causes it to fall in a series of pronounced ripples all round. The stole sailor-collar is included in the seam with the standing collar; it has a square lower outline at the front and back, and its lower edges, like the lower edge of the cape, are decorated with a silk ruching. A similar ruching overlies the standing collar.

Silk, satin or velvet in black or colors, chiffon, crépon, and fine qualities of melton and cloth will make stylish little capes like this. Passementerie, lace, embroidery, ruchings, etc., are all effective as decoration.

We have pattern No. 7796 in ten sizes for ladies from twenty-eight to forty-six inches, bust measure. For a lady of medium size, the cape requires two yards and a half of material twenty-two inches wide, or two yards and an eighth thirty inches wide, or a yard and seven-eighths thirty-six inches wide, or a yard and three-eighths forty-four inches wide, or a yard and a fourth fifty-four inches wide. Price of pattern, 1s. or 25 cents.



7789

LADIES' JACKET.

(For Illustrations see Page 142.)

No. 7761.—This jacket is pictured made of fancy checked coating at figure No. 189 P in



7789

Front View.



7789

Back View.

LADIES' WORK DRESS, WITH MEDIUM FULL STRAIGHT SKIRT. (TO BE MADE WITH A STANDING OR BYRON COLLAR AND WITH OR WITHOUT A FITTED SLEEVE LINING.) (COPYRIGHT.)

(For Description see Page 137.)

this number of THE DELINEATOR and a perfectly plain completion is adopted.

The popular demand for jaunty short jackets has brought into vogue this attractive style, which is here shown made of melton and finished with machine-stitching. The front edges of the fronts are stylishly curved and the lower corners are gracefully rounded. Above the bust the fronts are reversed in pointed lapels that meet and form notches with a rolling collar; they are fitted with great precision by single bust darts, back of which they ripple prettily, and are closed below the lapels with but-

ton-holes and buttons. The close adjustment at the sides and back is due to under-arm and side-back gores and a curving center seam, the shaping of the parts below the waist-line producing stylish ripples that may be made firm by an interlining of hair-cloth. The fulness at the top of the one-seam leg-o'-mutton sleeves is collected in two rows of shirring and the adjustment on the forearm is stylishly close; a row of machine-stitching is made at round cuff depth. The jacket may be worn open as shown in the small illustration.

Light-weight cloth, whipcord, cheviot, melton, serge and fancy English mixtures will make up stylishly in this manner, and a finish of machine-stitching will be most appropriate.

We have pattern No. 7761 in thirteen sizes for ladies from twenty-eight to forty-six inches, bust measure. For a lady of medium size, the jacket requires six yards of goods twenty-two inches wide, or three yards and three-fourths thirty-six inches wide, or three yards and an eighth forty-four inches wide, or two yards and three-fourths fifty-four inches wide. Price of pattern, 1s. 3d. or 30 cents.

LADIES'
BASQUE, WITH
YOKE AND
PLAITS LAID
ON. (TO BE WORN
WITH A CHEMI-
SETTE.) (ALSO
KNOWN AS
THE NORFOLK
BASQUE.)

(For Illustrations
see Page 142.)

No. 7807.—
This stylish
basque forms
part of the cycl-
ing' toilette
shown at figure
No. 181 P in this
number of THE
DELINEATOR.

The basque is
in Norfolk style
and is as popu-
lar for cycling
and other out-
door sports as
for general street
wear. Checked
cheviot was here
chosen for the
basque and ma-
chine-stitching
provides a neat
tailor finish. The
basque is fitted

with great accuracy by double bust darts, under-arm and side-back gores and a curving center seam. A deep, pointed yoke is applied on the front and back and below it three box-plaits are applied on the back and two on the front of the basque. The plaits are bias and are shaped to be the broadest at the top and narrowest at the waist-line, from which point they again broaden to the lower edge; their edges are neatly stitched and the lower edge of the yoke laps over the plaits and is machine-stitched to position. The basque extends over the hips and ripples in a stylish way at the back. The fronts are reversed in lapels that form notches with the rolling collar and are closed below the lapels with buttons and button-holes. A belt is slipped under the middle box-plait at the back and closed in front. The one-seam leg-o'-mutton sleeves are placed on coat-shaped linings and have fashionable fulness arranged in gathers at the top.

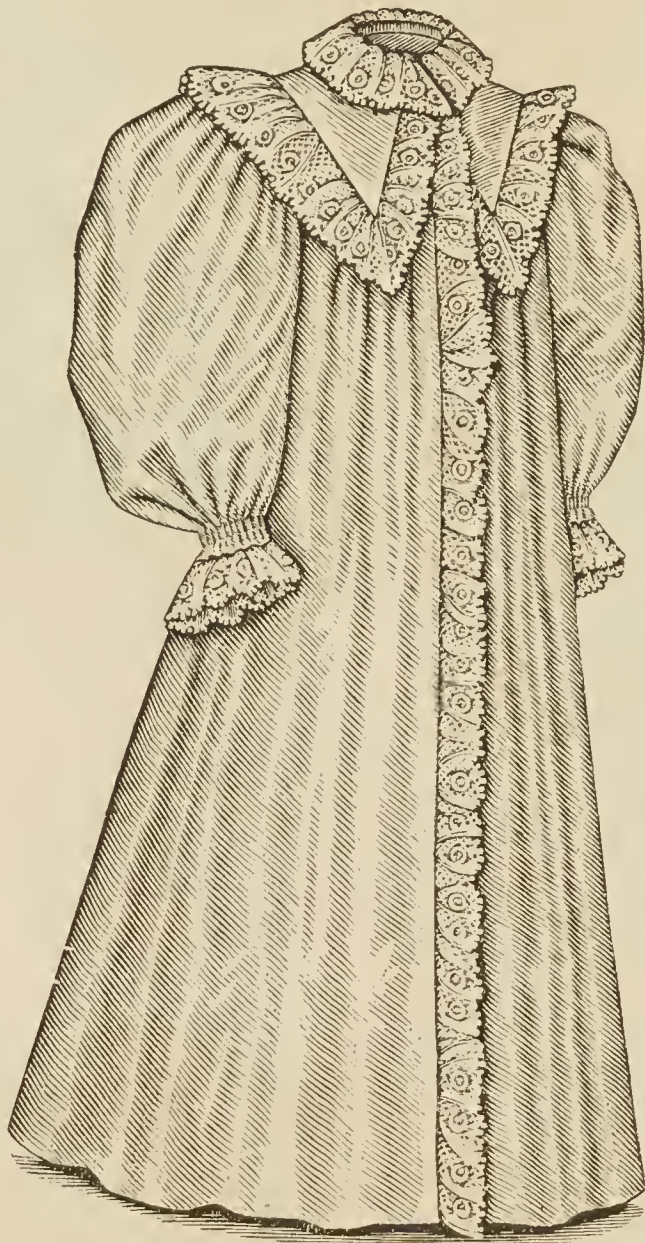
A basque like this may complete a tailor suit or be worn with

various skirts. For its development serge, cheviot, tweed and fancy all-wool or silk-and-wool English suiting may be chosen.

We have pattern No. 7807 in thirteen sizes for ladies from twenty-eight to forty-six inches, bust measure. For a lady of medium size, the basque requires six yards and a fourth of material twenty-two inches wide, or four yards and a half thirty inches wide, or four yards and a fourth thirty-six inches wide, or three yards and three-eighths forty-four inches wide, or three yards fifty inches wide. Price of pattern, 1s. 3d. or 30 cents.

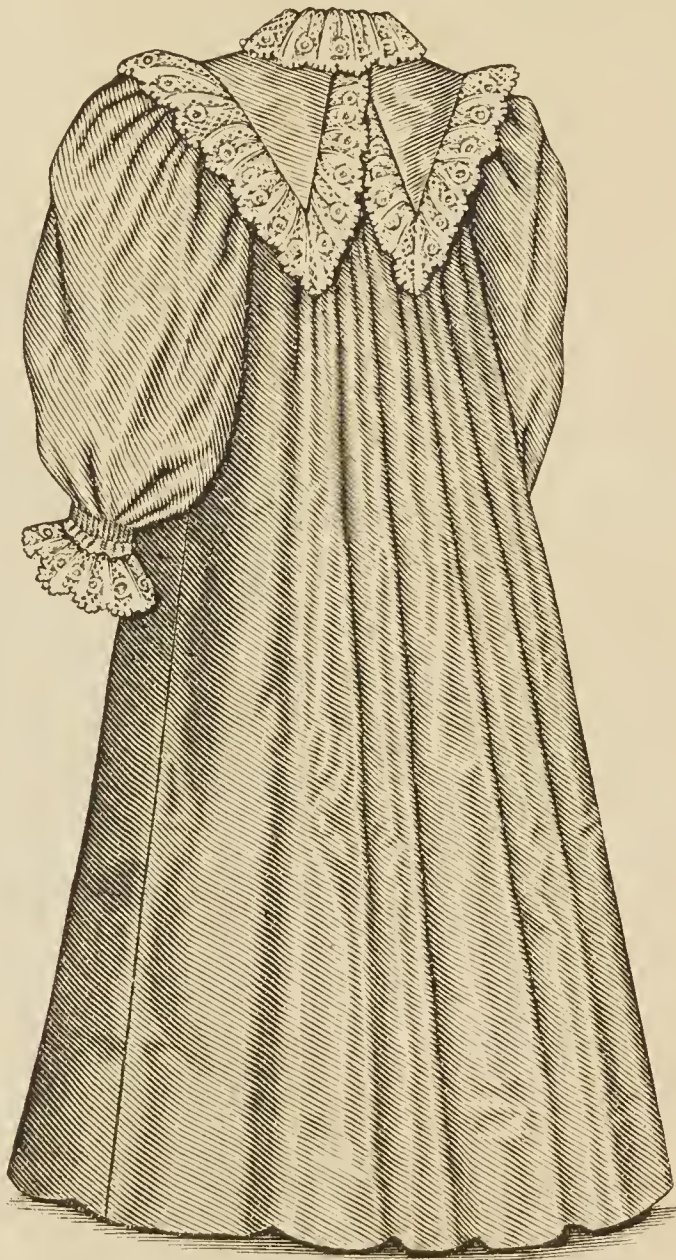
LADIES' BASQUE. (TO BE MADE WITH A SHAWL OR NOTCHED
COLLAR AND A REMOVABLE CHEMISSETTE.)
(For Illustrations see Page 143.)

No. 7809.—This basque is shown made of mixed suiting and



7804

Front View.



7804

Back View.

LADIES' NIGHT-GOWN OR LOUNGING-ROBE. (COPYRIGHT.)

(For Description see Page 138.)

finished with machine-stitching at figure No. 179 P in this number of The DELINEATOR.

This basque may accompany any of the fashionable skirts and is here pictured made of brown serge and finished with machine-stitching. It reaches well below the hips, is of uniform lower outline, and is fitted with extreme nicety by double bust darts, under-arm and side-back gores, and a curving center seam that terminates at the top of coat-laps, the side-back seams disappearing under well pressed coat-plaits. The sides ripple stylishly and the closing is made to a little below the waist-line with button-holes and buttons. The neck is open in front and may be finished with a notched collar or a shawl collar, as preferred, both styles being provided for in the pattern. A removable chemisette closed at the center is revealed in the open neck; it is made with a shallow cape back and is topped by a standing collar of fashionable height. The large

leg-o'-mutton sleeves are shaped by inside and outside seams and are placed on smooth coat-shaped linings; the fulness at the top is collected in a row of gathers and the adjustment on the forearm is stylishly close and comfortable. A double row of machine-stitching finishes all the free edges of the basque.

LADIES' BASQUE, WITH TWO UNDER-ARM GORES. (DESIRABLE FOR STOUT LADIES.)

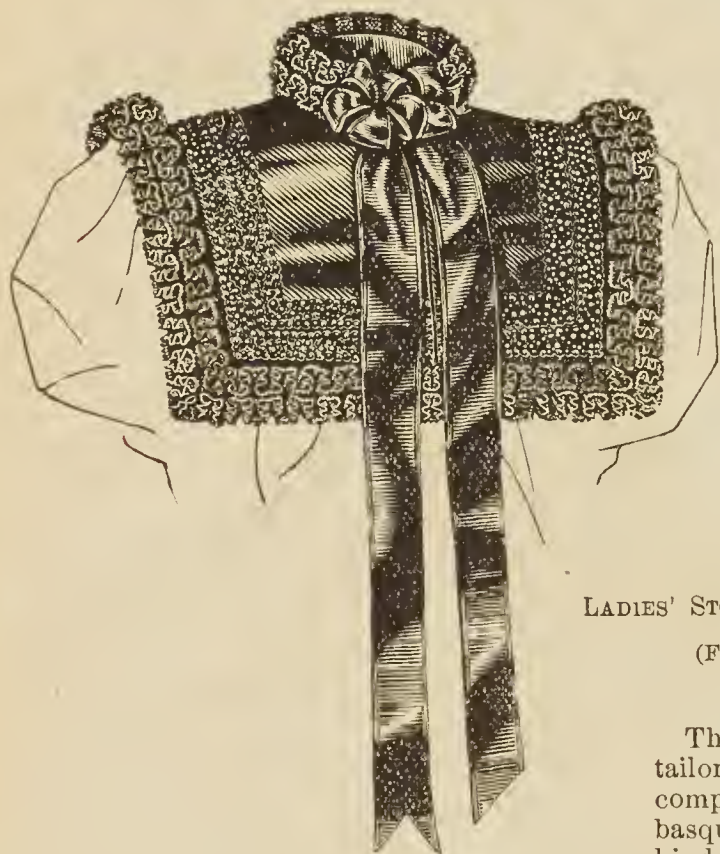
(For Illustrations see Page 143.)

No. 7793.—A pretty combination of white taffeta and cerise

taffeta overlaid with white lace is shown in this basque at figure No. 188 P in this number of THE DELINEATOR, and ribbon provides the ornamentation.

The basque is made especially suitable for stout figures by the introduction of an extra under-arm gore at each side and a basque-fitted lining, and the fulness at the front and back is as improving as it is stylish and pretty. Figured batiste was

here selected for the basque, and ribbon trims it tastefully. The fulness in the fronts is collected in gathers at the shoulder edges and drawn well to the center below in overlapping, forward-turning plaits that flare upward from the lower edge and are tacked to the lining, a perfectly smooth adjustment back of the fulness being secured by darts taken up with the second dart in the lining. The fronts are closed at the center and are separated from the seamless back by two under-arm gores at each side. The back is smooth across the shoulders and has fulness in the lower part arranged in overlapping, backward-turning plaits that flare upward and are tacked to the lining, which is fitted by side-back gores, two under-arm gores at each side, a curving center seam and double bust darts. The becoming pointed lower outline of the basque is defined by a twist of ribbon on which at the back is set a large bow of similar ribbon. At the neck is a standing collar covered with a wrinkled ribbon that is fastened at the back under a wide loop bow of ribbon.



7798

Front View.

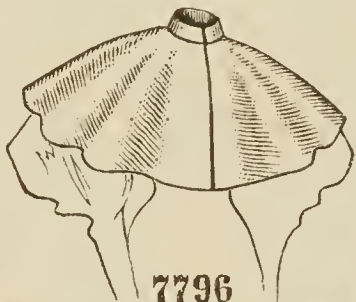
LADIES' STOLE SAILOR CAPE. (COPYRIGHT.)

(For Description see Page 138.)

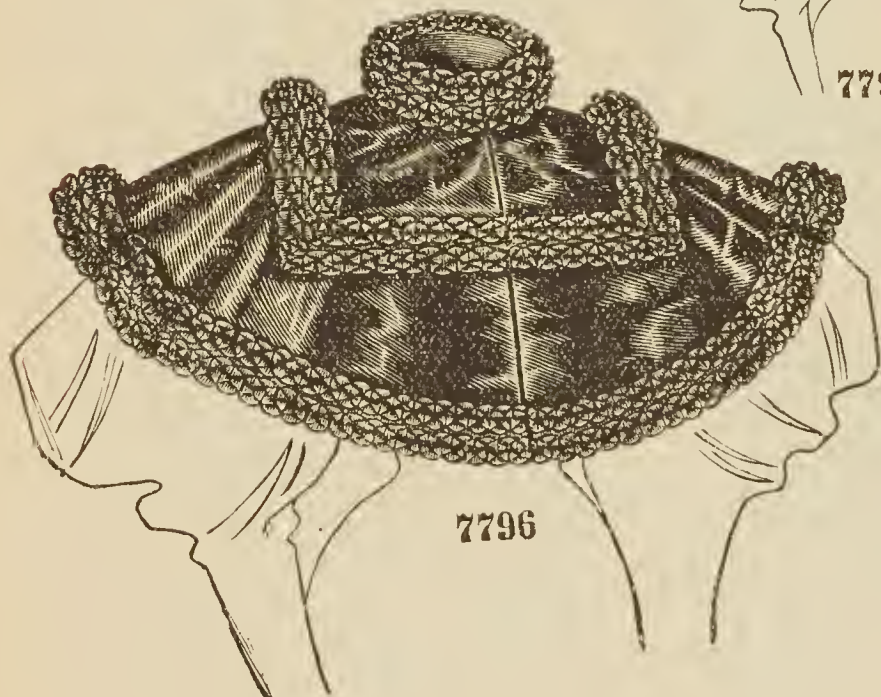
The smartest tailor gowns are completed with basques of this kind. The basque may accompany any of the new gored or godet skirts, and

for it cheviot, faced cloth, tweed and all sorts of suiting materials will be chosen and the tailor style of finish is usually adopted. A linen chemisette or one of striped, dotted or checked percale may be substituted for the one provided by the pattern.

We have pattern No. 7809 in thirteen sizes for ladies from twenty-eight to forty-six inches, bust measure. For a lady of medium size, the basque requires six yards and a half of material twenty-two inches wide, or four yards and seven-eighths

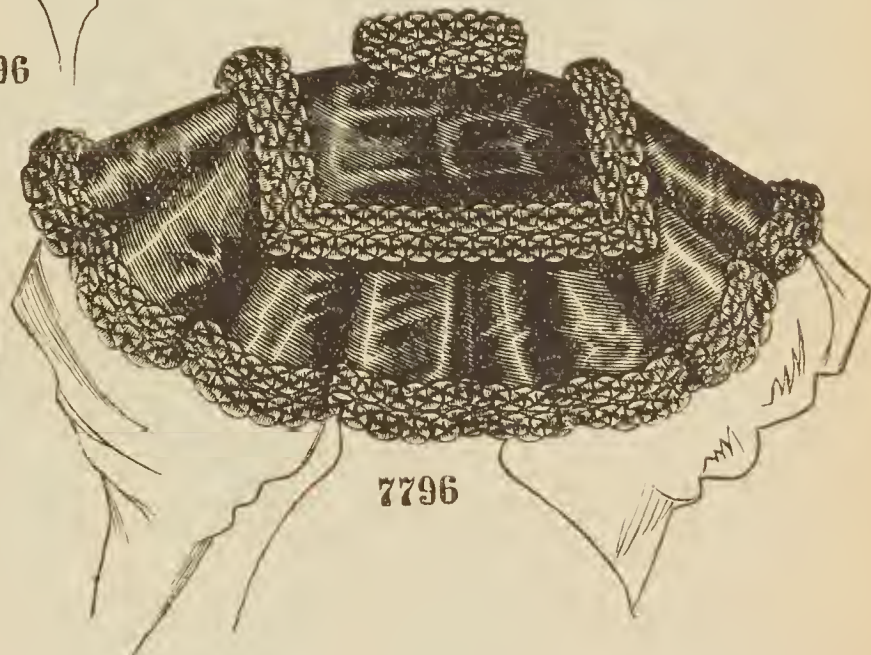


7796



7796

Front View.



7796

Back View.

LADIES' RIPPLE CAPE, WITH STOLE SAILOR COLLAR. (COPYRIGHT.)

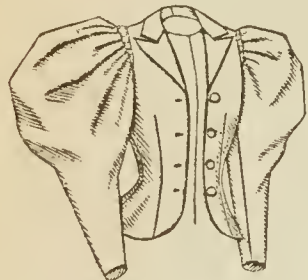
(For Description see Page 139.)

thirty inches wide, or four yards thirty-six inches wide, or three yards and a fourth forty-four inches wide, or three yards fifty inches wide. Price of pattern, 1s. or 25 cents.

Coat-shaped linings underlie the leg-o'-mutton sleeves, which are shaped by inside seams only and have bouffant fulness above the elbow collected in gathers at the upper edge.

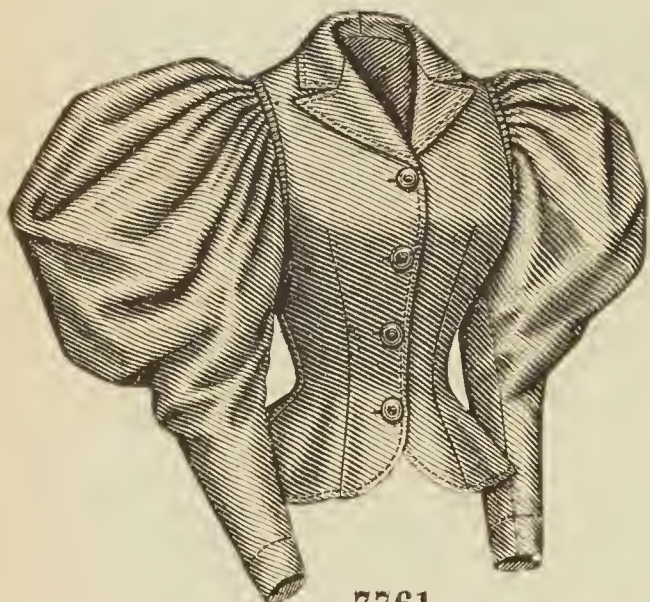
The waist will make up satisfactorily in batiste, challis, zephyr gingham and light-weight silks and also in organdy or lawn over taffeta or percaline. Decorations of ribbon-run beading, fancy taffeta, grosgrain or satin ribbon and laces of fine or heavy varieties will provide pleasing garniture.

We have pattern No. 7793 in twelve sizes for ladies from thirty-two to forty-eight inches, bust measure. For a lady of medium size, the basque requires five yards of material twenty-two inches wide, or three yards and an eighth thirty-six



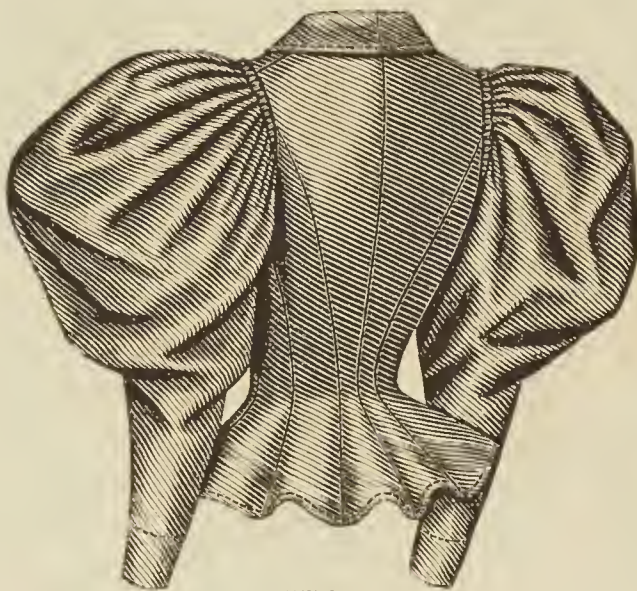
7761

View Showing Jacket
Worn Open.



7761

Front View.



7761

Back View.

LADIES' JACKET. (COPYRIGHT.)

(For Description see Page 139.)

inches wide, or two yards and three-fourths forty-four inches wide, or two yards and a half fifty inches wide. Price of pattern, 1s. 3d. or 30 cents.

LADIES' BASQUE, WITH STRAIGHT CLOSING EDGES. (TO BE MADE WITH A HIGH NECK OR A ROUND, V OR SQUARE NECK.)

(For Illustrations see Page 144.)

No. 7780.—This basque has straight closing edges and is shown made of plain challis. It is handsomely fitted by double bust darts, under-arm and side-back gores and a curving center seam and has straight closing edges fastened with button-holes and buttons. The point at the front and back and the graceful curve over the hips are generally becoming. The neck may be high and completed by a standing collar, or it may be cut low in round, V or square outline when intended for dressy wear. The leg-o'-mutton sleeves are shaped by inside and outside seams and mounted on coat-shaped linings; they fit the forearm closely and the fashionable fulness above the elbow is collected in gathers at the top.

Striped silks or those that are figured or have changeable hues will make up stylishly for day or evening wear, and there are a host of silk-and-wool or all-wool dress goods that are suited to the mode.

We have pattern No. 7780 in sixteen sizes for ladies from twenty-eight to fifty inches, bust measure. For a lady of medium size, the basque needs five yards and three-eighths of goods twenty-two inches wide, or three yards and seven-eighths thirty inches wide, or three yards and three-eighths thirty-six inches wide, or two yards and three-fourths forty-four inches wide, or two yards and a half fifty inches wide. Price of pattern, 1s. 3d. or 30 cents.

LADIES' BASQUE, WITH CURVED CLOSING EDGES. (TO BE MADE WITH A HIGH NECK OR A ROUND, V OR SQUARE NECK.)

(For Illustrations see Page 144.)

No. 7781.—This basque has curved closing edges and is susceptible to various neck completions, the pattern providing for a low round, square or V-shaped neck and for a high neck, as illustrated. Striped dress goods were here chosen for its development. It is pointed at the center of the front and back and curves gracefully over the hips, and its perfect fit is attained by double bust darts, under-arm and side-back gores and a curving center seam. The closing is made with button-holes and buttons at the center of the front. The one-seam leg-o'-mutton sleeves are mounted on coat-shaped linings; the stylish fulness is collected in gathers at

the top, and on the forearm the adjustment is close. The high neck is completed with a standing collar.

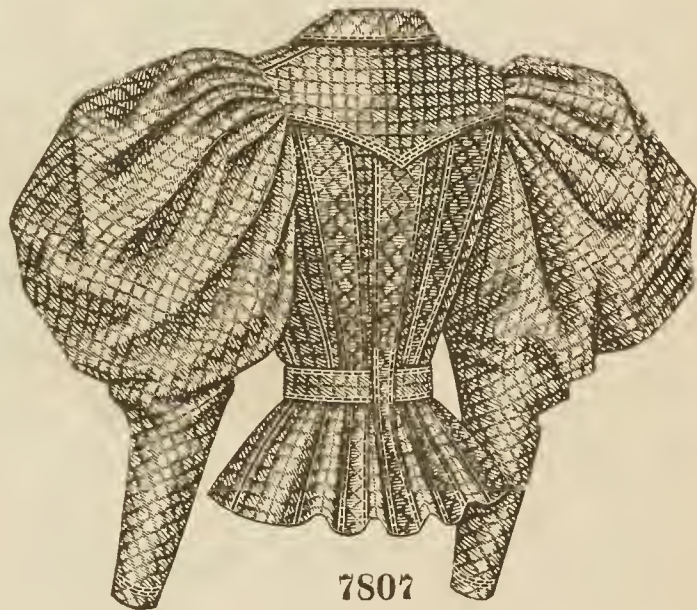
Plain, figured or striped goods may be chosen to make this basque, which may be suitably worn with any of the fashionable skirts. Braid, insertion, ribbon, gimp and various other garnitures may be added when a plain basque is undesirable.

We have pattern No. 7781 in sixteen sizes for ladies from twenty-eight to fifty inches, bust measure. For a lady of medium size, the basque needs five yards and a fourth of material twenty-two inches wide, or four yards thirty inches wide,



7807

Front View.



7807

Back View.

LADIES' BASQUE, WITH YOKE AND PLAITS LAID ON. (TO BE WORN WITH A CHEMISETTE.) (ALSO KNOWN AS THE NORFOLK BASQUE.) (COPYRIGHT.)

(For Description see Page 140.)

or three yards and a fourth thirty-six inches wide, or two yards and seven-eighths forty-four inches wide, or two yards and five-eighths fifty inches wide. Price of pattern, 1s. 3d. or 30 cents.

LADIES' SURPLICE BASQUE-WAIST.

(For Illustrations see Page 145.)

No. 7792.—Plissé silk, plain silk and lace are united in this basque-waist at figure No. 182 P in this number of THE DELINEATOR, ribbon providing the decoration.

Figured camel's-hair and violet velvet form the tasteful combination here pictured in the garment. The basque-waist is of the short, round variety, and the lining over which it is made is closely fitted by double bust darts, under-arm and side-back gores and a curving center seam and closed at the center of the front. The surplice fronts are gathered at their shoulder edges and crossed in the regular way, the fulness being arranged in pretty folds and collected in forward-turning, overlapping plaits at the lower edge.

Between the fronts at the top appears a chemisette that is sewed to the right lining-front and secured with hoops and loops at the left side. Under-arm gores separate the fronts from the seamless back, which is smooth at the top and has fulness below collected in two overlapping, backward-turning plaits at each side of the center, the plaits flaring upward and being tacked to the lining for some distance from the lower edge. Over the standing collar is arranged a handsome stock that is shirred and formed in a loop-bow at the center of the front and back.

The large one-seam mutton-leg sleeves are gathered at the top and droop and spread in soft folds above the elbow, while on the forearm they lie smoothly upon their coat-shaped linings. A twist of velvet follows the lower edge of the waist, and a bow of velvet is jauntily set on it at the front edge of the overlapping front.

Soft textiles are best suited to the mode. Very dressy effects may be attained by using an ornamented fabric for the chemisette and stock and adding trimmings of fine lace on lawn,

black velvet, with tiny frills of yellow lace for decoration.

We have pattern No. 7792 in fourteen sizes for ladies from twenty-eight to forty-eight inches, bust measure. For a lady of medium size, the basque-waist needs five yards and a half of goods twenty-two inches wide, or four yards and a fourth thirty inches wide, or three yards and five-eighths thirty-six inches wide, or three yards and a half forty-four inches wide, or two yards and three-fourths fifty inches wide. In each instance a yard and an eighth of velvet twenty inches

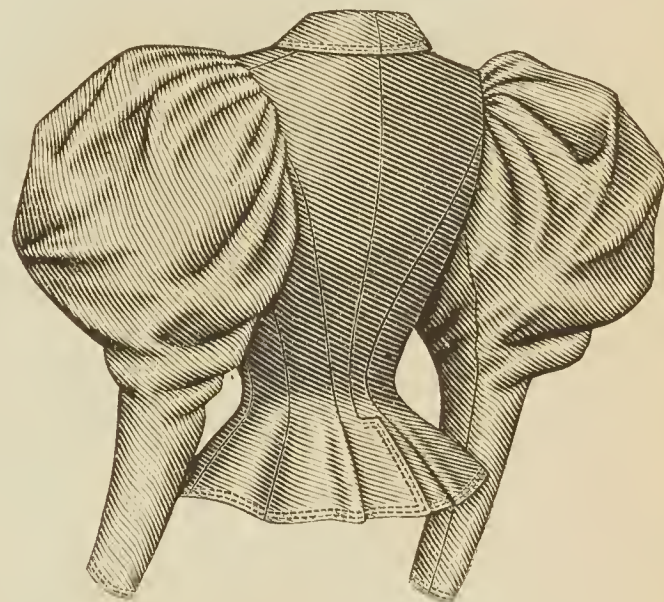


7809



7809

Front View.



7809

Back View.

LADIES' BASQUE. (TO BE MADE WITH A SHAWL OR NOTCHED COLLAR AND A REMOVABLE CHEMISETTE.) (COPYRIGHT.)

(For Description see Page 140.)

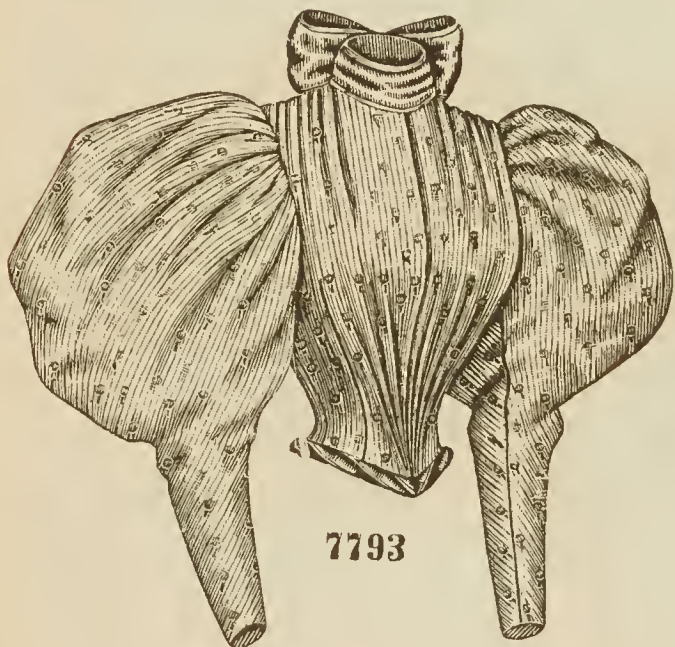
wide will be needed for the stock, etc. Price of pattern, 1s. 3d. or 30 cents.

LADIES' BASQUE-WAIST, WITH SLASHED OVER-FRONT AND BERTHA SAILOR-COLLAR.

(For Illustrations see Page 145.)

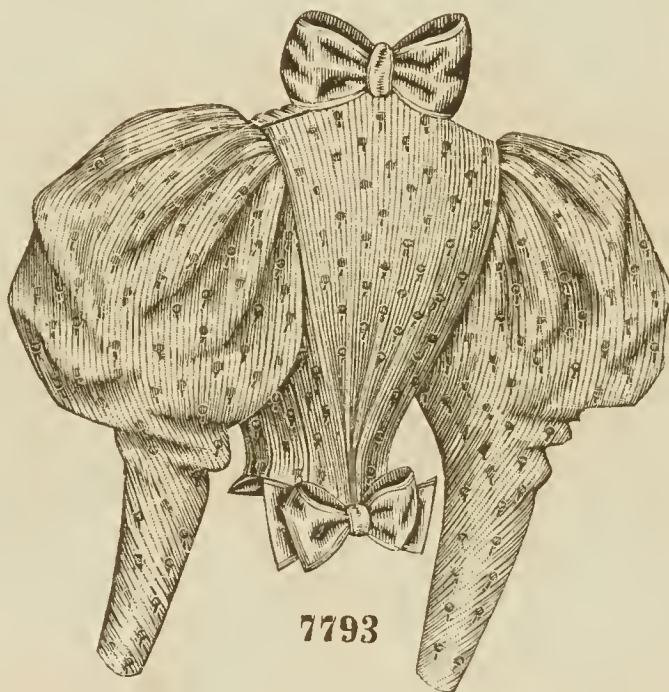
No. 7766.—A pretty combination of silk and velvet is depicted in this stylish basque-waist at figure No. 180 P in this magazine, with spangles, spangled gimp and flowers for decoration.

The Bertha sailor-collar and slashed over-front are stylish features of this basque-waist, which is here shown made of bronze taffeta silk and white lace net. It is made over a lining fitted by single bust darts and the usual seams. The waist is closed along the left shoulder and under-arm seams and has a plain under-front at the left side that is secured at its front edge to the center of the lining front. The full front and full back are separated by under-arm gores and extend to round yoke depth on the lining. The front is laid in six forward-turning plaits



7793

Front View.



7793

Back View.

LADIES' BASQUE, WITH TWO UNDER-ARM GORES. (DESIRABLE FOR STOUT LADIES.) (COPYRIGHT.)

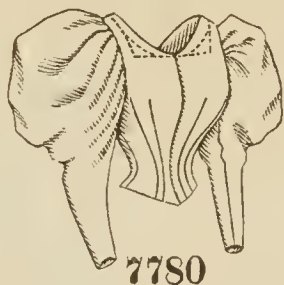
(For Description see Page 141.)

challis, nainsook, etc., and bands of heavy lace or twists of silk or velvet upon woollen or silken textures. A handsome basque-waist made up by the mode unites violet érépon and

at the lower edge at each side of the center and in two forward-turning plaits at the top, and between the plaits the top is gathered. The back is laid in two backward-turning plaits at each

side of the center, the plaits being closely lapped and tacked to a little above the waist-line and flaring prettily above. The upper part of the waist is a round yoke overlaid with lace net; and the Bertha sailor-collar follows the lower edge of the yoke at the back and meets the over-front on the shoulders. The over-front shapes a short point in front of the sailor collar and is sewed smoothly along the lower edge of the yoke at the front; it is handsomely slashed, the full front appearing with stylish effect between the slashes. The lower edge of the Bertha sailor-collar and all the edges of the over-front are followed with a row of gimp. The standing collar is covered with the lace net and closed at the left side, a ribbon bow being placed at the opposite side. The one-seam leg-o'-mutton sleeves, which are arranged over coat-shaped linings, have abundant and graceful fulness at the top collected in gathers and in two seamed bournouses. A twisted ribbon follows the lower outline of the basque-waist and is secured at the right side under a bow. The small engraving shows the basque-waist without the over-front and Bertha sailor-collar.

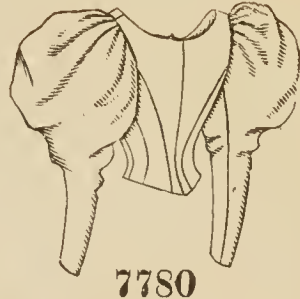
An opportunity for pretty combinations is offered in this attractive mode, and silk, chiffon, lace net, Liberty satin, etc., are chosen for dressy wear either alone or in combinations



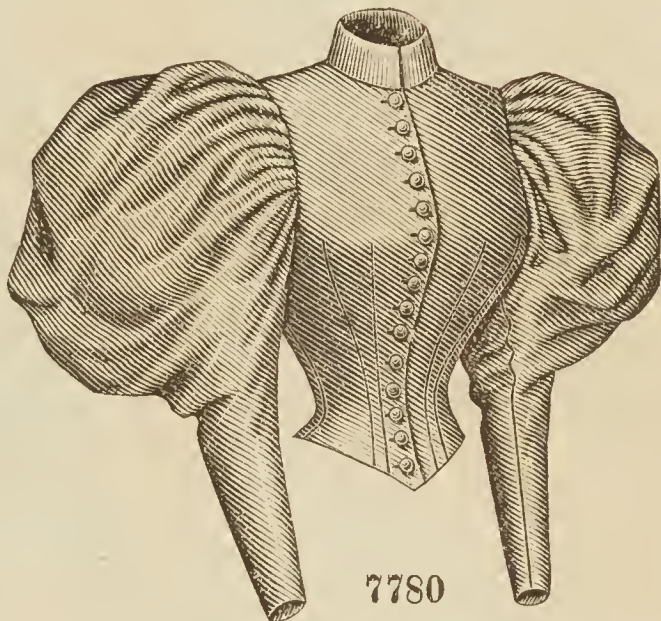
7780



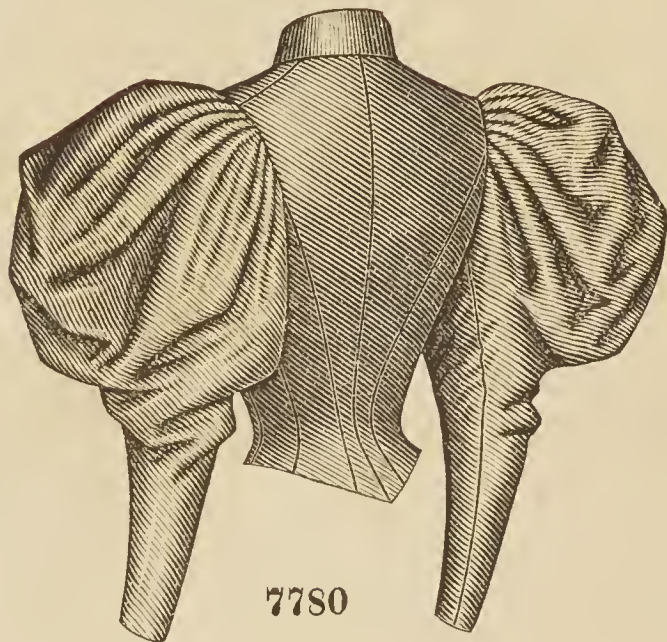
7780



7780



7780

Front View.

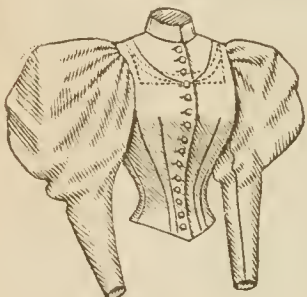
7780

Back View.

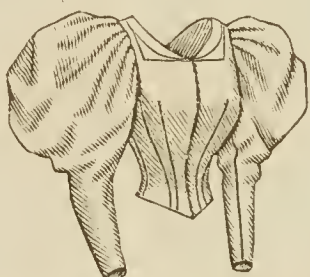
LADIES' BASQUE, WITH STRAIGHT CLOSING EDGES. (TO BE MADE WITH A HIGH NECK OR A ROUND, V OR SQUARE NECK.) (COPYRIGHT.)

(For Description see Page 142.)

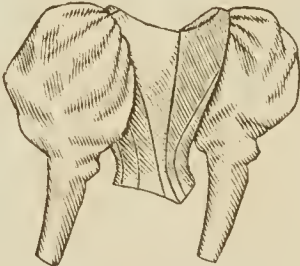
medium size, the garment needs six yards and a half of goods twenty-two inches wide, or four yards and seven-eighths thirty inches wide, or four yards and a fourth thirty-six inches wide, or three yards and seven-eighths forty-four inches wide, or three yards and three-fourths fifty inches wide. In each instance three-eighths of a yard of lace net twenty-seven inches wide will be required for covering the yokes, etc. Price of pattern, 1s. 3d. or 30 cents.



7781



7781



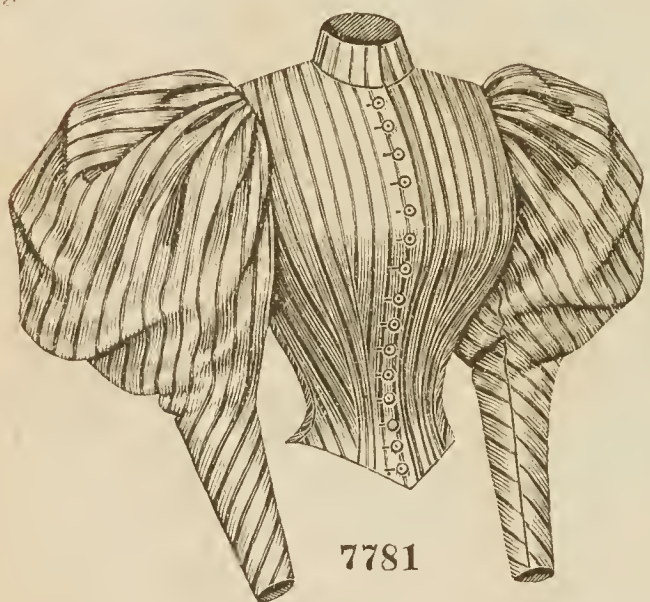
7781

LADIES' BASQUE-WAIST, WITH LOW-NECKED OVER-BLOUSE.

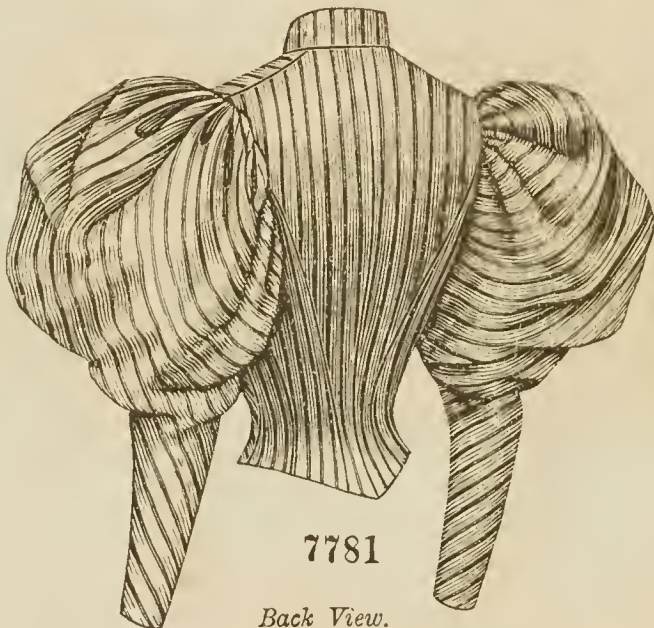
(For Illustrations see Page 146.)

No. 7768.—Pale-rose crêpon, black satin and écreu lace net are associated in this basque-waist at figure No. 187 P in this number of THE DELINEATOR.

For dressy wear this is an excellent mode by which silk and lace net, all-over embroidery or chiffon may be stylishly united. Silk and lace net were here chosen for its development and ribbon and jet gimp provide the decoration. The waist is revealed in guimpe style above the over-blouse and is arranged over a fitted lining adjusted by single bust darts, under-arm and side-back gores and a curving center seam. It is closed along the left shoulder and under-arm seams and has a plain under-front at the left side that is secured at its front edge to the center of the lining front. The front of the waist is gathered at the top and laid in plaits at the bottom at each side of the center,



7781

Front View.

7781

Back View.

LADIES' BASQUE, WITH CURVED CLOSING EDGES. (TO BE MADE WITH A HIGH NECK OR A ROUND, V OR SQUARE NECK.) (COPYRIGHT.)

(For Description see Page 142.)

We have pattern No. 7766 in thirteen sizes for ladies from twenty-eight to forty-six inches, bust measure. For a lady of

ter of the lining front. The front of the waist is gathered at the top and laid in plaits at the bottom at each side of the center,

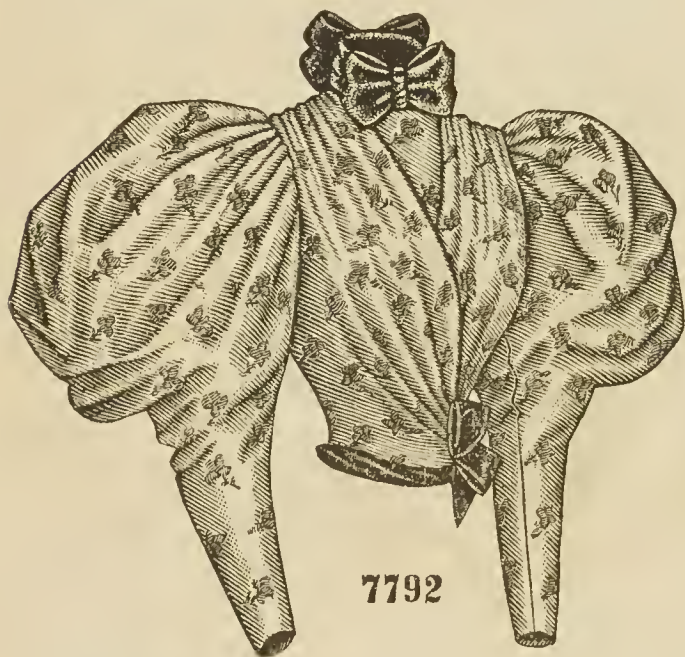
the plaits flaring prettily above the waist-line. The back has fulness similarly disposed and is separated from the front by under-arm gores. The over-blouse, which is shaped in low, round outline at the top, and with large arms'-eyes to show the waist effectively, consists of a front and back that pass into

LADIES' BASQUE-WAIST, WITH PUFF SLEEVES. (To BE MADE IN FULL OR THREE-QUARTER LENGTH.)

(For Illustrations see Page 146.)

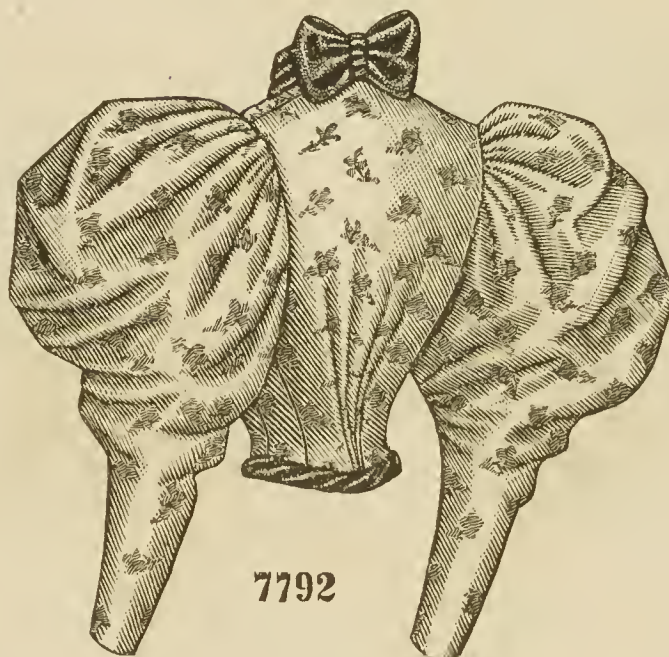
No. 7790.—This basque-waist may be seen made of silk and decorated with insertion and ribbon at figure No. 183 P in this number of THE DELINEATOR.

The basque-waist is youthful and exceptionally stylish in appearance, and is here illustrated made of pale-lavender taffeta silk and decorated with ribbon and lace insertion. It exhibits a front in French-blouse style below a square yoke and is rendered trim by a lining fitted by double bust darts and the usual seams. The fronts are gathered at the top and shirred at the lower edge, the fulness being drawn well to the center, where it droops gracefully. The lining and fronts are closed at the center, but the square



7792

Front View.



7792

Back View.

LADIES' SURPLICE BASQUE-WAIST. (COPYRIGHT.)

(For Description see Page 143.)

the shoulder and under-arm seams of the waist; it is gathered at the top and bottom both back and front, the fulness being drawn well to the center, where it droops in graceful blouse style. The standing collar is covered with a crush collar that closes at the left side, and a ribbon bow decorates the right side. A band of the silk edged with jet gimp follows the lower outline of the basque-waist and a ribbon bow is tacked to it at the left side of the front. A row of jet gimp decorates the upper and arm's-eye edges of the over-blouse. The one-seam mutton-leg sleeves are placed on coat-shaped linings and are bouffant above and close below the elbow; they are decorated at the wrist with a wrinkled band of ribbon arranged diagonally and finished at the top with a dainty bow.

Silk of plain or changeable hue, novelty crépon, chiffonette and goods of like texture will make up stylishly after this mode. A pretty waist of blue satin with a perforated Liberty satin blouse will be particularly attractive.

We have pattern No. 7768 in eleven sizes for ladies from twenty-eight to forty-two inches, bust measure. For a lady of medium size, the basque-waist needs five yards and five-eighths of material twenty-two inches wide, or four yards and a fourth thirty inches wide, or three yards and three-fourths thirty-six inches wide, or three yards and three-eighths forty-four inches wide, or three yards and a fourth fifty inches wide. The over-blouse calls for two yards twenty-two inches wide, or a yard and three-eighths twenty-seven inches wide, or a yard and an eighth forty-five or fifty inches wide. Price of pattern, 1s. 3d. or 30 cents.

yoke, which is included in the shoulder and arm's-eye seams at the right side, laps across to the left shoulder, where it is secured with hooks and loops. The yoke is covered with cross-wise, lapped folds of silk. Under-arm gores separate the fronts from the seamless back, which is laid in two backward-turning plaits at each side of the center, the plaits being closely lapped at the waist-line and spreading gracefully toward the shoulders. The coat-shaped sleeves are covered to the elbow with large puffs that are gathered at the top and bottom and may be made up in three-quarter length or in full length, as illustrated. Below the puffs the three-quarter length sleeve is stylishly trimmed with lapped folds corresponding with those on the yoke. The stand-



7766



7766

Front View.



7766

Back View.

LADIES' BASQUE-WAIST, WITH SLASHED OVER-FRONT AND BERTHA SAILOR-COLLAR. (COPYRIGHT.)

(For Description see Page 143.)

ing collar is covered with a softly wrinkled ribbon that terminates in a full bow at the back. The lower edge of the basque-

waist is followed by a softly wrinkled ribbon that is arranged in a cluster of four outstanding loops at the back. Three length-wise rows of lace insertion decorate the front of the waist below the yoke.

The waist may be of light or dark silk, or mousseline de soie, chiffon, grenadine and goods of like transparency over a silk

that is shaped by shoulder seams and by a seam at the center of the back; the seams and lower edges of the yoke are neatly machine-stitched. An applied box-plait is on the front edge of the right front and through it the closing is made with studs or with button-holes and buttons. The neck may be finished with a turn-down collar mounted on a high, shaped band that is

closed in front with two studs, or with a high standing collar, as preferred, both styles being shown in the engravings. The full leg-o'-mutton shirt sleeves are gathered at the top and bottom and finished with straight cuffs that are closed with buttons and button-holes below openings that are finished in regular shirt style with underlaps and pointed overlaps. The belt is of the material and is closed in front.

Stylish shirt-waists are made of percale, checked or plaid gingham, the still popular Oxford cheviot, Madras and also of dotted Swiss, dimity and lawn. Stitching is the approved finish.

We have pattern No. 7779 in thirteen sizes for ladies from twenty-

eight to forty-six inches, bust measure. For a lady of medium size, the shirt-waist needs five yards and an eighth of material twenty-two inches wide, or four yards twenty-seven inches wide, or three yards and an eighth thirty-six inches wide. Price of pattern, 1s. or 25 cents.

LADIES' SURPLICE BLOUSE-WAIST, WITH FICHU SAILOR-COLLAR.

(For Illustrations see Page 147.)

No. 7773.—Figured batiste is the material shown in this

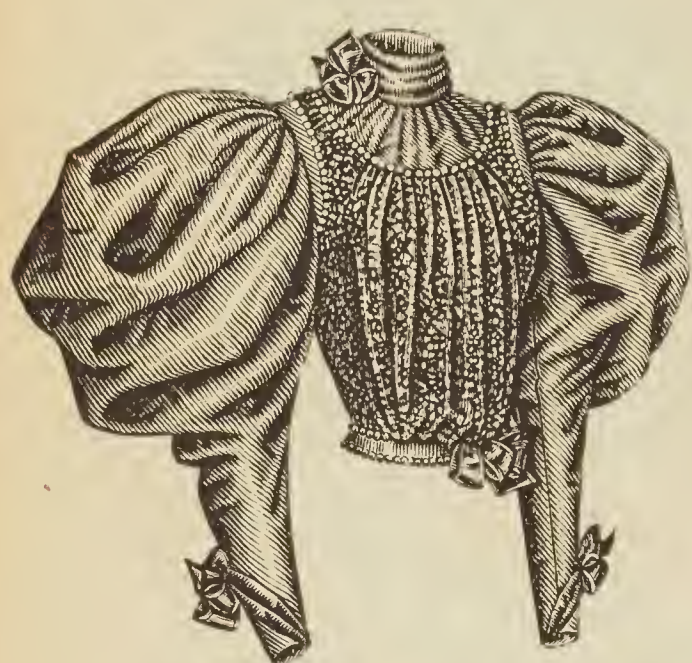
lining. Dressy waists may also be developed in challis, batiste, crépon, etc., with decorations of lace and ribbon. The yoke may be overlaid with lace net and a V of lace may be applied to the back between the plaits.

We have pattern No. 7790 in thirteen sizes for ladies from twenty-eight to forty-six inches, bust measure. For a lady of medium size, the basque-waist needs five yards and three-fourths of goods twenty-two inches wide, or four yards and five-eighths thirty inches wide, or three yards and seven-eighths thirty-six inches wide, or two yards and seven-eighths forty-four inches wide, or two yards and five-eighths fifty inches wide. Price of pattern, 1s. 3d. or 30 cents.

LADIES' POINTED YOKE SHIRT-WAIST. (TO BE MADE WITH STANDING OR TURN-DOWN COLLAR.)

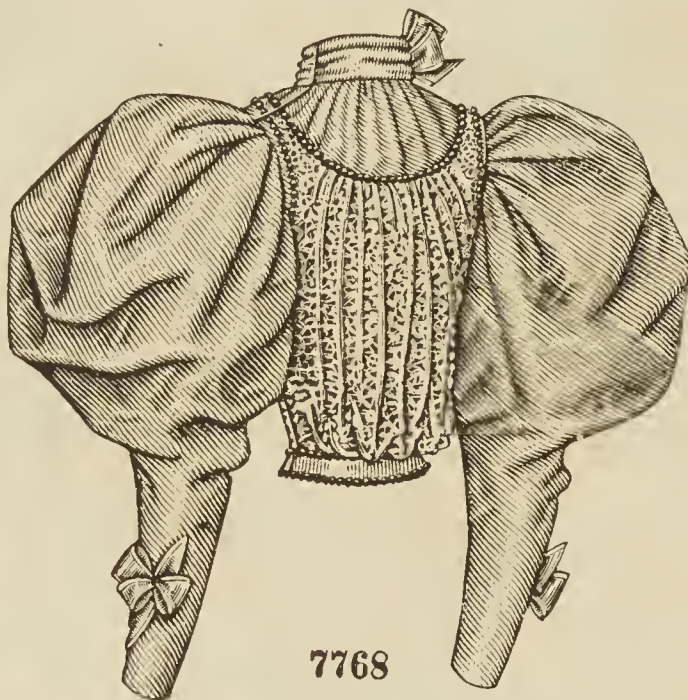
(For Illustrations see Page 147.)

No. 7779.—The popular demand for shirt-waists brings changes that meet individual needs and are practical as well as pleasing. These engravings illustrate the newest style of shirt-waist; it is made of spotted shirting and finished with machine-stitching. The fronts and seamless back are joined in under-arm seams and have fullness that is becomingly arranged in gathers at the top and in overlapping plaits at the waist-line, the plaits at the back being tacked to a stay. They are sewed to the lower edge of a pointed bias yoke



7768

Front View.

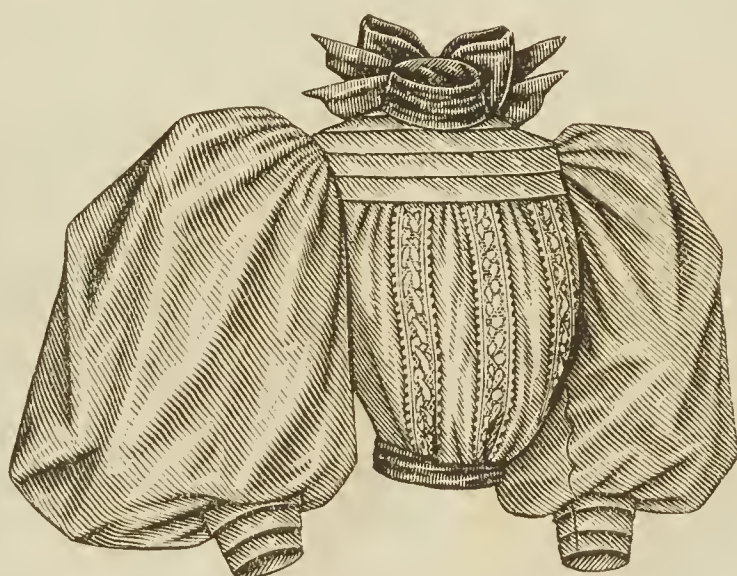


7768

Back View.

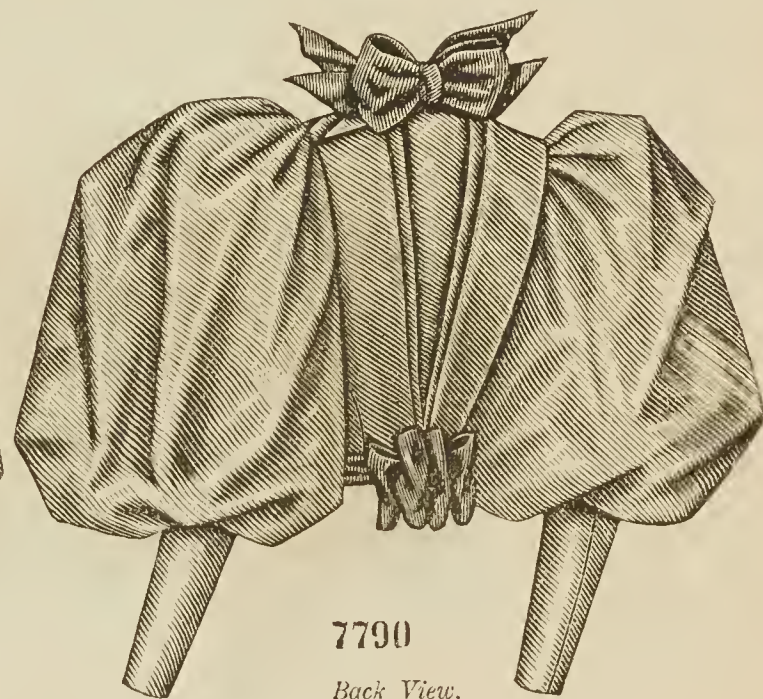
LADIES' BASQUE-WAIST, WITH LOW-NECKED OVER-BLOUSE. (COPYRIGHT.)

(For Description see Page 144.)



7790

Front View.



7790

Back View.

LADIES' BASQUE-WAIST, WITH PUFF SLEEVES. (TO BE MADE IN FULL OR THREE-QUARTER LENGTH.) (COPYRIGHT.)

(For Description see Page 145.)

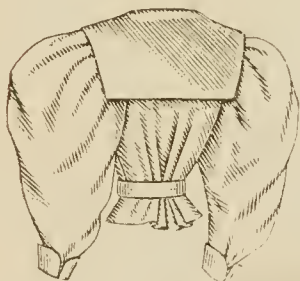
simple blouse-waist at figure No. 185 P in this number of THE DELINEATOR, and lace insertion and edging and ribbon rosettes provide the garniture.

The newest features in the pretty surplice blouse-waist are the fichu sailor-collar and Paquin sleeve. The waist is here shown

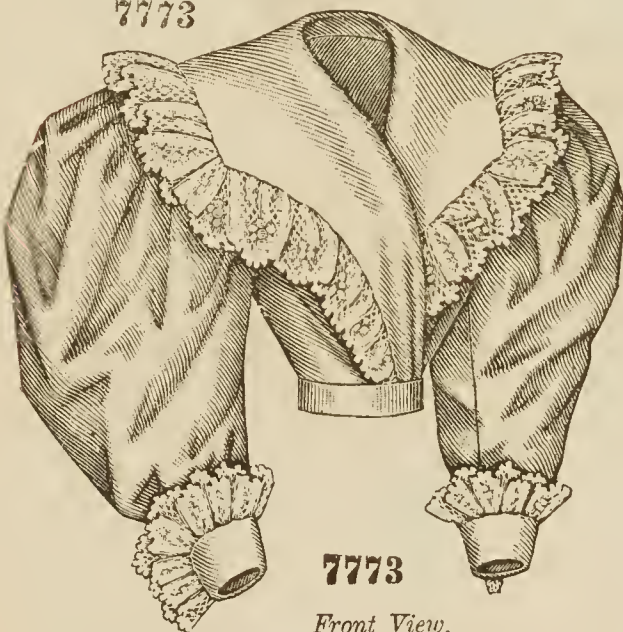
made of batiste and trimmed with lace. It is arranged upon a body lining that extends only a little below the bust and to a corresponding depth at the back. The lining is made with only shoulder and under-arm seams and is shaped low, like the waist-fronts, in pointed outline at the neck and closed at the center with hooks and loops. The full seamless back is gathered at the neck and its fulness is laid in two deep, backward-turning plaits at each side of the center, the plaits being invisibly stitched at the waist-line. It is much deeper than the surplice fronts, which cross in the regular way, and are gathered at the shoulder edges, the fulness being collected in four forward-turning, overlapping plaits at the lower edge close to the front edges. The fichu sailor-collar is deep and square at the back and tapering towards the ends, which are narrowed by a forward-turning plait; it laps with the fronts, and a frill of lace edging decorates it prettily. The one-seam Paquin sleeves have great fulness gathered at the top and are also gathered at the bottom; they are completed by rolling cuffs that flare at the back of the wrists above the roll, the free edges of the cuffs being decorated with a frill of lace. The blouse-waist is worn under the skirt and is trimly belted.

Lawn, dimity, batiste, dotted Swiss, light-weight flannel or serge and wash silk are all favored for the mode.

We have pattern No. 7773 in ten sizes for ladies from twenty-eight to forty-six inches, bust measure. For a lady of medium size, the garment needs six yards and a fourth of goods twenty-two inches wide, or four yards and a half thirty inches wide, or four yards and an eighth thirty-six inches wide, or three yards and seven-eighths forty-four inches wide. Price of pattern, 1s. or 25 cents.



7773



7773

Front View.

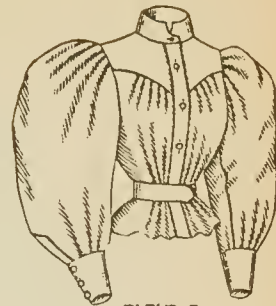
LADIES' SURPLICE BLOUSE-WAIST, WITH FICHU SAILOR-COLLAR. (COPYRIGHT.)

(For Description see Page 146.)

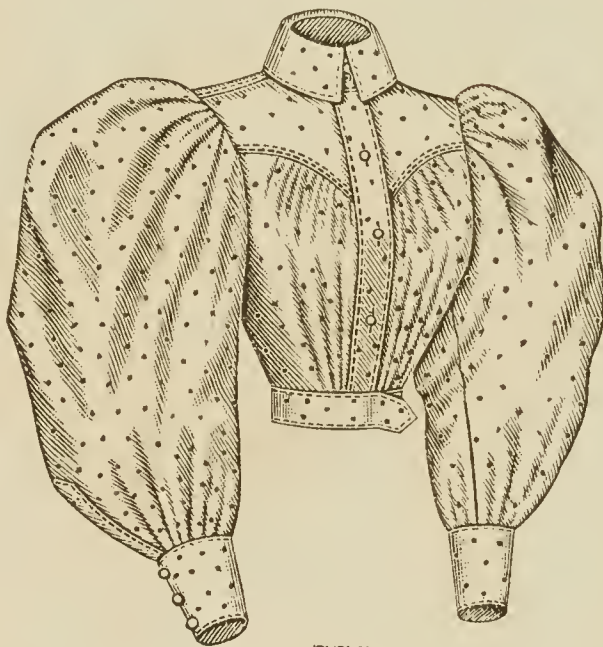
full bishop sleeves is very generally shown. The one here pictured made of gingham is amply full and may be made up with

or without a coat-shaped lining. The shaping of the sleeve is accomplished by an inside seam only, and gathers at the top and bottom cause it to spread stylishly. It is completed by a close, round cuff.

The sleeve is adaptable to silk, vailing and a variety of washable fabrics, such as nainsook, printed lawn, etc.



7779

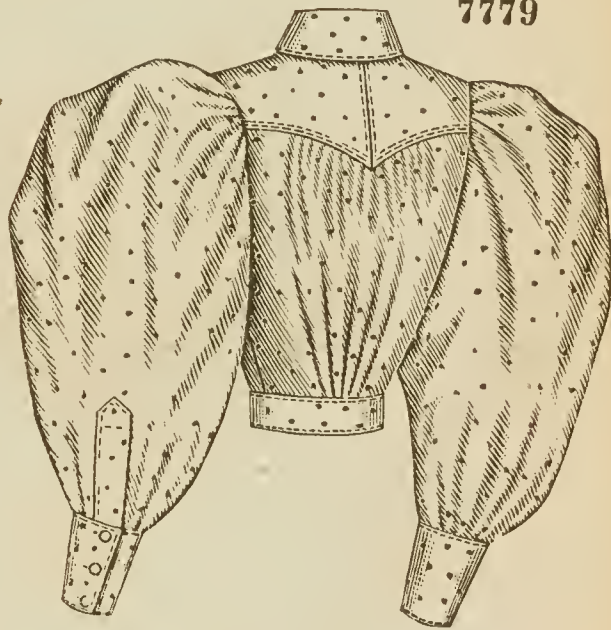


7779

Front View.

LADIES' POINTED-YOKE SHIRT-WAIST. (TO BE MADE WITH STANDING OR TURN-DOWN COLLAR.) (COPYRIGHT.)

(For Description see Page 146.)



7779

Back View.

We have pattern No. 7765 in eight sizes for ladies from nine to sixteen inches, arm measure, measuring the arm about an inch below the bottom of the arm's-eye. To make a pair of sleeves for a lady whose arm measures eleven inches as described, requires two yards and seven-eighths of material twenty-two inches wide, or two yards and an eighth thirty inches wide, or a yard and five-eighths thirty-six inches wide, or a yard and a half forty-four or fifty inches wide. Price of pattern, 5d. or 10 cents.

LADIES' BISHOP DRESS SLEEVE. (TO BE MADE WITH OR WITHOUT A FITTED LINING.) (For Illustration see Page 148.)

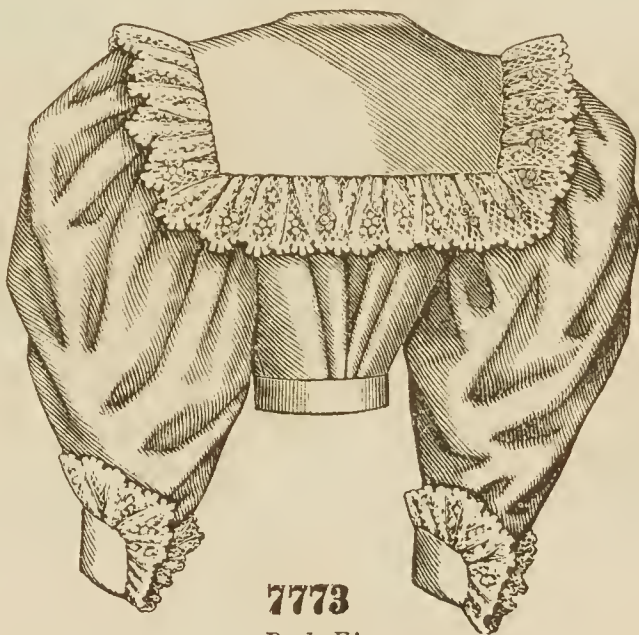
No. 7765.—Admiration for the

LADIES' EMPIRE PUFF DRESS-SLEEVE. (TO BE MADE IN FULL-LENGTH OR IN A PUFF WITH BAND.) (For Illustrations see Page 148.)

No. 7760.—The sleeve shows the great puff above the elbow that characterizes the sleeves seen in the Empire styles, and may be made in full length or in a puff with band. It is pictured made of light-weight dress goods. The puff is unusually large and its fulness is thrown into soft, graceful folds by gathers at the top and bottom. It is disposed over a coat-shaped sleeve, which in the full length reaches to the wrist. When the sleeve is made in a short puff it is finished with a band that may be covered with a ribbon.

Although the sleeve is most in keeping with the Empire modes, it may be quite as appropriately added to

gowns of other designs. Fabrics that drape prettily, such as vailing, soft silk, dotted Swiss, organdy or embroidered chiffon



7773

Back View.

over taffeta, etc., are most suitable, and insertion, edging or fancy ribbon may trim the wrists.

We have pattern No. 7760 in eight sizes for ladies from nine to sixteen inches, arm measure, measuring the arm about an inch below the bottom of the arm's-eye. To make a pair of sleeves for a lady whose arm measures eleven inches as described, requires three yards and three-eighths of goods twenty-two inches wide, or two yards and three-eighths thirty-six inches wide, or a yard and three-fourths forty-four or fifty inches wide. In each instance three-eighths of a yard of velvet twenty inches wide will be needed for the band. Price of pattern, 5d. or 10 cents.

LADIES' FULL LEG-O'-MUTTON SHIRT-SLEEVE. (TO BE MADE WITH A LINK CUFF OR WITH A CUFF HAVING LAPPED ENDS AND SQUARE OR ROUND CORNERS.)
(For Illustrations see this Page.)

No. 905.—There is a choice of either of two styles of cuffs for the full leg-o'-mutton shirt sleeve here illustrated. The sleeve is made of shirting and finished in the regulation way with machine-stitching. It is made with only one seam and is gathered at the top and also at the bottom and may be finished

with a straight cuff that laps and closes with button-holes and buttons or with a straight cuff that closes with link buttons. The lapped cuffs may have square or round corners, as illustrated. With either method of closing the sleeve is made with an opening above the ends of the cuff, the opening being finished with an underlap and a pointed overlap. With the link cuffs the laps are closed near the bottom with a button-hole and button.

Sleeves of this kind complete shirt-waists of Oxford cheviot, Madras, dimity, percale, dotted Swiss and various fancy shirtings, and machine-stitching is the usual finish.

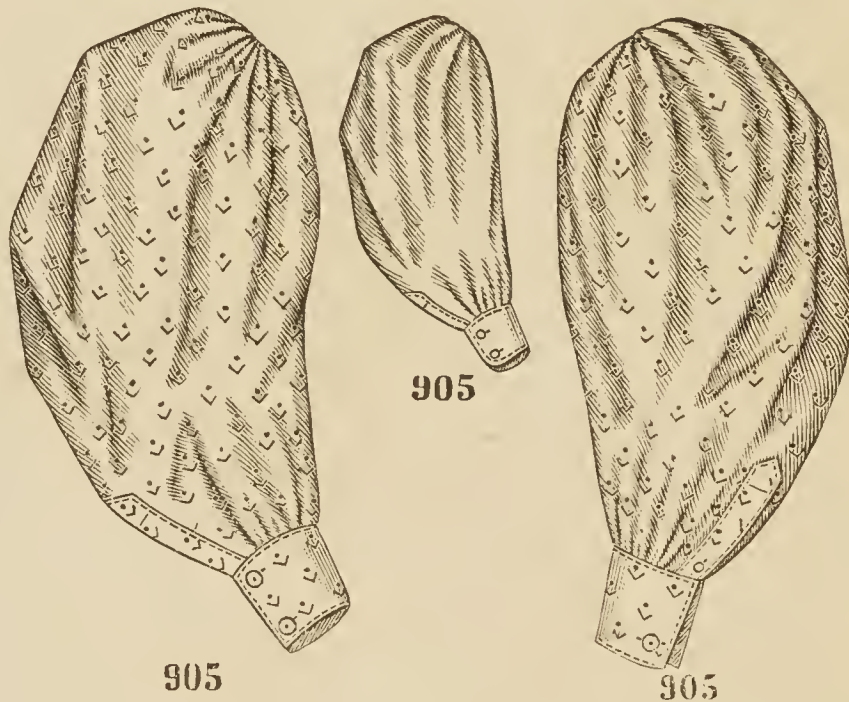
We have pattern No. 905 in eight sizes for ladies from nine to sixteen inches, arm measure, measuring the arm about

inches wide, or two yards twenty-seven inches wide, or a yard and five-eighths thirty-six inches wide. Price of pattern, 5d. or 10 cents.

LADIES' LOW-CUT VEST, WITH SHAWL COLLAR.

(For Illustrations see Page 149.)

No. 7770.—This vest is of fashionable cut and is represented



LADIES' FULL LEG-O'-MUTTON SHIRT-SLEEVE. (TO BE MADE WITH A LINK CUFF OR WITH A CUFF HAVING LAPPED ENDS AND SQUARE OR ROUND CORNERS.) (COPYRIGHT.)

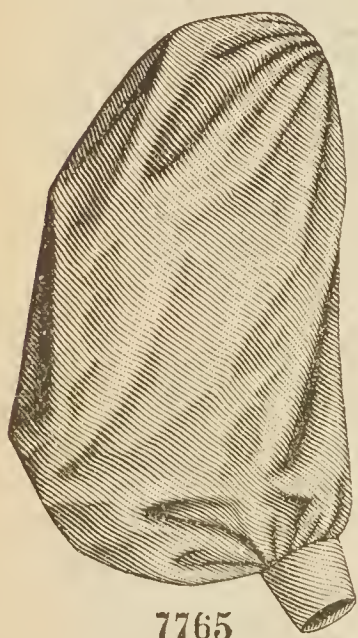
(For Description see this Page.)

made of white vesting polka-dotted in tabac-brown. The fronts are closely adjusted by single bust darts and are pointed below the closing, which is made at the center with button-holes and buttons; and under-arm and shoulder seams connect the fronts with the back, which is made with a center seam and shaped in four rounding tabs at the bottom to give the necessary spring over the skirt. Straps included in the under-arm seams are buckled at the center of the back to regulate the width at the waist. The fronts are shaped very low in a stylish outline at the top, and the neck is finished with a handsome shawl-collar, the cover of which is continued down the fronts for underfacings. A row of machine-stitching follows the edges of the collar and fronts and outlines narrow welts that finish openings to small pockets low down in the fronts.

Duck, piqué and fancy cotton and linen vestings are popular for these vests. Many handsome tailor costumes have vests of this style made of embroidered or fancy silk vesting. The completion is always plain or machine-stitching is added, and a linen chemisette is most favored for wear with it, though at present the fancy soft chemisettes of mull, silk crépon and fancy-tucked nainsook decorated with insertion and narrow edging are much favored for their coolness.

We have pattern No. 7770 in thirteen sizes for ladies from twenty-eight to forty-six inches, bust measure. For a lady of medium size, the vest requires a yard and a fourth of material twenty-two inches

wide, or a yard and an eighth twenty-seven inches wide, or three-fourths of a yard thirty-six inches wide, or five-eighths of a yard fifty inches wide. Price of pattern, 10d. or 20 cents.



7765

LADIES' BISHOP DRESS SLEEVE. (TO BE MADE WITH OR WITHOUT A FITTED LINING.) (COPYRIGHT.)

(For Description see Page 147.)



7760



7760



7760

LADIES' EMPIRE PUFF DRESS-SLEEVE. (TO BE MADE IN FULL-LENGTH OR IN A PUFF WITH BAND.) (COPYRIGHT.)

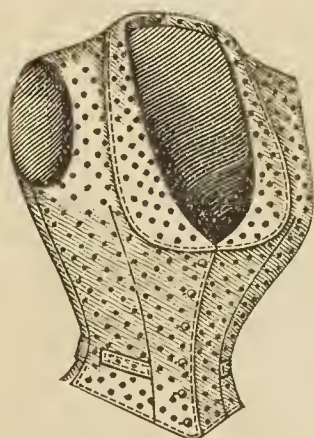
(For Description see Page 147.)

an inch below the bottom of the arm's-eye. For a lady whose arm measures eleven inches as described, a pair of sleeves require two yards and three-eighths of material twenty-two

LADIES' TURN-DOWN COLLARS (THREE COLLARS—ONE WITH A MEDIUM HIGH BAND, ONE WITH A HIGH BAND AND ONE THAT STANDS HIGH AND ROLLS OVER) AND LINK AND LAPPED STRAIGHT CUFFS.

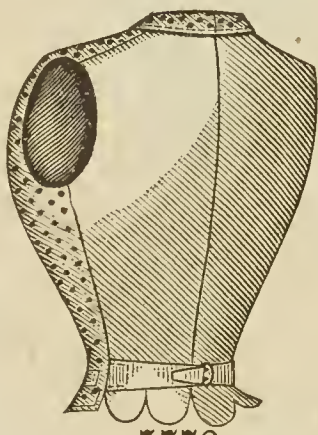
(For Illustrations see this Page.)

No. 907.—These fashionable collars and cuffs are made of striped shirting and are especially desirable for shirt-waists.



7770

Front View.

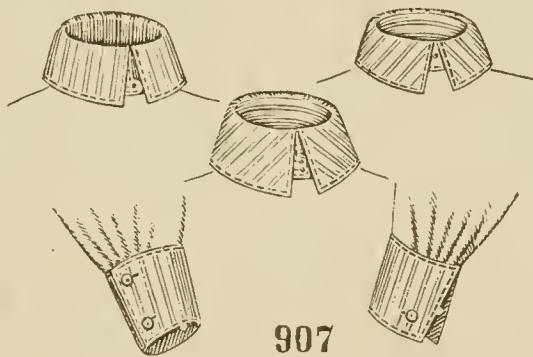


7770

Back View.

LADIES' LOW-CUT VEST, WITH SHAWL COLLAR.
(COPYRIGHT.)

(For Description see Page 148.)



907

LADIES' TURN-DOWN COLLARS (THREE COLLARS—ONE WITH A MEDIUM HIGH BAND, ONE WITH A HIGH BAND AND ONE THAT STANDS HIGH AND ROLLS OVER) AND LINK AND LAPPED STRAIGHT CUFFS. (COPYRIGHT.)

(For Description see this Page.)

The three collars are all on the Byron order and afford a choice for a very high or a medium-high stand, according as it will suit the fancy and improve the appearance of the wearer.

One collar is made with a medium-high band that is closed in front with one stud; and the square ends of the collar meet at the throat and flare slightly below.

Another collar is mounted on a very high band that closes with two studs; this collar also has square ends that flare prettily.

The other collar is made to stand high and then roll over; it is closed with one stud and its ends flare moderately. The free edges of all the collars are finished with machine-stitching.

The straight link cuffs have square ends and close with link buttons. The straight lapped cuffs close with button-holes and buttons. Machine-stitching finishes the free edges of the cuffs.

Any of the fashionable shirt-waists may be completed with the link or lapped cuffs and with any of the collars. Wash silk, gingham, cheviot, Madras, etc., are some of the materials for which the modes are especially well suited, and now the fancy is to have the collar and cuffs of white duck or piqué with the rest of the waist of figured material or some pretty solid hue. The collar and cuffs are interlined with coarse muslin to give them the required stiffness and the finish is usually one or two rows of machine-stitching.

We have pattern No. 907 in three sizes, small, medium and large. In the medium size, either style of collars and a pair of either style of cuffs require one yard of material twenty-two inches wide, or three-fourths of a yard twenty-seven inches wide, or half a yard thirty-six inches wide. Price of pattern, 5d. or 10 cents.

LADIES' SAILOR COLLARS, WITH POINTED AND BROAD ENDS. (TO BE ADJUSTED TO JACKETS OR BASQUES.)

(For Illustrations see this Page.)

No. 7799.—These collars will give a stylish finish to either basques or jackets. They are shown made of cloth and decorated with lace insertion. Both collars are smooth and in sailor style, one having a deeply hollowed lower outline at the back and broad ends that reach to the bust, while the other falls in deep, square outline at the back, is pointed on each shoulder and has ends that taper to points at the bust. The ends of the collars are wide apart from the neck down, and the free edges of the collars are decorated with a row of lace insertion.

The collars may contrast or correspond with the basque or jacket which they complete. Braid, passementerie or lace will provide stylish decoration. The collar may be inlaid with velvet, silk or other contrasting fabric.

We have pattern No. 7799 in three sizes, small, medium and large. In the medium size, either style of collar requires three-fourths of a yard

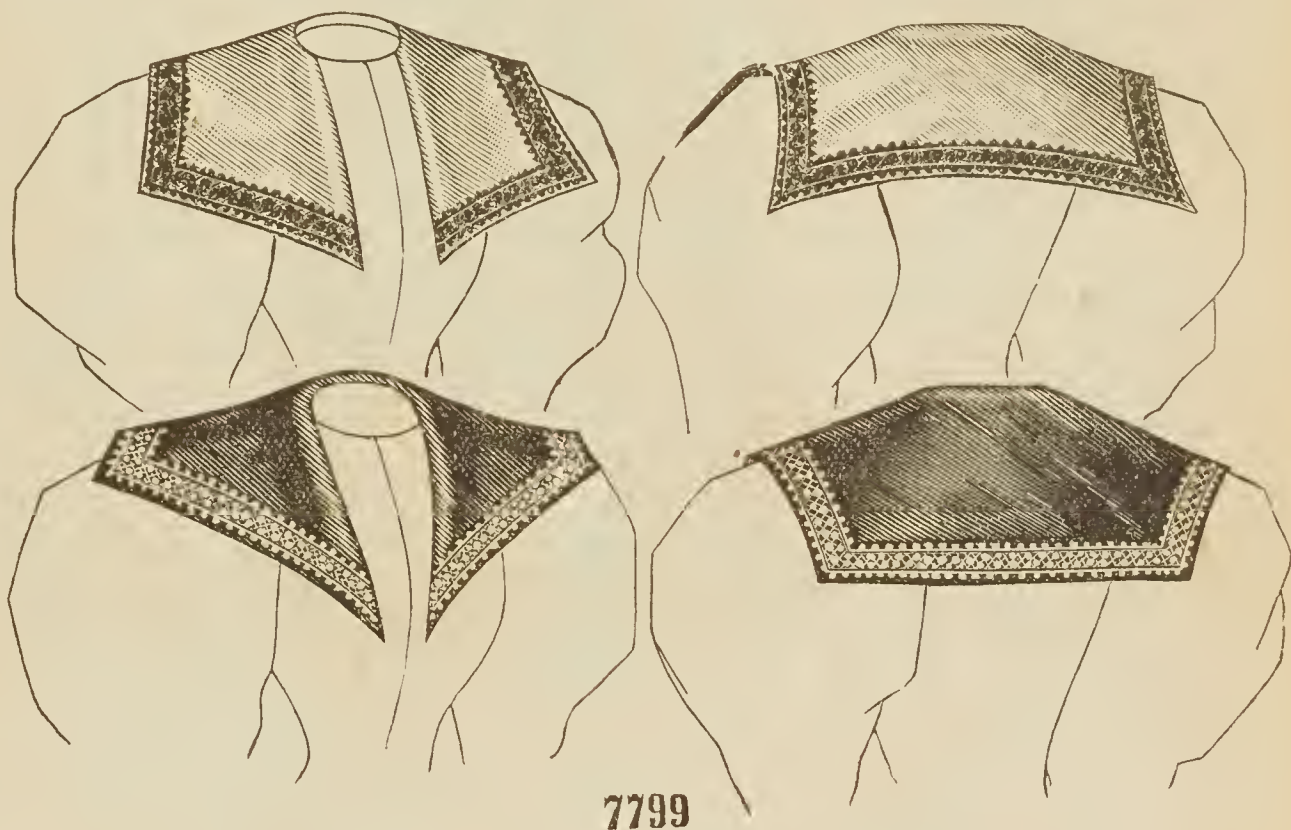
of material twenty-two or more inches wide. Price of pattern, 5d. or 10 cents.

LADIES' YOKE AND POINTED COLLARS.

(For Illustrations see Page 150.)

No. 7783.—These collars are shown differently made up at figures Nos. 192 P and 193 P in this number of THE DELINEATOR.

The increasing popularity of fancy collars is not to be wondered at, because they give such an air of dressiness to sim-



7799

Front Views.

Back Views.

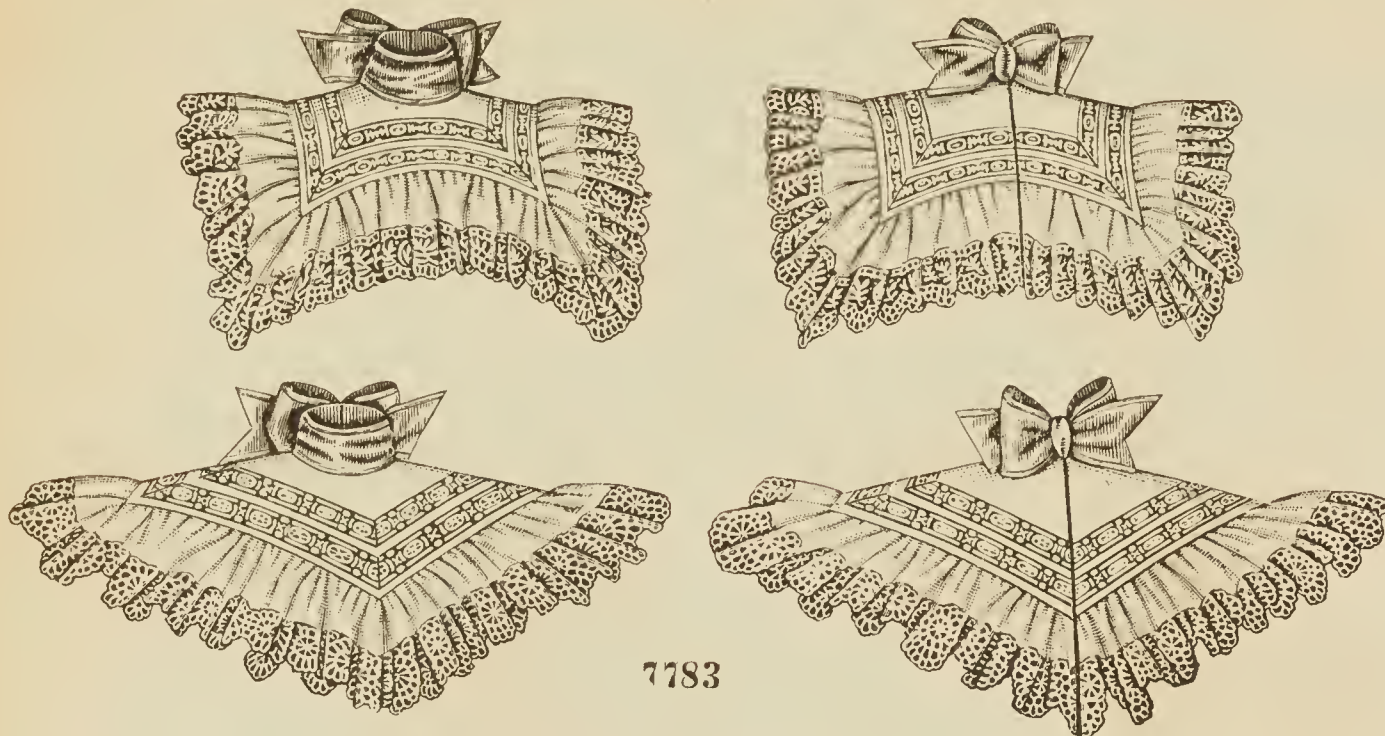
LADIES' SAILOR COLLARS, WITH POINTED AND BROAD ENDS. (TO BE ADJUSTED TO JACKETS OR BASQUES). (COPYRIGHT.)

(For Description see this Page.)

ple waists or basques. The two styles here illustrated are particularly stylish and becoming. White lawn and embroidered edging were chosen for the development of both collars, and in-

sertion and ribbon provide the decoration. Both collars fit smoothly. One lies upon the waist with the effect of a deep

needs a yard and three-fourths twenty-two inches wide, or a yard and a fourth thirty-six inches wide, or one yard forty-five inches wide. Price of pattern, 5d. or 10 cents.



Front Views.

Back Views.

LADIES' YOKE AND POINTED COLLARS. (COPYRIGHT.)

(For Description see Page 149.)

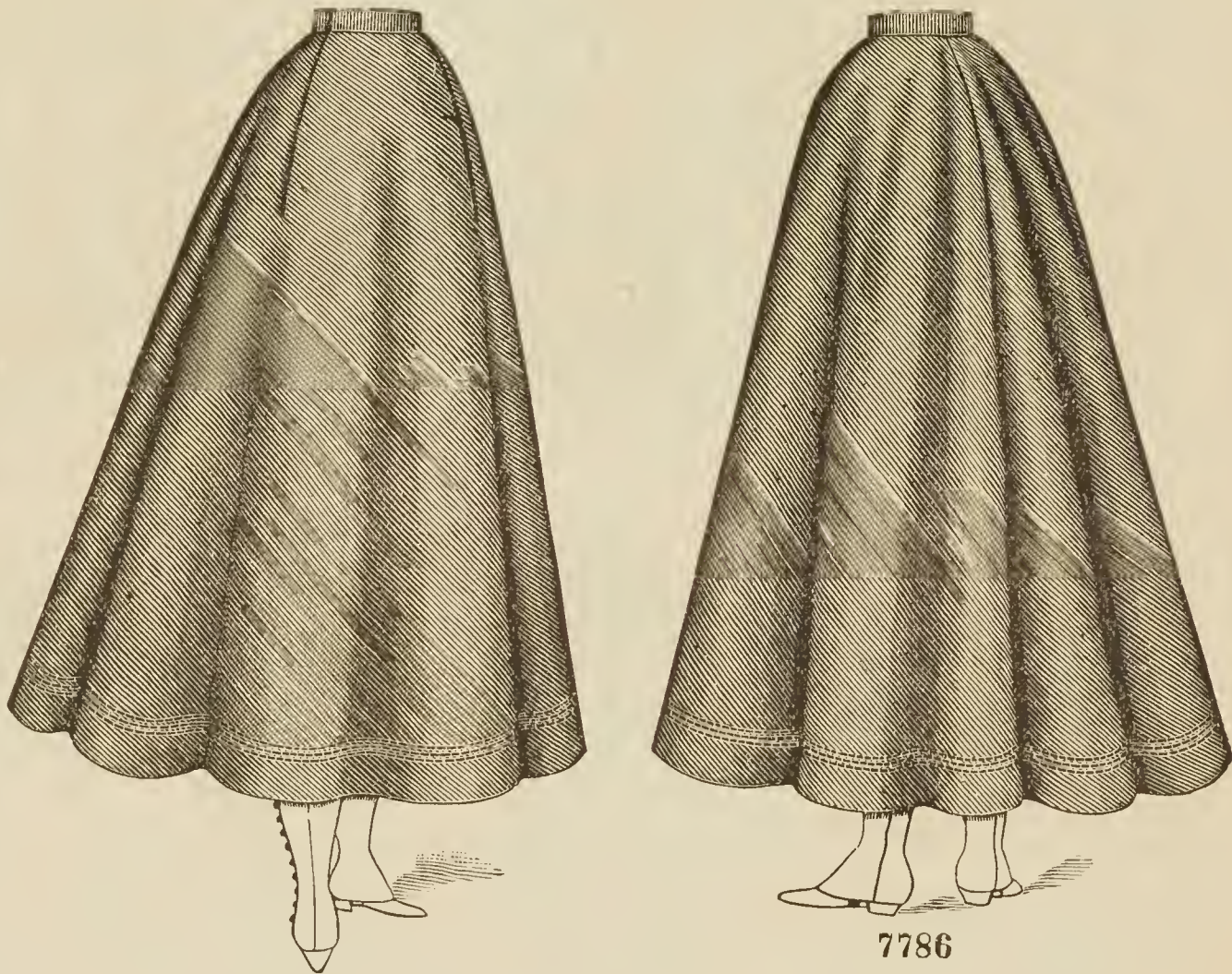
yoke that is pointed at the center of the front and back and on each shoulder, while the other is a square yoke prettily hollowed at the lower edge. The lower edges of the collars are followed by a frill of embroidered edging, and a standing collar, concealed by a wrinkled stock of ribbon bowed tastefully at the back, completes the neck. Two rows of insertion follow the lower outline of each collar. Both collars are closed invisibly at the back.

The collars may be worn with silk, woollen or cotton dresses and will add a touch of dressiness to partially worn or extremely plain waists. Fine nainsook, sheer lawn, all-over embroidery, lace net, joined insertions, etc., are chosen for their development, with lace or embroidery for the frills, and ribbons render them elaborate. Chiffon, mull and silk cr  pon make very dainty adjuncts of this kind, and insertion and frills of narrow edging afford pretty decoration for them.

We have pattern No. 7783 in three sizes, small, medium and large. In the medium size, the pointed collar needs half a yard of lawn thirty-six inches wide, with three yards and seven-eighths of edging six inches wide. Of one material, it requires a yard and seven-eighths twenty-two inches wide, or a yard and a fourth thirty-six inches wide, or one yard forty-five inches wide. The yoke collar calls

for half a yard of lawn thirty-six inches wide, and four yards and a half of edging six inches wide. Of one material, it

center seam. Its shaping causes it to fit smoothly all round at the top and fall in graceful ripples or flutes about the figure below



7786

Side-Front View.

7786

Side-Back View.

LADIES' CIRCULAR CYCLING SKIRT. (COPYRIGHT.)

(For Description see this Page.)

LADIES' CIRCULAR CYCLING SKIRT.

(For Illustrations see this Page.)

No. 7786.—This skirt is shown made of serge and finished with stitching at figure No. 181 P in this number of THE DELINEATOR.

This skirt is commended by expert cyclists because of its stylish appearance and the ease, comfort and freedom of movement it permits on the wheel. For outdoor sports, such as tennis, yachting, etc., it is also approved. It is here shown made of blue cloth and finished with machine-stitching. The skirt is circular in shape, its bias back edges being joined in a

the hips, the flutes being most pronounced at the back. At each side of the front the skirt is slashed, the slashes being finished

for plackets, which are closed with buttons and button-holes in a fly. Between the placket the top of the front is sewed to a band, that is lapped over and secured to the belt, which finishes the rest of the skirt, the belt being closed at the center of the front. Three rows of machine-stitching secure the hem-facing finishing lower edge. The skirt reaches nearly to the ankles and measures about five yards round in the medium sizes.

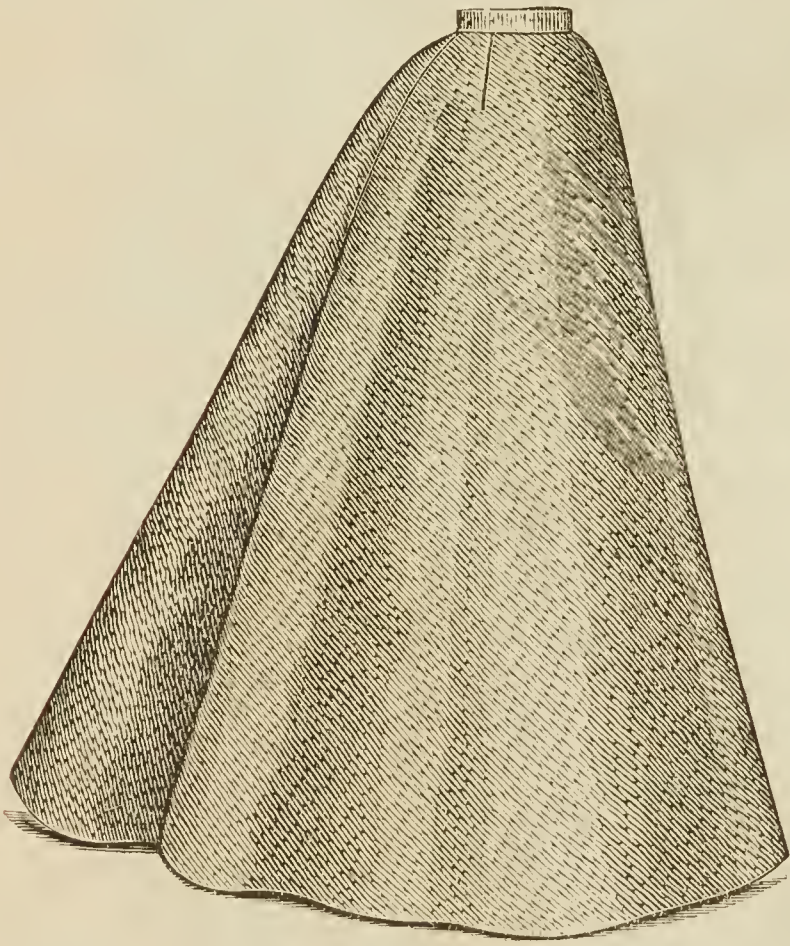
A skirt of this style is always accompanied with leggings. It is light in weight and its gracefulness is clearly illustrated. Serge, cloth, cheviot, flannel, mohair and various other appropriate dress goods may be made up in this way. Machine-stitching will usually provide the finish, though sometimes several rows of braid of a narrow or wide variety are applied to the bottom. Blue, gray, brown and black are the most popular colors for cycling skirts.

We have pattern No. 7786 in nine sizes for ladies from twenty to thirty-six inches, waist measure. For a lady of medium size, the skirt needs five yards and a fourth of material twenty-seven inches wide, or four yards and five-eighths thirty-six inches

wide at the front but are quite pronounced at the sides. The side-gores and back-gores are straight at their front edges, and the back-gores are laid in two backward-turning plaits at each side of the placket, which is finished above the center seam. The plaits flare attractively toward the lower edge, and an underfacing of crinoline or hair-cloth may be arranged all round the bottom of the skirt to give emphasis to the flare. A belt finishes the top of the skirt.

The mode is a suitable one by which to make up all silken and woollen goods, as well as organdy, Swiss, lawn, dimity, silk gingham and the numerous other Summer textiles. Encircling rows of insertion, braid or ribbon, ruffles of the material or frills of edging supplemented by rosettes of ribbon will provide pretty decoration.

We have pattern No. 7775 in ten sizes for ladies from twenty to thirty-eight inches, waist measure. For a lady of medium size, the skirt needs eight yards of material twenty-two inches wide, or six yards thirty inches wide, or five yards and five-eighths thirty-six inches wide, or four yards and a half forty-

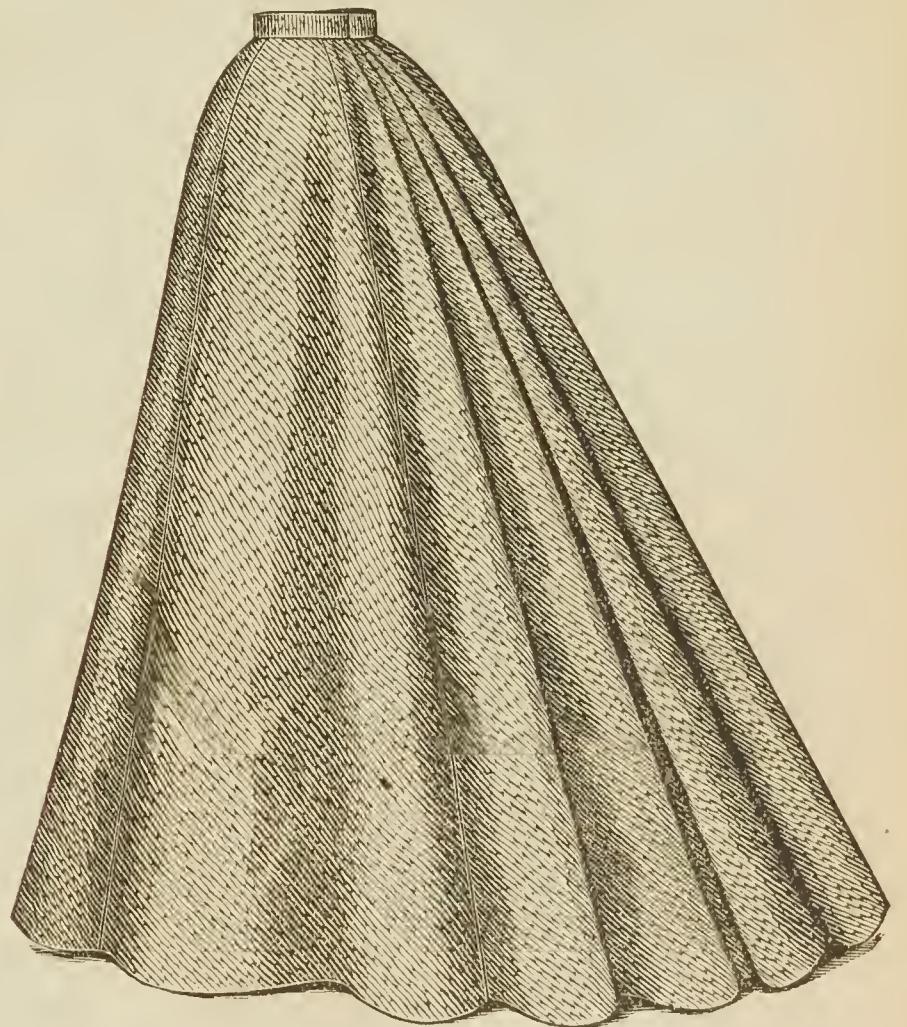


7775

Side-Front View.

LADIES' FIVE-GORED SKIRT, LAID IN SIDE-PLAITS AT THE BACK. (COPYRIGHT.)

(For Description see this Page.)



7775

Side-Back View.

wide, or two yards and five-eighths forty-four or fifty inches wide. Price of pattern, 1s. or 25 cents.

four inches wide, or four yards fifty inches wide. Price of pattern, 1s. 3d. or 30 cents.

LADIES' FIVE-GORED SKIRT LAID IN SIDE-PLAITS AT THE BACK.

(For Illustrations see this Page.)

No. 7775.—At figure No. 179 P in this number of THE DECLINEATOR this stylish skirt is illustrated made of mixed suiting and plainly completed.

The skirt is a graceful shape and is of moderate width, measuring at the lower edge a little over four yards and three-eighths in the medium sizes. Light-weight cheviot was here chosen for the skirt, which has a wide front-gore, a narrow gore at each side and two moderately wide back-gores. The side-gores are shaped to fit smoothly without darts, while the front-gore is made smooth by a dart at each side, and below the hips these gores break into stylish ripples that are scarcely percept-

LADIES' SIX-GORED SKIRT, HAVING A STRAIGHT EDGE JOINED TO A BIAS EDGE AT EACH SEAM. (COMMENDABLE FOR WASH FABRICS.)

(For Illustrations see Page 152.)

No. 7762.—This stylish skirt will be found especially satisfactory for washable fabrics, as it is fashioned so that a straight edge joins a bias edge at each seam, this being an acknowledged preventive against unsightly stretching at the seams in laundering. It is here illustrated made of spotted striped gingham. The front-gore and the two gores at each side fit smoothly at the top, though they are dartless, and their shaping produces slight fulness some distance below the belt, which falls naturally in pretty ripples. The straight back-breadth is very wide and is closely gathered at the top, the fulness falling in handsome folds.

The placket is finished at the center of the back and the top of the skirt is finished with a belt. The skirt measures about five yards round in the medium sizes, and the flare may be emphasized with a stiff interlining if desired.

The graceful width and practical adjustment of the skirt make it appropriate for silk and all kinds of woollen goods, as well as for numerous washable fabrics.

We have pattern No. 7762 in nine sizes for ladies from twenty to thirty-six inches, waist measure. For a lady of medium size, the skirt needs nine yards and a fourth of material twenty-two inches wide, or seven yards and seven-eighths thirty inches wide, or six yards and an eighth thirty-six inches wide, or five yards forty-four inches wide, or four yards and a fourth fifty inches wide. Price of pattern, 1s. 3d. or 30 cents.

LADIES' FIVE-GORED SKIRT, FORMING TWO BOX-PLAITS AT THE BACK.

(For Illustrations see Page 153.)

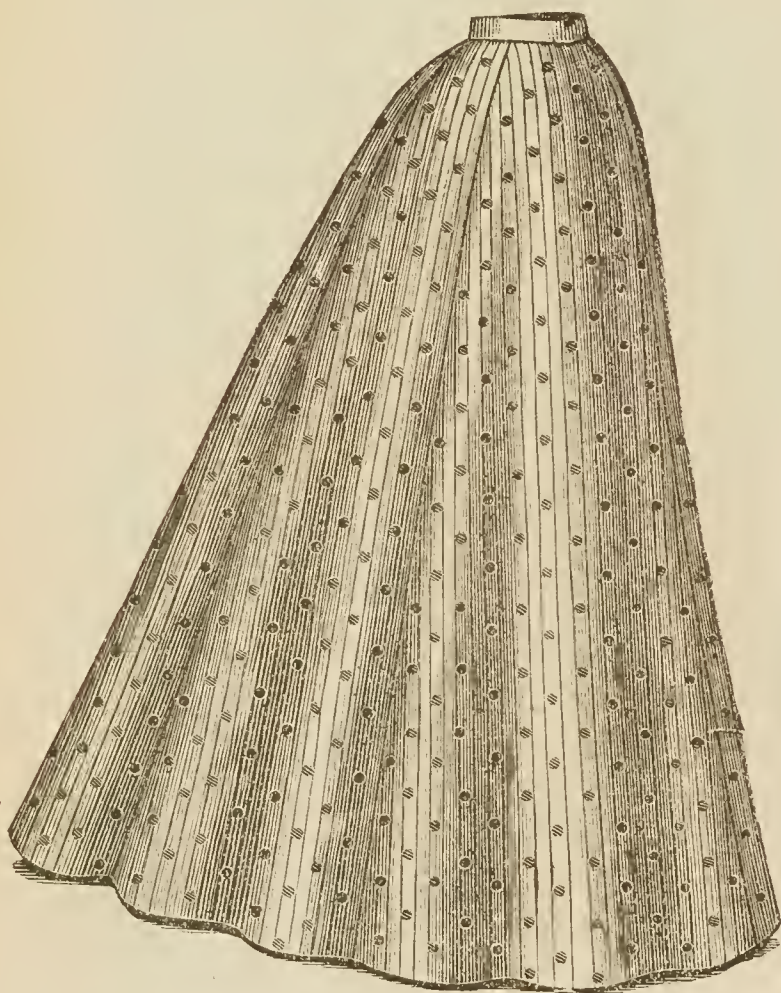
No. 7772.—At figures No. 180 P and 185 P in this number of

to thirty-six inches, waist measure. For a lady of medium size, the skirt requires seven yards and seven-eighths of goods twenty-two inches wide, or five yards and seven-eighths thirty-six inches wide, or five yards forty-four inches wide, or four yards and three-eighths fifty inches wide. Price of pattern, 1s. 3d. or 30 cents.

ARTISTIC HOUSE FURNISHING AND DECORATION.

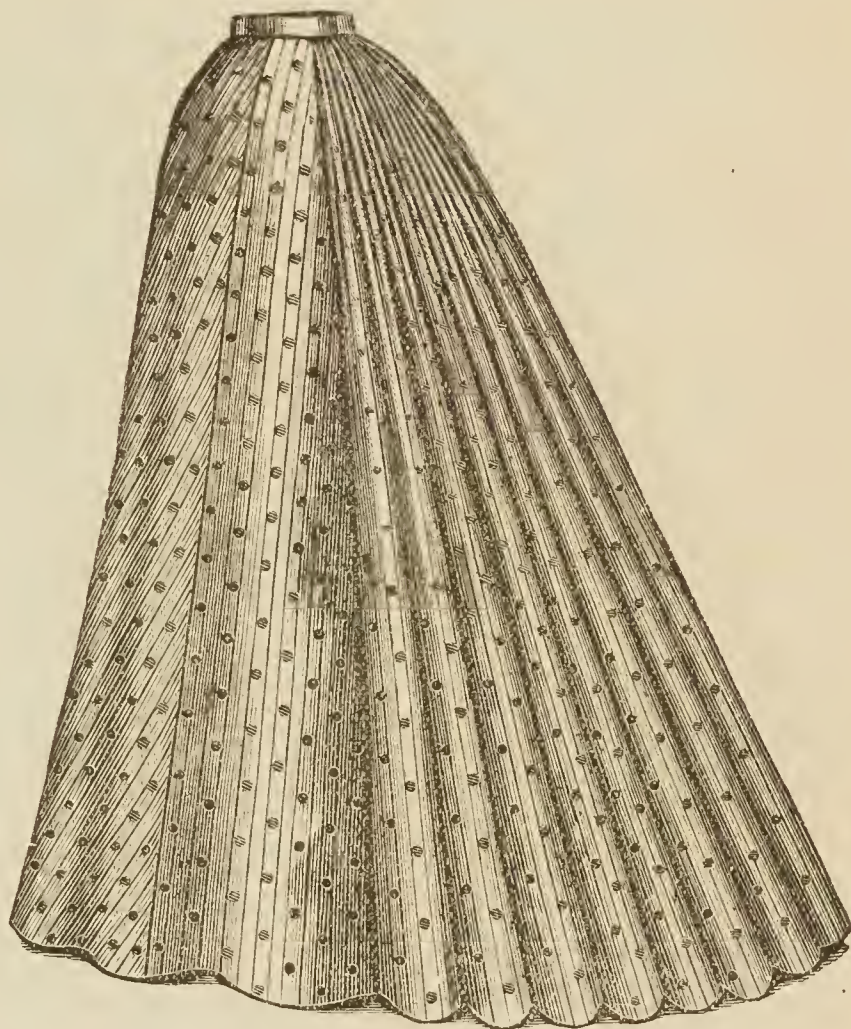
(For Illustrations see Page 121.)

Tasteful simplicity in interior decoration is far more commendable than sumptuousness, which conveys no sense of comfort and good cheer to the new comer. Furniture should invariably be selected with reference to the form and dimensions of an apartment, no matter what the taste may light upon. When chosen with discretion, its most advantageous disposal is another consideration of no small importance. To some home-makers natural taste always brings happy suggestions, while others



7762

Side-Front View.



7762

Side-Back View.

LADIES' SIX-GORED SKIRT HAVING A STRAIGHT EDGE JOINED TO A BIAS EDGE AT EACH SEAM. (COMMENDABLE FOR WASH FABRICS.)

(COPYRIGHT.)

(For Description see Page 151.)

THE DELINEATOR this skirt is shown differently developed.

The skirt does not represent an extreme of fashion and will be gratifying to ladies of refined and conservative taste. Figured striped duck is here illustrated in the skirt. The front-gore and side-gores are smooth at the top and break into moderately deep ripples below the hips, and the two back-gores are each laid in a box-plait at the top, the plaits expanding gradually toward the lower edge, where the skirt measures about four yards and seven-eighths round in the medium sizes. The side-gores are very wide at the bottom, and are straight at their front edges and bias at their back edges, thus giving a very pretty direction to the stripes. The plaits are held in position by two straps tacked near the top, and if emphasis is to be given to the plaits and flare, an interlining and facing of hair-cloth should be used. A placket is finished at the left side-back seam and the top of the skirt is completed by a belt.

Such materials as silk, cr  pe, novelty goods and brillianine will make up gracefully in this manner.

We have pattern No. 7772 in nine sizes for ladies from twenty

must experiment before pleasing results are attained, yet when a sense of fitness has been cultivated, success will be sure to follow a few trials.

A corner of a bedroom is shown in the view at the upper left corner of page 121. The walls are hung with terra-cotta cart-ridge paper, which is in harmony with most colors, and the frieze is in gilt. Swiss sash-curtains are hung at the window and over them falls a short drapery of old-rose Liberty silk suspended from a white enamelled grille. The window is low enough to admit a cosy window seat, that is cushioned with old-rose denim. At one side of the window is a dressing-case with a wardrobe of bird's-eye maple, and next it a stand supporting a potted plant. Not far distant is a light, fancy chair, cushioned like the window seat. The white enamelled bedstead has gilt knobs, which are a decided adornment, and its coverlet is pure-white. To the occupant of the window seat a view of the wash-stand is shut out by a white enamelled screen, covered with old-rose Liberty silk arranged rather full. The wash-stand matches the dressing-case, and holds the necessary appointments. At

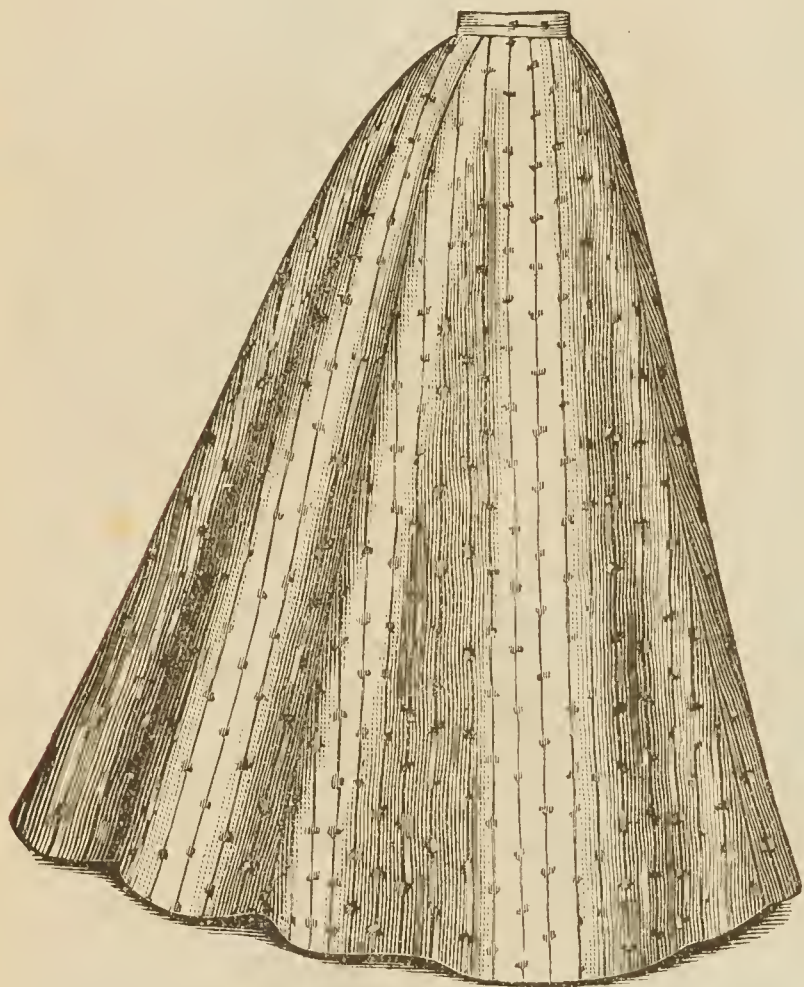
the back of the stand is a splasher of white Swiss supported by a brass rod, and above the stand is a white enamelled book-rack. The floor is covered with blue Brussels filling. Suggestions for a young girl's room are offered by this illustration.

A corner of a foyer hall is pictured in the next view. On an Oriental rug stands an upholstered cherry arm-chair and an oddly shaped table holding a vase with flowers. A fancy screen conceals these appointments from the room beyond.

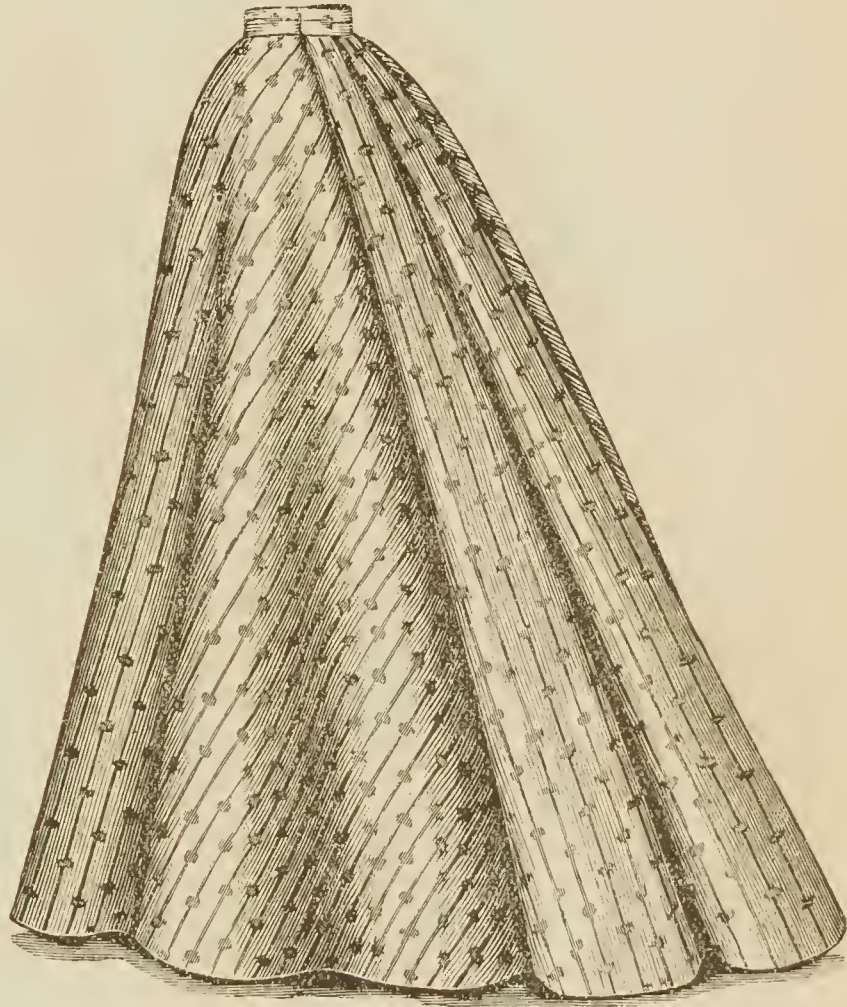
In the third engraving is portrayed a dining-room with the floor inlaid and covered with a rug and the walls painted an Indian red. A frieze in a darker tone is made quite ornamental by an assortment of various sized plaques of Delft ware, which is at present very fashionable. The ceiling is panelled and is of oak.

The square dining table stands in the center, daintily spread, and the three leather-covered oaken chairs are pushed close under the table awaiting their occupants. When a table is laid with only three covers, it is in far better taste and more convenient to have them arranged as illustrated, since the diners are thus brought nearer together. The buffet at one end is of oak in a rococo design and upon it are placed various table appointments. Next the buffet is a chair matching the others, the back

mantel, window and door draperies may also be of the furniture material. Matting would prove a suitable floor covering for a bedroom thus furnished, and either the plain or decorated variety may be chosen. Dressing tables may be draped either with crêtonne or plain or dotted Swiss. When the latter material is chosen, satin baby ribbon matching the silesia or silken lining may be applied to ruffles of the sheer fabric instead of lace, than which it is more novel while equally dainty. A bedroom furnished entirely in denim, either in blue, in a medium shade, or in leaf-green, would be delightful for Summer. Tables, chairs and couches could be covered with the cool-looking cotton textiles, and numerous pillows could be made of it. If one is skilful with the needle, some of the cushions, for the sake of variety, could be wrought in some pretty device, in outline stitch with white linen floss. Denim drapes as effectively as any of the more sumptuous drapery fabrics. Liberty and Morris velvets in their rich color blendings and handsome designs are favorite drapery goods for either a bedroom or living room. When Brussels or velvet filling is preferred to matting or patterned carpet, either blue or red will be found satisfactory, since it harmonizes so well with most furnishings. Dotted or



7772

Side-Front View.

7772

Side-Back View.

LADIES' FIVE-GORED SKIRT FORMING TWO BOX-PLAITS AT THE BACK. (COPYRIGHT.)

(For Description see Page 152.)

resting against the high oak wainscoting. An oak plaque with a deer's head hangs on the wall and provides a suitable decoration for a dining-room. A fancy folding screen hung with dark-red china curtains at the sides and a painted matting curtain at the center may conceal the butler's table. The cabinet mantel is of oak and corresponds in design with the buffet. A clock and ornaments are on its shelves. The hearth and fire-place are laid with white and brown encaustic tiles and the Summer-piece is of wrought-iron. A neatly framed landscape hangs above a stand holding odd bits of china. An appropriate and pretty floor covering for a dining-room is matting bearing geometrical designs in blue, red or mixed colors. In the absence of a deep wainscoting or chair rail, matting may also be hung around the walls. Growing plants are always an adornment to a dining-room, as they are elsewhere, and add much to the home-like appearance of the apartment.

Crêtonne or crêtonne paper is a favorite wall covering for bedrooms, and a pretty idea is to cover the furniture with chintz or crêtonne as nearly like the wall hangings as possible. The

plain Swiss or tambour curtains in sash length are always liked for bedroom windows. They may remain untrimmed, or lace ruffles of the goods or cotton ball or tassel fringe may decorate them, and they may be caught back with white or colored ribbons. The bed may be spread with Swiss over colored silk or silesia, the color of which accords with the prevailing hue of the room. The pictures destined for the bedroom walls should be simply framed, and only cheerful subjects should be chosen. If the room be sufficiently large, the bed and wash-stand may be concealed by a tall folding screen, and the space outside the screen may be used as a boudoir, in which a tea-table with its dainty service may find a place. In such a retreat one could usher one's most intimate girl friends for a confidential chat over the tea-cups.

When hangings are desired for a dining-room, velours in a subdued tone is in order. The sash or long curtains may be of Madras, tambour or Swiss. Leather or tapestry-covered furniture is the kind usually chosen. A crystal closet is placed in an angle of the wall or wherever else convenient.

Styles for Misses and Girls.

FIGURE No. 194 P.—MISSES' FÊTE DRESS.

(For Illustration see this Page.)

FIGURE No. 194 P.—This illustrates a Misses' dress. The pattern, which is No. 7794 and costs 1s. 3d. or 30 cents, is in seven sizes for misses from 10 to 16 years of age, and is again portrayed on page 160 of this number of THE DELINEATOR.

The grace of this pretty dress is enhanced by the tasteful arrangement of the garniture, which consists of sage-green ribbon and white insertion, the material being pink India silk. The full skirt hangs in pretty folds all round from the waist, which is shaped in low, round outline at the top and is rendered shapely by a close fitting lining. The full front and backs are turned down and shirred to form a frill at the top, and the fullness, which is drawn to the center and collected in gathers at the lower edge, droops stylishly at the center of the front over a wide bow of ribbon. Two rows of insertion decorate the front in curving outline and are continued upon the

puff sleeves, which are mounted on fitted linings and finished at the lower edge with bands, a ribbon being arranged about the bands and bowed at the back of the arm. "Trilby" bows of

ribbon are set on the shoulders and fall prettily over the sleeves.

The mode is available for challis, soft silk, vailing and other pliable fabrics, with trimmings of gimp, revering, spangled lace insertion or edging in conjune-



FIGURE No. 194 P.



FIGURE No. 195 P.

FIGURE No. 194 P.—MISSES' FÊTE DRESS.—This illustrates Pattern No. 7794 (copyright), price 1s. 3d. or 30 cents. FIGURE No. 195 P.—MISSES' AFTERNOON DRESS.—This illustrates Pattern No. 7784 (copyright), price 1s. 3d. or 30 cents.

(For Descriptions see Pages 154 and 155.)

tion with satin or fancy ribbon. A guimpe may be worn with the dress, if desired.

The straw hat is adorned with sage-green ribbon and violets.

FIGURE No. 195 P.—MISSES' AFTERNOON DRESS.

(For Illustration see Page 154.)

FIGURE No. 195 P.—This represents a Misses' dress. The pattern, which is No. 7784 and costs 1s. 3d. or 30 cents, is in seven sizes for misses from 10 to 16 years of age, and is differently shown on page 158 of this number of *THE DELINEATOR*.

Several effects are possible in the dress, which is here shown made of linen batiste and batiste all-over embroidery and embroidered edging, the pattern providing for a high neck finished with a standing collar and for long sleeves, as well as for the becoming Dutch neck and elbow sleeves here shown. The waist is made over a fitted lining and has pretty, gathered fulness at the center of the front and back, the

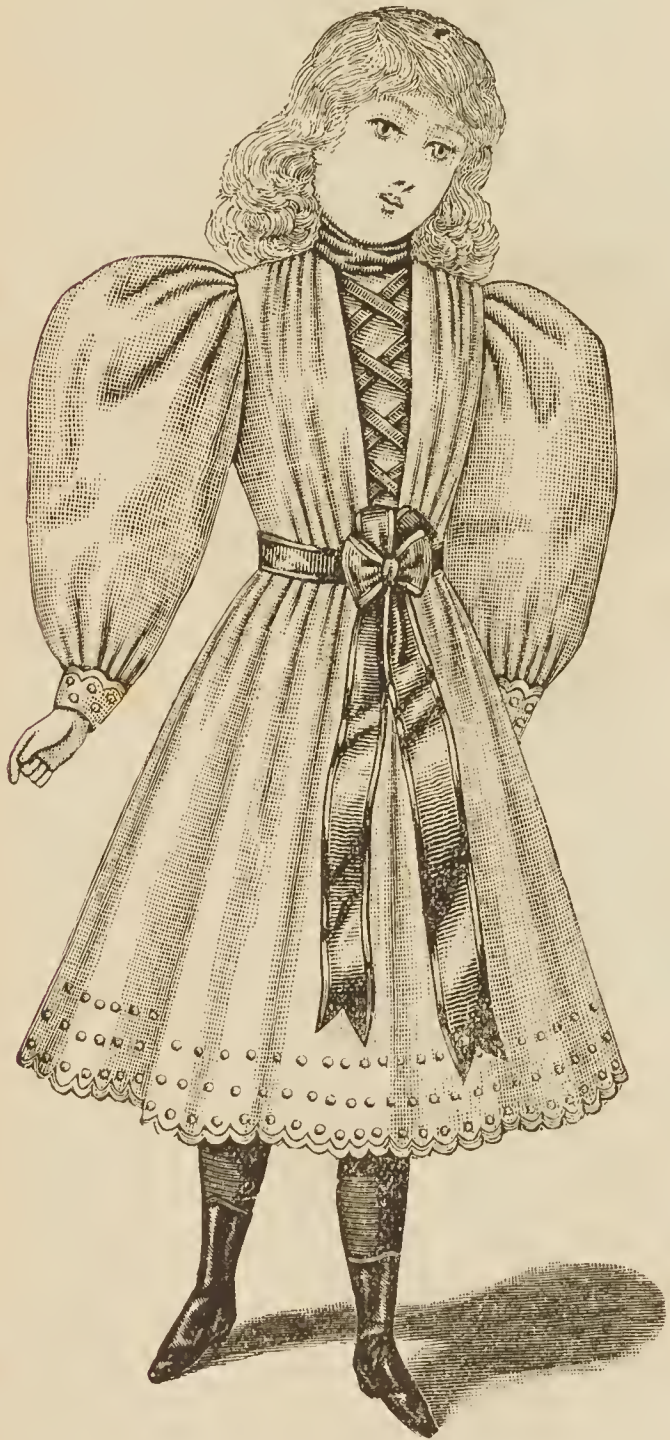


FIGURE No. 196 P.

FIGURE No. 196 P.—GIRLS' DRESS.—This illustrates Pattern No. 7776 (copyright), price 1s. or 25 cents. FIGURE No. 197 P.—GIRLS' DRESS.—This illustrates Pattern No. 7795 (copyright), price 10d. or 20 cents.

(For Descriptions see this Page.)

front drooping in French style at the center. The Dutch neck is trimmed with a standing frill of narrow edging, and a frill of wide edging decorates the pointed collar of all-over embroidery. This collar is quite deep and its ends are wide apart at the front and back. A wrinkled ribbon encircles the waist and similar ribbons are tacked at the ends of the pointed collar and formed, at the bottom of the waist, in loops and notched ends that droop over the four-gored skirt, which falls in full folds at the back and in flutes at the sides. Frills that deepen toward the back of the arm droop from the lower edges of the elbow puff-sleeves, and are headed by ribbons that are

arranged in a bow with two loops at the outside of the arm.

The mode is fanciful and possesses a picturesque air that will insure its popularity for garden parties and other dressy occasions. When intended for such uses mull, Japanese silk or lawn may be chosen. Simpler dresses will be of dimity, zephyr gingham, etc.

Figured mull and flowers trim the hat tastefully.

FIGURE No. 196 P.—GIRLS' DRESS.

(For Illustration see this Page.)

FIGURE No. 196 P.—This illustrates a Girls' dress. The pattern, which is No. 7776 and costs 1s. or 25 cents, is in ten sizes for girls from three to twelve years of age, and may be seen again on page 161 of this publication.



FIGURE No. 197 P.

This is an especially charming gown for light goods and in its present development the possibilities of embroidered flouncing and ribbon decoration are attractively manifested. The full front, which joins the back in shoulder and under-arm seams, is gathered at the shoulder and lower edges back of a deep forward-turning plait at each side of the center, the front being smooth between the plaits and decorated with ribbon arranged in lattice pattern. A neat and close adjustment is given by the lining, which is fitted by single bust darts and under-arm and shoulder seams, and over the closing at the back is formed a wide box-plait. The pattern of the handsome embroidered flouncing is displayed at the lower edge of the straight full skirt, which falls in soft folds about the figure from gathers at the top. A ribbon belt encircles the waist: it is fastened in front under a graceful bow with two long ends. The full leg-o'-mutton

shirt sleeves are gathered at the top and bottom and completed by cuffs of embroidery. A wrinkled ribbon is arranged about the standing collar and bowed at the back.

Charming dresses suitable for all seasons may be made in this manner of numerous white goods and washable fabrics.

FIGURE No. 197 P.—GIRLS' DRESS.

(For Illustration see this Page.)

FIGURE No. 197 P.—This illustrates a Girls' dress. The

pattern, which is No. 7795 and costs 10d. or 20 cents, is in seven sizes for girls from three to nine years of age, and may be seen again on page 160 of this publication.

This dress is well suited to Summer fêtes or parties, and may be worn with or without a guimpe. Pale-rose India silk relieved by bands of lace insertion and ribbon bows is shown in its present development. The full waist has the fashionable French droop at the front but is perfectly trim fitting owing to the well adjusted lining. The full front joins the back in under-arm and shoulder seams, and the top of the waist is turned under and shirred to form a frill finish, the fulness being collected in gathers at the bottom and drawn well to the center of the front and back. The straight, full skirt is deeply hemmed at the bottom and is gathered at the top and sewed to the waist, a band of insertion decorating it above the hem. The short puff sleeves are placed on fitted linings and are completed with narrow bands, to which ribbon bows are tacked. Ribbon bows are placed on the shoulders, and a similar bow is arranged at the termination of a ribbon band that extends from the shoulder to the center of each puff. Three lengthwise rows of insertion contribute effective decoration on the front of the waist, a ribbon bow being tacked over the upper end of each row and over the lower end of each outer row; and from the ribbon bows at the lower ends a ribbon is carried to the shoulder bows.

The mode will be attractive in silk, thin lawn, dimity and fine white goods, and seems especially suitable to wear on green lawns under fair skies at garden parties or other entertainments that require pretty gowns. It may be made for ordinary wear of gingham, batiste, etc., or of cashmere or serge.

FIGURE NO. 198 P.—MISSES' JACKET.

(For Illustration see this Page.)

FIGURE NO. 198 P.—This illustrates a Misses' jacket. The pattern, which is No. 7763 and costs 1s. or 25 cents, is in seven sizes for misses from ten to sixteen years of age, and may be seen again on page 163 of this publication.

The jacket is made of fancy mixed cheviot and plain velvet and finished in tailor style with machine-stitching. Its close adjustment is produced by single bust darts, under-arm and side-back gores and a curving center seam, the parts being shaped to form pronounced ripples at the back and slight ripples at the sides below the waist-line. The fronts are closed at the center with buttons and button-holes and are reversed above the closing to form pointed lapels that meet the velvet rolling collar in notches.

The rounding lower corners of the fronts give a youthful appearance, and a broad-shouldered effect is imparted by the one-seam leg-o'-mutton sleeves, which are shirred at the top and completed

at cuff depth with a double row of machine-stitching. The edges of the lapels and the lower and front edges of the jacket are followed by a single row of machine-stitching, and a linen chemisette and a silk four-in-hand tie are worn.

Jackets are made like this of melton, covert cloth, whipcord,



FIGURE NO. 199 P.—MISSES' GOLF OR NORFOLK JACKET.—This illustrates Pattern No. 7769 (copyright), price 1s. or 25 cents.

(For Description see this Page.)

heavy serge, cheviot and faced cloth, and machine-stitching is usually the finish.

The rough straw hat is trimmed with striped ribbon and flowers.

FIGURE NO. 199 P.—MISSES' GOLF OR NORFOLK JACKET.

(For Illustration see this Page.)

FIGURE NO. 199 P.—This illustrates a Misses' basque-fitted jacket. The pattern, which is No. 7769 and costs 1s. or 25 cents, is in nine sizes for misses from eight to sixteen years of age, and may be seen again on page 163 of this number of THE DELINEATOR.

This jacket is very popular for wear at outings or when engaged in outdoor sports such as golf, cycling, tennis, yachting, etc. Dark-red serge was here used for its construction. The jacket extends well below the hips, but may be shortened, if preferred, the pattern arranging for two lengths. Three box-plaits are applied on the front and three on the back, the center plait on the front concealing the closing. A belt of the material having pointed ends closed in front holds the garment closely to the figure. The fronts are cut out in a "V" at the top and the jacket is stylishly finished with a notched collar, the open neck revealing a linen chemisette and silk four-in-hand scarf. If preferred, the neck may be high and finished with a Byron or standing collar. The mutton-leg sleeves are stylishly plaited at the top, and machine-stitching outlines

FIGURE NO. 198 P.—MISSES' JACKET.—This illustrates Pattern No. 7763 (copyright), price 1s. or 25 cents.

(For Description see this Page.)



cuffs upon them and forms a stylish completion for the lower edge of the jacket and the edges of the notched collar.

Serge, camels'-hair, mohair, cheviot and all sorts of seasonable suitings are the most suitable woollens for these jackets, and from among the cooler textures chambray, percale, figured

the shoulders and are becoming and novel features of the mode. The sleeve frills are sewed to the arms'-eyes and are narrowest under the arms, where their ends are joined; while the epaulette frills are sewed to the yoke and fall deeply over the sleeve frills. The frills are trimmed at their lower edges with lace edging put on with a little fulness and above the lower edges with a row of lace insertion. A wrinkled ribbon covers the yoke and decorates the ends of the epaulette frills, and a ribbon bow is tacked at the upper and lower corners of the epaulette frills.

For particular or general wear the apron will prove valuable, as it is easily made yet very attractive. For best wear fine nainsook or dimity will be most frequently chosen, cross-barred muslin or fine cambric being most in vogue for ordinary use. Lace or embroidery will provide suitable decoration.

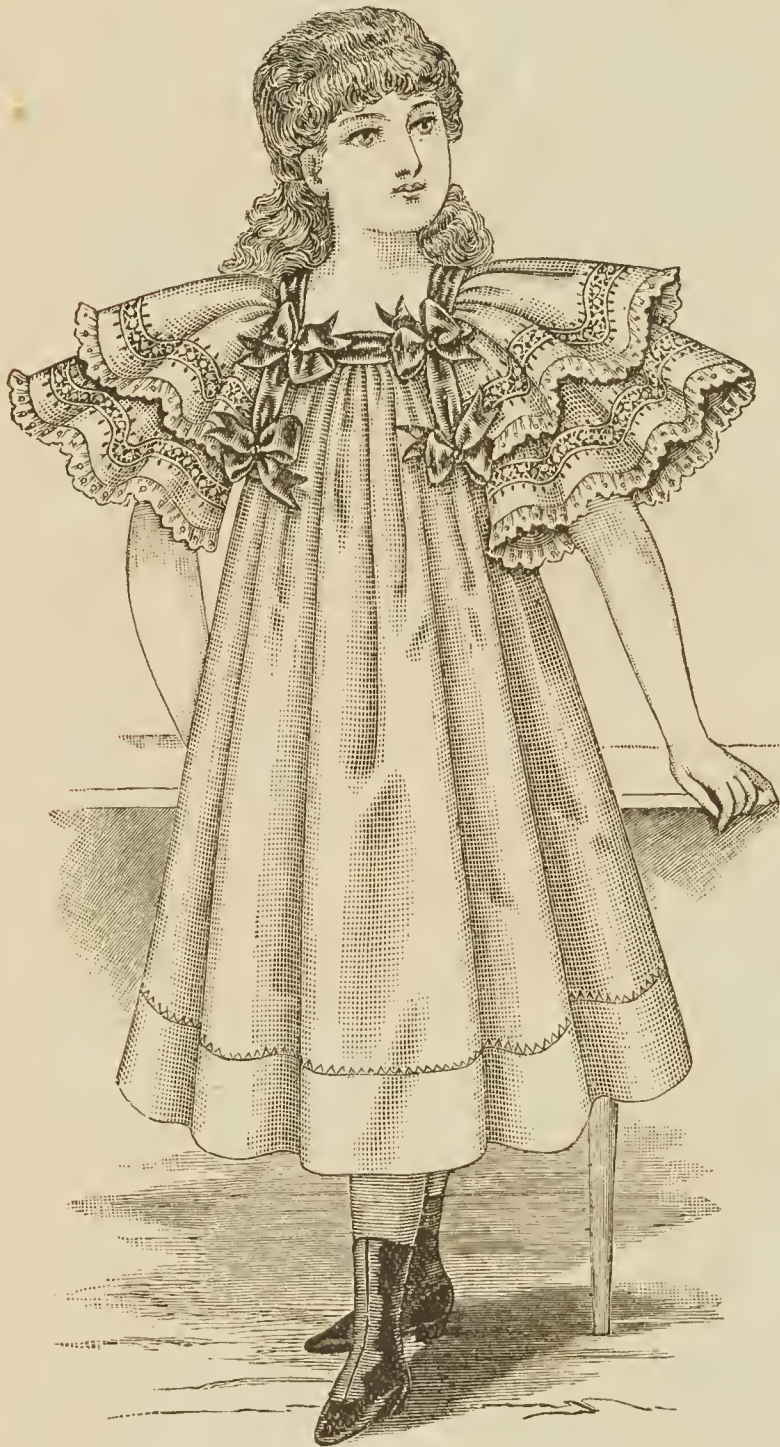


FIGURE NO. 200 P.—GIRLS' APRON.—This illustrates Pattern No. 7797 (copyright), price 10d. or 20 cents.

(For Description see this Page.)

cambric, Madras and cotton cheviot may be chosen. The fancy straw hat is trimmed with ribbon.

FIGURE NO. 200 P.—GIRLS' APRON.

(For Illustration see this Page.)

FIGURE NO. 200 P.—This illustrates a Girls' apron. The pattern, which is No. 7797 and costs 10d. or 20 cents, is in eleven sizes for girls from two to twelve years of age, and may be seen in three views on page 164.

In the present development of the apron there is an air of elaborateness, although the construction is extremely simple. The apron is here worn in lieu of a dress and is made of fine lawn, with lace insertion, lace edging and ribbon for trimming. The skirt of the apron is all in one piece and is gathered at the top both back and front and joined to a very shallow, square yoke that is shaped by shoulder seams. The apron is deeply hemmed at the bottom, the hem being hemstitched to position, and is closed at the back with button-holes and buttons. Gathered sleeve frills and epaulette frills give breadth to



FIGURE NO. 201 P.—GIRLS' LOW-NECKED DRESS.—This illustrates Pattern No. 7791 (copyright), price 10d. or 20 cents.

(For Description see this Page.)

ed to the mode and decorations of ribbon, beading and rosettes are particularly dainty.

The hat is trimmed with flowers and ribbon.

FIGURE NO. 201 P.—GIRLS' LOW-NECKED DRESS.

(For Illustration see this Page.)

FIGURE NO. 201 P.—This illustrates a Girls' dress. The pattern, which is No. 7791 and costs 10d. or 20 cents, is in eight sizes for girls from two to nine years of age, and is again depicted on page 161 of this number of THE DELINEATOR.

The simplicity of the mode commends it for wash fabrics and its daintiness suggests delicate colors and pretty garnitures. Nile-

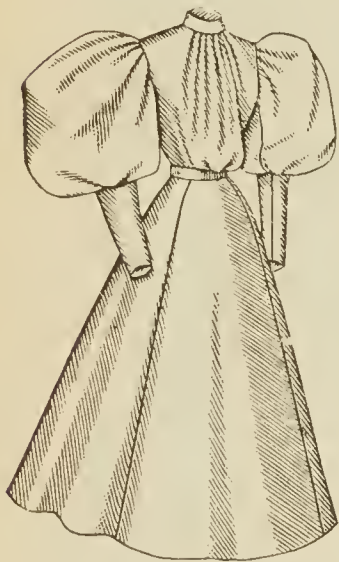
green chambray and embroidered edging are here tastefully united in the dress. The full skirt falls in graceful folds from a short, plain body that is entirely concealed by a gathered Bertha frill of embroidered edging joined to the low, round neck. A spreading bow of Nile-green satin ribbon is set at the neck in front, and rosette bows are tacked to the bands finishing the quaint, short-puff sleeves. Two rows of insertion trim the skirt above the deep hem and add much to the dressy effect of the gown.

Cotton crépon, lawn, dimity, challis and India silk will make charming dresses of this description, and a guimpe may be worn or not, as desired. Gimp, lace and ribbon disposed in bands, frills, bows or rosettes may decorate the dress. Plain and embroidered hemstitched flouncings are especially adapt-

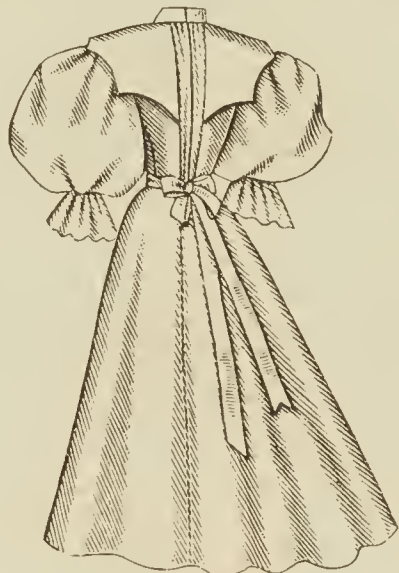
MISSES' DRESS, WITH FOUR-GORED SKIRT HAVING A STRAIGHT BACK. (TO BE MADE WITH A STANDING COLLAR OR A DUTCH NECK, WITH ELBOW OR FULL-LENGTH SLEEVES AND WITH OR WITHOUT THE POINTED COLLAR.)

(For Illustrations see this Page.)

No. 7784.—This dress is shown made up with a Dutch neck



7784



7784



7784

Front View.



7784

Back View.

MISSES' DRESS, WITH FOUR-GORED SKIRT HAVING A STRAIGHT BACK. (TO BE MADE WITH A STANDING COLLAR OR A DUTCH NECK, WITH ELBOW OR FULL-LENGTH SLEEVES AND WITH OR WITHOUT THE POINTED COLLAR.) (COPYRIGHT.)

(For Description see this Page.)

and elbow sleeves at figure No. 195P in this magazine, the materials being linen batiste, all-over embroidery and embroidered edging and the decoration edging and ribbon.

A delightfully cool-looking and stylish dress of yellow lawn is here shown decorated with insertion, lace edging and ribbon. The full blouse-like waist is in keeping with prevailing styles and is not at all *négligé* owing to the lining, which is closely fitted by single bust darts and under-arm and side-back gores. The closing is made at the center of the back. The full front is

gathered at the neck and waist-line, the fulness being drawn well to the center, where it droops slightly in French blouse fashion. The back has fulness similarly gathered at each side of the closing but drawn down tightly so as not to droop, and under-arm gores separate the backs from the front. If the dress be desired high-necked, a standing collar will complete it, but if the Dutch neck be preferred, a frill of narrow lace edging will be a dainty finish. A fanciful pointed collar in two sections is a stylish accessory of the dress; its ends are sewed smoothly to the waist at each side of the fulness in the front and back and its lower edge is shaped to fall in three points over the sleeves. A frill of lace edging and two spaced rows of insertion trim the pointed collar daintily; however, the pointed collar may be omitted, as shown in the small front view. The coat sleeves have large puffs to the elbows; they may be made in full length or in elbow length, as desired, the elbow sleeves being finished with a frill of the material decorated with a row of edging and a row of insertion. A ribbon is wrinkled about the bottom of the puff in either style of sleeve and tied in a bow at the back of the arm. Cross-rows of lace edging arranged on the upper part of the front and back between the ends of the pointed collar give a very dainty effect.

The four-gored skirt has a narrow front-gore between wide side-gores that break into pretty rippling folds below the hips, and a straight back-breadth that is closely gathered at the top and hangs in graceful folds. The gores are slightly gathered at the top, and the skirt expands slightly toward the lower edge, where it measures about three yards and a quarter round in the middle sizes. A placket is finished at the center of the back, and the top of the skirt is completed with a belt that is adjusted

over the waist and covered with ribbon arranged in two outstanding loops at each side of the center of the front and in a full bow with long ends at the back. The skirt is decorated a little above the lower edge with two rows of insertion.

The dress may be appropriately made up in batiste, dimity, dotted Swiss and many sheer materials, as well as in silk of all kinds and also in wool goods.

We have pattern No. 7784 in seven sizes for misses from ten to sixteen years of age. To make the dress for a miss of twelve years, calls for ten yards of goods twenty-two inches wide, or seven yards and three-eighths thirty inches wide, or five yards and three-fourths thirty-six inches wide, or five yards and an eighth forty-four inches wide. Price of pattern, 1s. 3d. or 30 cents.

MISSES' DRESS.

(For Illustrations see Page 159.)

No. 7778. — This pretty dress is on the

Mother Hubbard order and is illustrated made of spotted chambray and decorated with lace insertion and lace edging. The front and back are joined in under-arm seams and gathered at the top; they fall in free, graceful folds from the square yoke, which is shaped by shoulder seams and topped by a standing collar. The dress is deeply hemmed at the bottom, where it measures two yards and three-fourths round in the middle sizes, and the closing is made at the back of the yoke with button-holes and buttons, a placket being finished below the closing. The

one-seam bishop sleeves are gathered at the top and bottom and arranged on coat-shaped linings; they are completed by wristbands and droop and flare picturesquely. Drooping in handsome tabs over the sleeves are deep epaulettes that are sewed on smoothly at the top and decorated along the edges of the tabs with a frill of lace edging. A frill of similar edging follows the lower edge of the yoke, and the collar and wristbands are overlaid with lace insertion. The small view shows the dress without the epaulettes.

This will be a useful dress for all seasons, and it may be made in such serviceable woollen goods as serge, cashmere, diagonal, etc., or in light but durable washable fabrics, such as gingham, percale, chambray, calico and similar weaves. Combinations of fabrics are also in order. Embroidery, lace or ribbon will contribute pretty garniture.

We have pattern No. 7778 in seven sizes for misses from ten to sixteen years of age. For a miss of twelve years, the dress requires ten yards and an eighth of goods twenty-two inches wide, or seven yards thirty inches wide, or five yards and three-eighths thirty-six inches wide, or four yards and three-fourths forty-four inches wide. Price of pattern, 1s. 3d. or 30 cents.

MISSES' DRESS, WITH FULL SKIRT HAVING A STRAIGHT LOWER EDGE. (TO BE WORN WITH OR WITHOUT A GUIMPE.)

(For Illustrations see Page 160.)

No. 7794.—This dress is illustrated made of India silk and decorated with lace insertion and ribbon at figure No. 194 P in this number of *THE DELINEATOR*.

India silk was here selected for the dress, with satin ribbon for decoration. The full, straight skirt is of fashionable width, measuring three yards in the middle sizes, and is deeply hemmed at the bottom and gathered at the top and joined to the waist, which is shaped in low, round outline at the top. The waist has a full front and full backs joined in shoulder and under-arm seams and arranged upon a lining fitted by single bust darts and under-arm and side-back gores. It is turned under at the top and shirred to form a frill heading and the resulting fulness is collected at the lower edge in gathers at the center of the front and at each side of the closing which is made at the center of the back, the fulness at the front drooping in the French fashion so much in vogue. A wrinkled ribbon encircles the waist, and ribbons tacked under bows on the shoulders are caught to it under rosette bows at each side of the fulness in the back and then allowed to fall free nearly to the bottom of the skirt. The elbow sleeves are of the large puff variety and are made over linings shaped by two seams; they are gathered at the upper and lower edges and finished with bands about which ribbons are passed and bowed at the back of the arm.

This style of dress may be worn with or without a guimpe. Exquisite dresses may be made after this mode of plain, perforated or embroidered chiffon over taffeta, or of figured India silk or crêpe de Chine. Dimity, batiste, lawn and other sheer cottons will also make up prettily in this way, and upon any of these fabrics plain or fancy ribbon and lace or embroidery of a variety suitable to the material used provide attractive garniture.

A dainty dress may be made of old-rose silk-warp crêpon and may be worn with a guimpe of white China silk.

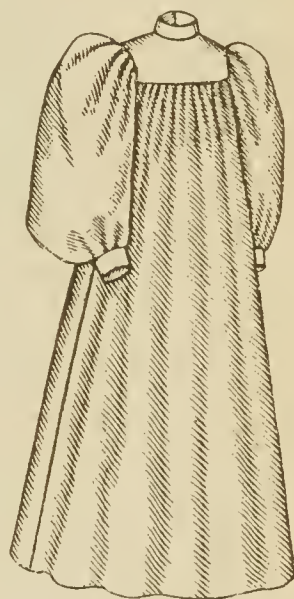
We have pattern No. 7794 in seven sizes for misses from ten to sixteen years of age. To make the dress for a miss of twelve years, requires eight yards and three-eighths of goods twenty-two inches wide, or four yards and seven-eighths thirty-six inches wide, or four yards and a half forty-four inches wide, or four yards and an eighth fifty inches wide. Price of pattern, 1s. 3d. or 30 cents.

GIRLS' DRESS, WITH FULL SKIRT HAVING A STRAIGHT LOWER EDGE. (TO BE WORN WITH OR WITHOUT A GUIMPE.)

(For Illustrations see Page 160.)

No. 7795.—This dress is shown made of India silk and decorated with insertion and ribbon at figure No. 197 P in this magazine.

This is a pretty little frock for dancing school or party wear and may be worn with or without a guimpe. Gobelin-blue India silk, with trimmings of darker ribbon, is shown in the present development of the dress. The waist is made with a full front and back



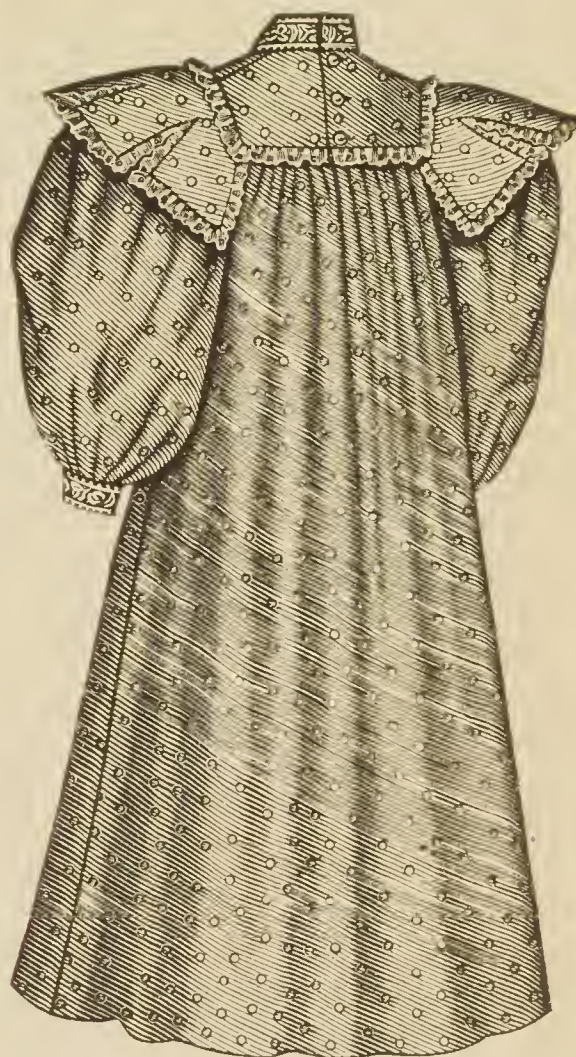
7778

View without Epaulettes.



7778

Front View.



7778

Back View.

MISSES' DRESS. (COPYRIGHT.)

(For Description see Page 158.)

joined in shoulder and under-arm seams and arranged upon a body lining that is snugly adjusted by single bust darts and under-arm and side-back gores. The closing is made at the back with button-holes and buttons. The front and back are turned under at the top and shirred to form a frill finish, and the fulness, which is collected in gathers at the lower edge at each side of the closing and across the center of the front, droops in pretty blouse fashion at the front. The bouffant elbow puff sleeves are mounted on linings shaped by inside

and outside seams; they are gathered at the top and bottom and completed with narrow bands that are overlaid with ribbon

The mode may be chosen for ordinary or dressy wear, according to the materials and trimmings used for it, and it may

be worn with or without a guimpe, as preferred. The dress is here pictured made of pale-blue gingham and prettily decorated with white embroidered edging. It has a very short body shaped low in round outline at the top. The body is entirely concealed by a gathered Bertha frill that droops softly over it from the upper edge, the ends of the frill meeting at the center of the back, where the closing is made. A row of edging decorates the lower edge of the Bertha frill daintily. The short, puff sleeves are gathered at the top and bottom and are mounted on linings shaped by inside seams; and frills of edging trim the narrow bands finishing their lower edges. The full skirt is gathered at the top and joined to the body, and its lower edge is straight so that its deep hem may be hemstitched to position, if desired.

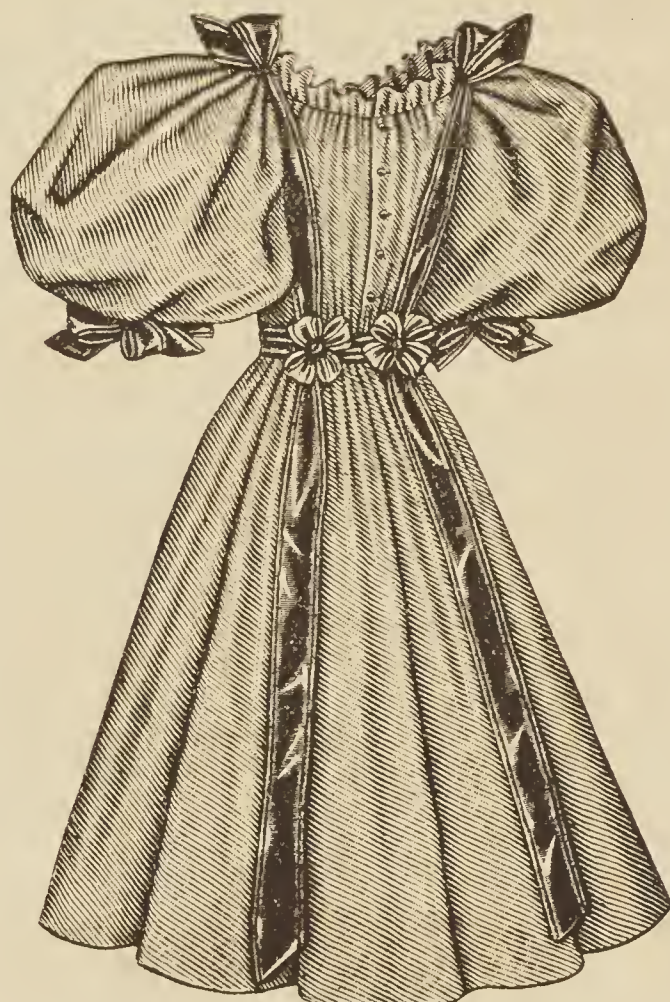
The cotton crépons that are shown in so many pleasing tints will make up prettily

in this way, and so will lawn, dimity, Swiss, linen batiste, challis and light-weight silk. Feather-stitching, lace edging and



7794

Front View.



7794

Back View.

MISSSES' DRESS, WITH FULL SKIRT HAVING A STRAIGHT LOWER EDGE. (TO BE WORN WITH OR WITHOUT A GUIMPE.) (COPYRIGHT.)

(For Description see Page 159.)

arranged in a tasteful bow at the back of the arm. The straight, full skirt is deeply hemmed at the bottom and gathered at the top and joined to the waist, falling in full folds about the figure. Ribbon braces extend from under a bow at the bottom of the closing over the shoulders to the bottom of the waist at each side of the fulness in front, where they are tacked under a rosette bow and then allowed to fall in a long end nearly to the lower edge of the skirt. A ribbon bow adorns each shoulder and gives a finishing touch to the dress.

Soft cashmere, novelty crépon, chiffon over silk and plain or fancy silk will make up stylishly in this manner, and velvet or satin ribbon will contribute attractive garniture.

We have pattern No. 7795 in seven sizes for girls from three to nine years of age. To make the dress for a girl of eight years, requires six yards and a half of goods twenty-two inches wide, or four yards and a half thirty inches wide, or three yards and three-fourths thirty-six inches wide, or three yards and a fourth forty-four inches wide. Price of pattern, 10d. or 20 cents.



7795

Front View.



7795

Back View.

GIRLS' DRESS, WITH FULL SKIRT STRAIGHT AT THE LOWER EDGE. (TO BE WORN WITH OR WITHOUT A GUIMPE.)

(For Illustrations see Page 161.)

No. 7791.—Plain chambray and chambray edging are united in this stylish dress at figure No. 201 P in this magazine, with insertion and ribbon for trimming.

GIRLS' DRESS, WITH FULL SKIRT HAVING A STRAIGHT LOWER EDGE. (TO BE WORN WITH OR WITHOUT A GUIMPE.) (COPYRIGHT.)

(For Description see Page 159.)

insertion and ribbon-run beading will provide dainty garniture. We have pattern No. 7791 in eight sizes for girls from two to

nine years of age. For a girl of eight years, the dress needs five yards and seven-eighths of goods twenty-two inches wide, or five yards and a half thirty inches wide, or four yards thirty-six inches wide, or three yards and a fourth forty-four inches wide. Price of pattern, 10d. or 20 cents.

GIRLS' DRESS, WITH FULL SKIRT STRAIGHT AT THE LOWER EDGE.

(For Illustrations see this Page.)

No. 7776.—This dress is shown made of embroidered flouncing at figure No. 196 P in this number of *THE DELINEATOR*, ribbon providing the decoration.

There is a pleasing simplicity about the dress, which is here shown made of figured challis and decorated with buttons. The waist has a full front that joins the full backs in shoulder and under-arm seams, and is made over a lining fitted by shoulder and under-arm seams and single bust darts. It is closed at the center of the back. The full front, which is smooth at the center, is laid in a forward-turning plait at each side of the center, and back of the plaits it shows pretty fulness that is arranged in gathers at the shoulder and lower edges. Each plait is decorated above the bust with five buttons. A broad box-plait formed at the back edge of the right back conceals the closing, and at each side of the box-plait slight fulness is arranged in gathers at the lower edge. The standing collar is covered with a crush collar, the frill-finished ends of which are closed at the back. The full bishop sleeves are gathered at the top and bottom and finished with wristbands. The straight, full skirt is deeply hemmed at the bottom and gathered at the top and is joined with a cording to the waist.

There are few materials suitable for girls' dresses that cannot be appropriately made after this design. For school uses serge, cashmere, novelty goods and cheviot will be serviceable, and for best wear silk, crêpon and fancy mixtures are commended.

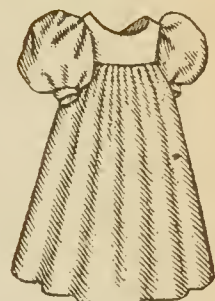
We have pattern No. 7776 in ten sizes for girls from three to

yards and a half thirty inches wide, or four yards thirty-six inches wide, or three yards and an eighth forty-four inches wide. Price of pattern, 1s. or 25 cents.

MISSSES' NIGHT-GOWN OR LOUNGING-ROBE.

(For Illustrations see Page 162.)

No. 7805.—The simplicity and dainti-



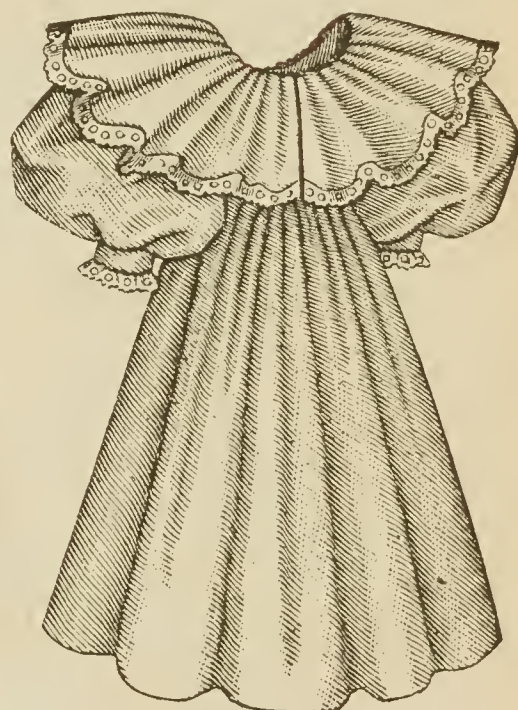
7791

View without Frill.



7791

Front View.



7791

Back View.

GIRLS' DRESS, WITH FULL SKIRT STRAIGHT AT THE LOWER EDGE. (TO BE WORN WITH OR WITHOUT A GUIMPE.) (COPYRIGHT.)

(For Description see Page 160.)



7776

Front View.



7776

Back View.

GIRLS' DRESS, WITH FULL SKIRT STRAIGHT AT THE LOWER EDGE. (COPYRIGHT.)

(For Description see this Page.)

twelve years of age. For a girl of eight years, the dress calls for five yards and a half of goods twenty-two inches wide, or four

ness of this gown will commend it to home sewers generally. It may be used either as a night-gown or a lounging-robe, according to the material chosen for it. Its pretty effect is well illustrated in India silk, with lace for trimming. The fronts and back are joined in shoulder and under-arm seams and gathered at the neck edge, the fulness being drawn well to the center and tacked to yoke-shaped stays joined in shoulder seams. The closing is made along the hemmed edges of the fronts with button-holes and buttons. The neck is completed with a deep sailor-collar having prettily shaped broad ends, and the free edges of the collar are trimmed with a frill of lace. The full sleeve is shaped by one seam and is shirred far enough above the lower edge to form a deep frill, the shirrings being tacked to a stay. A row of lace is added to the sleeve frill, which is cut away under the lace to give a dainty effect.

Lounging-ropes will be made like this of flannel or cashmere in some pretty becoming shade, or of silk of inexpensive quality. Night-gowns will be made of fine French or English nainsook, muslin, lawn or dimity, and lace or embroidery will provide appropriate decoration on either silk or cotton goods. An exceptionally dainty lounging robe may be fashioned from flowered taffeta and trimmed with lace and ribbon.

We have pattern No. 7805 in eight sizes for misses from nine to sixteen years of age. For a miss of twelve years, the night-gown calls for eight yards and a fourth of material twenty-two inches wide, or six yards and an eighth thirty inches wide, or five yards and five-eighths thirty-six inches wide, or five yards and a fourth forty-four inches wide. Price of pattern, 1s. or 25 cents.

MISSES' BASQUE-FITTED JACKET, WITH PLAITS LAID ON. (ALSO KNOWN AS THE GOLF OR NORFOLK JACKET.) (TO BE MADE WITH A HIGH NECK AND A STANDING OR BYRON COLLAR, OR WITH AN OPEN NECK, A NOTCHED COLLAR AND LAPELS AND A CHEMISETTE.) (PERFORATED IN THE SKIRT FOR SHORTER LENGTH.)

(For Illustrations see this Page.)

No. 7769.—By referring to figure No. 199 P in this magazine, this jacket may be seen made of dark-red serge and finished with machine-stitching.

The jacket, which is known as the Golf or Norfolk jacket, is of rounding lower outline and may extend below the hips or only several inches below the waist-line, as preferred. Checked cheviot was here employed in the construction. The jacket is rendered as close fitting as a basque by single bust darts, under-arm gores and a center seam, and upon it at the back and front are applied three box-plaits that narrow slightly toward the waist-line, the middle plait at the front being arranged at the front edge of the right front and concealing the closing. The neck may be finished with a standing collar or a Byron collar having widely flaring ends; or the fronts may be cut out in V shape and the neck finished with a jaunty notched collar, as illus-

cape back and closed on the left shoulder. The one-seam leg-o'-mutton sleeves have great fulness above the elbow collected in forward and backward turning plaits at the top and are arranged over coat-shaped linings. A belt having pointed ends is passed about the waist and closed in front.

Serge, cheviot, tweed and similar woollens in such serviceable shades as gray, dark-blue and brown will be selected for the jacket, and Galatea, cotton cheviot, chambray and fancy piqué are suitable cotton fabrics. The finish will be machine-stitching or else perfectly plain, and a linen chemisette will frequently displace the one in the pattern to give variety. A stylish jacket of this kind for wear with a brown serge skirt may be made of brown-and-white shepherd's checked goods and brown serge. The latter material may be used for the notched collar and belt.

We have pattern No. 7769 in nine sizes for misses from eight to sixteen years of age. For a miss of twelve years, the jacket requires six yards of goods twenty-two inches wide, or four yards and a fourth thirty-six inches wide, or three yards and three-eighths forty-four inches wide, or three yards fifty inches wide. Price of pattern, 1s. or 25 cents.



7805

Front View.

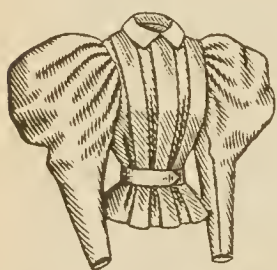


7805

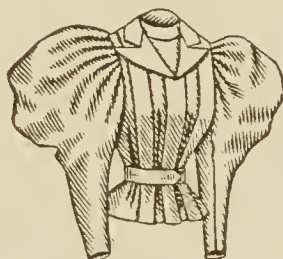
Back View.

MISSES' NIGHT-GOWN OR LOUNGING ROBE. (COPYRIGHT.)

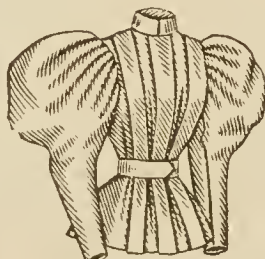
(For Description see Page 161.)



7769



7769



7769



7769

Front View.



7769

Back View.

MISSES' BASQUE-FITTED JACKET, WITH PLAITS LAID ON. (ALSO KNOWN AS THE GOLF OR NORFOLK JACKET.) (TO BE MADE WITH A HIGH NECK AND A STANDING OR BYRON COLLAR OR WITH AN OPEN NECK, A NOTCHED COLLAR AND LAPELS AND A CHEMISETTE.) (PERFORATED IN THE SKIRT FOR SHORTER LENGTH.) (COPYRIGHT.)

(For Description see this Page.)

trated. A removable chemisette to be worn with the open neck is finished with a standing collar; it is made with a short

The stylish jacket is here represented made of dark-tan cloth and finished with machine-stitching. It is fashionably short

MISSES' JACKET.

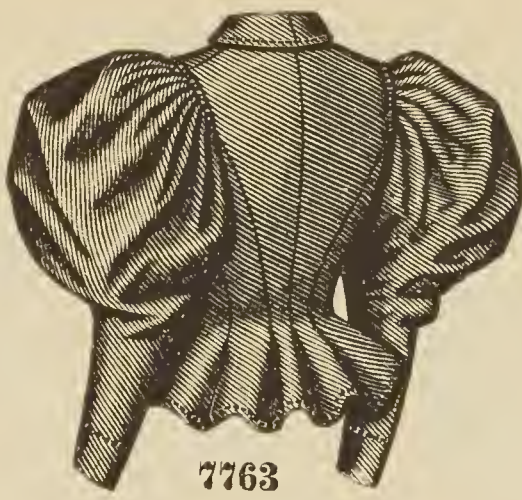
(For Illustrations see Page 163.)

No. 7763.—Mixed cheviot is combined with dark velvet in this jacket at figure No. 198 P in this number of THE DELINEATOR, machine-stitching providing a neat finish.



7763

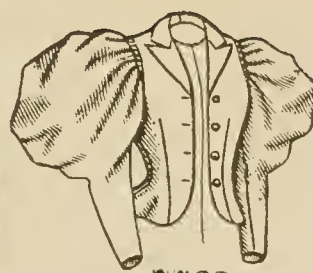
Front View.



7763

Back View.

MISSSES' JACKET. (COPYRIGHT.)
(For Description see Page 162.)



7763

View Showing Jacket
Worn Open.

elaborately decorated with ribbon, insertion and edging.

The apron leaves nothing to be desired in the way of daintiness and is at the same time protective.

White lawn was chosen for the apron in the present instance, and a pretty decoration was afforded by Swiss embroidery in edging and insertion. The skirt is all in one piece and its back edges are turned in moderately wide hems,

while the lower edge is finished with a deep hem hemstitched to position. The upper edge of the skirt is gathered at the front and back and joined to the lower edge of a shallow Pompadour yoke shaped by shoulder seams and overlaid with insertion. Gathered epaulette frills that narrow slightly toward their square ends, which fall free at the front and back, stand out with a broadening effect over gathered sleeve-frills that narrow gradually under the arms, where their ends are joined; and the free edges of the frills are followed by a row of edging. The apron is closed at the back with buttons and button-holes.



7797

View without
Epaulette Frills.

Nainsook, cambric, dimity and cross-barred muslin are most frequently selected for aprons, although plain white India silk is sometimes chosen when a dressy apron is required. Hamburg or English embroidery, and fine laces, such as Valenciennes, Torchon or Mechlin, are suitable for trimming, and rosettes of colored or white satin baby ribbon set in

the corners of the yoke and on the shoulders would be effective. We have pattern No. 7797 in eleven sizes for girls from two

and the fronts, which have rounding lower front corners and are closely fitted by single bust darts, are reversed at the top to form lapels that meet the rolling collar in notches, and their front edges are curved and may be closed with buttons and button-holes or left open, as preferred. The close adjustment at the sides and back is due to under-arm and side-back gores and a curving center seam, and the ripples, which roll prettily below the waist-line, are the result of the shaping of the parts, which are handsomely sprung at the seams. The one-seam leg-o'-mutton sleeves have ample fulness at the top collected in two rows of shirring; they fit the forearm closely and are finished with a row of machine-stitching made in cuff outline. The free edges of the jacket are completed with a single row of machine-stitching.

Faced cloth, whipcord, melton, serge and various fancy mixtures of cheviot or English wool suitings will make up stylishly in this manner, and machine-stitching will provide a neat finish. A light jacket for Autumn wear could be made of tan covert cloth and finished plainly.

We have pattern No. 7763 in seven sizes for misses from ten to sixteen years of age. For a miss of twelve years, the jacket requires five yards of goods twenty-two inches wide, or three yards thirty-six inches wide, or two yards and three-eighths forty-four inches wide, or two yards and a fourth fifty-four inches wide. Price of pattern, 1s. or 25 cents.

GIRLS' APRON.

(For Illustrations see this Page.)

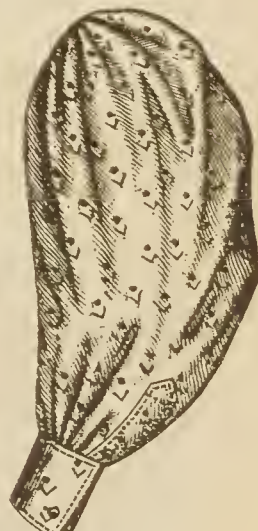
No. 7797.—At figure No. 200 P in this number of THE Delineator this apron is shown developed in plain lawn and



906



906



906

MISSSES' AND GIRLS' FULL LEG-O'-MUTTON SHIRT SLEEVE. (TO BE MADE WITH A LINK CUFF OR WITH A CUFF HAVING LAPPED ENDS AND SQUARE OR ROUND CORNERS.) (COPYRIGHT.)

(For Description see Page 164.)

to twelve years of age. For a girl of eight years, the apron needs three yards and three-fourths of goods twenty-seven inches

wide, or three yards and an eighth thirty-six inches wide. Price of pattern, 10d. or 20 cents.

MISSES' AND GIRLS' FULL LEG-O'-MUTTON SHIRT SLEEVE.

(TO BE MADE WITH A LINK CUFF OR WITH A CUFF HAVING LAPPED ENDS AND SQUARE OR ROUND CORNERS.)

(For Illustrations see Page 163.)

No. 906.—The leg-o'-mutton shirt sleeve here shown made of figured shirting and finished with machine-stitching is in general favor and may be made with a straight cuff for link buttons or with a straight lapped cuff that may have square or rounding corners. It is gathered at the top and bottom and slashed at the back of the arm, the edges of the slash being finished in the regulation shirt-sleeve style with underlaps and pointed overlaps that are closed at the bottom with a button-hole and button when the link cuff is used. The lapped cuff is closed with two buttons and button-holes and the link cuff with regular link buttons.

In shirt-waists of lawn, dimity, percale, fancy shirting, etc., the sleeve is very fashionable and comfortable as well. New sleeves may be fashioned for last season's shirt-waists, which will be given an up-to-date air by their addition. Cuffs of white linen may finish sleeves of any cotton material, and with such cuffs, if the sleeves be made for shirt-waists, the collar corresponds.

We have pattern No. 906 in seven sizes, from four to sixteen years of age. To make a pair of sleeves for a miss of twelve

years, calls for two yards of goods twenty-two inches wide, or a yard and five-eighths twenty-seven inches wide, or a yard and three-eighths thirty-six inches wide. Price of pattern, 5d. or 10 cents.

MISSES' AND GIRLS' SAILOR COLLARS, WITH POINTED AND BROAD ENDS. (TO BE ADJUSTED TO JACKETS OR BASQUES.)

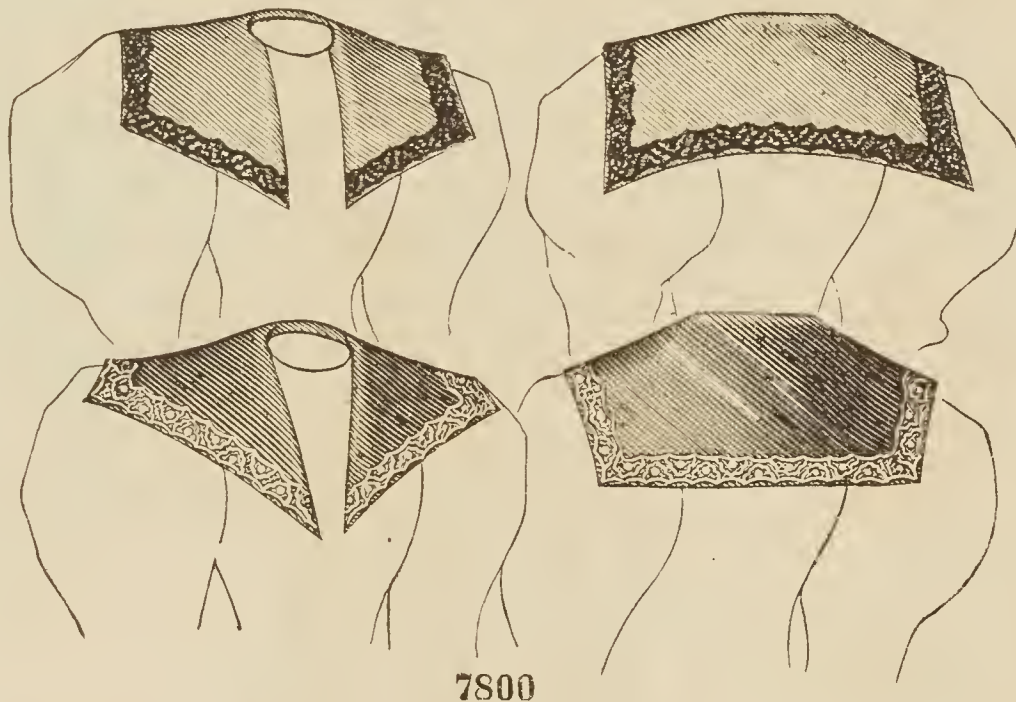
(For Illustrations see this Page.)

No. 7800.—Two styles of sailor collars, which are now greatly favored on both basques and jackets, are here represented made of serge and decorated with bands of lace insertion. One style falls in deep, square outline at the back and in a point on the dress sleeve, its ends tapering to points that almost meet at the bust, its lower edges being decorated with a row of lace insertion. The other collar also falls deep and broad at the back, but its lower edge is slightly hollowed and its ends are broad and fall straight from the neck to the bust. A row of lace insertion also adorns its lower edges. Both collars fall smoothly and either may be used with a standing or crush collar.

The collars will be made of silk, cotton or woollen dress goods, and also of cloth, serge, cheviot, velvet, etc., to suit the garment to which they are to be adjusted. Sail-or collars of grass linen are stylish as well for silken as for woollen bodices.

We have pattern No. 7800 in eight sizes from two to sixteen years of age. For a miss of twelve years, either style

of collar calls for five-eighths of a yard of material twenty or more inches wide. Price of pattern, 5d. or 10 cents.



Front Views.

Back Views.

MISSES' AND GIRLS' SAILOR COLLARS, WITH POINTED AND BROAD ENDS. (TO BE ADJUSTED TO JACKETS OR BASQUES.) (COPYRIGHT.)

(For Description see this Page.)

Styles for Little Folks.

FIGURE No. 202 P.—LITTLE GIRLS' DRESS.

(For Illustration see Page 165.)

FIGURE No. 202 P.—This illustrates a Little Girls' dress. The pattern, which is No. 7787 and costs 10d. or 20 cents, is in eight sizes for little girls from two to nine years of age, and is shown in three views on page 168 of this magazine.

The dainty little dress is here pictured made of sheer white lawn and embroidered edging, the simple decoration of insertion and narrow edging contributing a finish that is in keeping with its quaint simplicity. The pattern provides that the dress may be made with a high or low neck and with full-length or elbow puff sleeves. The present development shows it suitably made up for party wear or Summer fêtes. A short body, that is shaped by shoulder and under-arm seams and closed at the back supports the full, gathered skirt, which is deeply hemmed at the bottom and decorated with a band of insertion above the hem. The skirt is extended to overlap the body to the neck at the front and is sewed to the lower edge of the body back of the extension. The low, round neck is finished with a standing frill of embroidered edging. Drooping from the neck over the quaint puff sleeves are Bertha frills of embroidered edging that

are gathered at the top and have square front ends that fall free at each side of the fulness in front.

Fine nainsook, dimity, dotted Swiss, China silk and soft cashmere will make up prettily in this manner, and lace, embroidery, ribbon or velvet may be used as a decoration.

The large Leghorn flat is wreathed with flowers interspersed with ribbon.

FIGURE No. 203 P.—LITTLE GIRLS' COAT.

(For Illustration see Page 165.)

FIGURE No. 203 P.—This illustrates a Little Girls' Coat. The pattern, which is No. 7806 and costs 10d. or 20 cents, is in eight sizes for little girls from one-half to seven years of age, and may be seen again on page 169 of this publication.

Corded silk of a bluish-gray hue was here chosen to make the coat, and lace edging and ribbon contribute the decoration. The back and front of the coat, are connected by short shoulder and long under-arm seams and joined to a shallow round yoke shaped by shoulder seams; they fall in pretty folds produced by gathers at the top and the closing is made invisibly in front. A deep round cape-collar shaped in a series of points at the lower

edge is an attractive feature of the coat and is made elaborate by a frill of lace and a cording of silk which outline the points. If preferred, the collar may be cut in scallops instead of points, the pattern providing for both effects. The cape collar is included in the seam with a standing collar, which is closed under a ribbon bow

goods of heavier quality will be selected for the cold seasons. Machine-stitching will provide a neat finish.

The straw hat is banded with light ribbon and a ribbon bow is at the side.

FIGURE No. 205 P.—LITTLE GIRLS' REEFER JACKET.

(For Illustration see Page 166.)

FIGURE No. 205 P.—This illustrates a Little Girls' jacket. The pattern, which is No. 7782 and costs 10d. or 20 cents, is in eight sizes for little girls from two to nine years of age, and may be seen again on page 170 of this number of *THE DELINEATOR*.

The reefer style of jacket is still popular and the newest mode has a particularly attractive star sailor-collar. The jacket is here shown made of white duck and finished with machine-stitching. The loose fronts of the jacket are in double-breasted style and are closed in the usual manner of double-breasted fronts with button-holes and buttons. A stylish effect is given the back by coat-laps and coat-plaits. The star sailor-collar is perfectly smooth; its lower outline shapes three points at the back and one on each shoulder and its stole ends terminate above the bust. The sleeves are large puffs arranged on coat-shaped linings that are finished to have the effect of round cuffs below the puffs. At the wrist is a double line of machine-stitching corresponding with the completion on the other edges of the jacket and collar.

The practical construction of this neat jacket makes it easily possible to have more than one in the wardrobe of every little girl. For warm days piqué or light flannel may be chosen, and for cool days cloth, serge or heavy



FIGURE No. 202 P.—LITTLE GIRLS' DRESS.—This illustrates Pattern No. 7787 (copyright), price 10d. or 20 cents.

(For Description see Page 164.)

that has long ends. The handsome puff sleeves are made over coat-shaped linings that display a cuff effect below the puffs and are decorated at the wrists with an upturned row of lace edging.

Pretty coats are made in this manner for best wear of silk or some delicate shade of cashmere or faced cloth and for more practical purposes of mixtures, cheviot, cloth or fancy or plain woollens suitably lined. Braid, velvet ribbon, lace or embroidery may be used for trimming. The wide-brimmed straw hat flares prettily.



FIGURE No. 203 P.—LITTLE GIRLS' COAT.—This illustrates Pattern No. 7806 (copyright), price 10d. or 20 cents.

(For Description see Page 164.)

FIGURE No. 204 P.—LITTLE GIRLS' REEFER JACKET.

(For Illustration see this Page.)

FIGURE No. 204 P.—This illustrates a Little Girls' reefer jacket. The pattern, which is No. 7774 and costs 10d. or 20 cents, is in eight sizes for little girls from two to nine years of age, and may be seen again on page 170 of this publication.

Blue flannel was in this instance chosen for the jacket, with a tailor finish of machine-stitching. The loose, double-breasted fronts are closed with button-holes and gilt buttons and are reversed at the top in lapels that underlap the rolling collar and extend beyond the collar in points. A stylish fulness below the waist-line is underfolded in a box-plait at each side seam, and a box-plait is formed down the entire length of the back at the center and crossed by a strap at the waist-line. The large deep puff sleeves have their coat-shaped linings finished in cuff effect below the puffs. A single line of machine-stitching follows the edges of the jacket and collar.

For mild seasons light flannel, serge, piqué or Marseilles will be chosen for jackets of this kind, and cloth, whipcord and

quality or cheviot will be selected. The finish in all instances may best stitching.

The pretty straw hat is trimmed with flowers and ribbon.

FIGURE No. 206 P.—CHILD'S COAT.

(For Illustration see Page 166.)

FIGURE No. 206 P.—

This illustrates a Child's coat. The pattern, which is No. 7771 and costs 10d. or 20 cents, is in seven sizes for children from one to seven years of age, and may be seen again on page 170.



FIGURE No. 204 P.—LITTLE GIRLS' REEFER JACKET.—This illustrates Pattern No. 7774 (copyright), price 10d. or 20 cents.

(For Description see this Page.)

The dainty little top-garment is here pictured made of white silk and decorated with lace edging and ribbon. It is entirely protective and the pointed cape-collar is an attractive and stylish accessory. The coat is made with a plain body extending to the waist-line and shaped by shoulder and under-arm seams, and a full skirt that is deeply hemmed at the bottom, and gathered at the top and joined to the body. The full bishop sleeves are gathered at the top and bottom and are completed by wristbands. The pointed cape-collar shapes a deep point at the center of the back and over each sleeve and flares in two points in front; it is included in the seam with the rolling collar, which has flaring ends that permit a ribbon bow to be tied in pretty loops and long ends, and its edges are decorated with a frill of lace edging.

Quaint little coats may be fashioned from this mode in silk that is heavily corded or prettily brocaded if the garment is for best wear, but for ordinary use

the serviceable cheviot, tweed, faced or covert cloth and English suiting, that show bright color medleys will be most frequently chosen.

The picturesque straw hat is trimmed with flowers and ribbon.

FIGURE No.
207 P.—LITTLE
GIRLS' FRENCH
DRESS.

(For Illustration
see Page 167.)

FIGURE No.
207 P.—This illustrates a Little Girls' French dress. The pattern, which is No. 7767 and costs 10d. or 20 cents, is in seven sizes for little girls from two to eight years old, and may be seen again on page 168 of this number of THE DELINEATOR.

The very long body and short skirt of the dress give it a decided quaintness of appearance. The dress is here shown made up in shrimp-pink cashmere. The blouse-body, which is supported by a shorter lining, droops in regular blouse fashion on the full skirt; it is made with a round yoke at the top, and the lower outline of the yoke is defined by a smooth circular Bertha trimmed at its lower edge with a frill of lace. A frill of narrow lace rises becomingly about the neck, and the yoke and front are trimmed with upright rows of lace insertion that flare gradually toward the lower edge. The sleeves contribute to the picturesque effect of the dress, having full, gathered puffs at the top, and the wrists are encircled by a row of insertion.

Soft textiles adapt themselves most kindly to this mode, and party gowns of soft crêpes or silks made in this way, with the low neck and short sleeves, for which the pattern provides, are especially charming. Rosettes of baby ribbon or bows of wider ribbon in conjunction with filmy laces are much in vogue for trimming children's gowns.

FIGURE No. 208 P.—CHILD'S DRESS.

(For Illustration see Page 167.)

FIGURE No. 208 P.—This illustrates a Child's dress. The pattern, which is No. 7764 and costs 10d. or 20 cents, is in six sizes for children from two to seven years of age, and is pictured in two views on page 169 of this number of THE DELINEATOR.

The dress is practical in its fashioning and will be frequently chosen for making up serviceable cotton goods for every-day wear. Navy-blue and white serge are here united. The dress displays three box-plaits at the front and back, the middle plait



FIGURE No. 205 P.—LITTLE GIRLS' REEFER JACKET.
—This illustrates Pattern No. 7782 (copyright),
price 10d. or 20 cents.

(For Description see Page 165.)



FIGURE No. 206 P.—CHILD'S COAT.—This illustrates Pattern No. 7771 (copyright),
price 10d. or 20 cents.

(For Description see Page 165.)

at the front concealing the closing. The front is shaped in a V at the neck, and the opening is filled in by a shield that is decorated with an embroidered emblem, and framed by the ends of a large sailor-collar of white serge that falls square at the back. A touch of daintiness is given the dress by a frill of edging stitched to the lower edge of the collar. The full sleeves are completed by round cuffs of white serge that are closed at the front of the arm with buttons and button-holes, and finished with a row of machine-stitching. The white material was also used for the belt, which is outlined with a row of stitching and pointed at the ends.

Flannel, cheviot and serge are the woollen materials, and chambray, percale, fancy piqué and gingham the cotton goods most suitable for the dress, and the decoration will be simple.

The dark-blue sailor-hat is trimmed with white ribbon.

LITTLE GIRLS' FRENCH DRESS. (TO BE MADE WITH A HIGH
OR LOW NECK AND WITH FULL-LENGTH OR
SHORT PUFF SLEEVES.)

(For Illustrations see Page 168.)

No. 7767.—At figure No. 207 P in this magazine this dress may be seen made of light cashmere and decorated with insertion and edging.

This dress is unique in effect and combines a short skirt and long blouse in French style. It is here shown daintily made up in plain chalis and decorated with beading, ribbon and embroidered batiste edging. The pattern provides for a high or low neck and full-length or short puff sleeves. The straight, full skirt is deeply hemmed at the bottom and gathered at the top and joined to the long-waisted body, from which it falls in soft, pretty folds. The full front and full backs of the blouse are connected by short shoulder and long under-arm

seams and joined to a shallow round yoke shaped with shoulder seams; they are gathered at their upper and lower edges, the fullness being drawn well to the center; and the lower edge of the blouse is tacked to the lower edge of a shorter lining that is fitted with under-arm gores, the blouse drooping stylishly. The dress is closed at the back with button-holes and buttons. The lower outline of the yoke is followed by a smooth circular Bertha decorated at the lower edge with a frill of edging. The neck is completed with a ruche formed of two rows of narrow edging connected by a row of beading through which narrow ribbon is run and tied at the back. Bouffant puffs cover the coat-shaped sleeves, but the sleeves may terminate at the puffs, if short sleeves be desired. The dress with a low neck and short sleeves is shown in the small engraving.

Cashmere, Henrietta, serge and various white goods like nainsook, lawn, dimity, etc., may be made up in this manner and

decorated with either Swiss or Hamburg embroidery or lace.

We have pattern No. 7767 in seven sizes for little girls from two to eight years of age. To make the dress for a girl of five years, requires five yards and three-eighths of goods twenty-two inches wide, or three yards and five-eighths thirty inches wide, or three yards and a fourth thirty-six inches wide, or three yards forty-four inches wide. Price of pattern, 10d. or 20 cents.

LITTLE GIRLS' DRESS, WITH SKIRT STRAIGHT AT THE LOWER EDGE SUITABLE FOR HEMSTITCHING, ETC.

(TO BE MADE WITH A HIGH OR LOW NECK AND WITH FULL-LENGTH OR ELBOW PUFF-SLEEVES.)

(For Illustrations see Page 168.)

No. 7787.—At figure No. 202 P in this number of THE DELINEATOR this

dress is shown made of lawn and edging and decorated with insertion and narrow edging.

The dainty dress is here pictured made of figured challis and decorated with lace edging and ribbon. It may be made with high neck and long sleeves or with a low round neck and elbow puff-sleeves, as shown in the engravings. The short, round body is shaped by shoulder and under-arm seams and closed at the back with button-holes and buttons. The full skirt is gathered at the top and joined to the lower edge of the body at the sides and back; it is extended at the center of

the front to lap upon the body to within round yoke depth of the neck, and the side edges of the extended portion are sewed to the body. The skirt is straight at its lower edge and is finished with a hem. Deep Bertha frills, gathered at the top and decorated at their lower and front edges with a row of lace edging, cross the shoulders and outline a round yoke on the body. The back ends of the Bertha meet at the center of the back and dainty rosette-bows of ribbon are tacked to the upper front corners, similar bows being tacked to the lower edge of the body at each side of the skirt extension. The high neck is completed with a standing collar. The coat sleeves have huge puffs that are gathered at the top and bottom, and when elbow sleeves are desired, the coat sleeves are cut off below the puffs.

The dress will make up beautifully in India silk, gingham, dimity, dotted Swiss and many other varieties of cotton, silken and woollen goods. It is especially suited to materials that

may be drawn and hemstitched. Ribbon, insertion and embroidered and lace edgings are favored decorations for little folks' dresses, and they may be applied in any manner to suit individual taste.

We have pattern No. 7787 in eight sizes for little girls from two to nine years of age. To make the dress for a girl of five years, requires six yards and five-eighths of goods twenty-two inches wide, or four yards and three-fourths thirty inches wide, or four yards thirty-six inches wide, or three yards and three-eighths forty-four inches wide. Price of pattern, 10d. or 20 cents.

CHILD'S DRESS.

(For Illustrations see Page 169.)

No. 7764.—Navy-blue and white serge form the combination

shown in this dress at figure No. 208 P in this number of THE DELINEATOR, embroidered edging, machine-stitching and an embroidered ornament providing the decoration.

The dress is here pictured prettily made up in white piqué, with embroidered edging and an embroidered anchor for decoration. The front and back of the dress are joined in shoulder and under-arm seams and are each laid in three box-plaits that are sewed along their under folds to below the waistline. The front is slashed to a convenient depth under the left side of the center box-plait and the edges of the slash are finished with an



FIGURE NO. 207 P.

FIGURE NO. 207 P.—LITTLE GIRLS' FRENCH DRESS.—This illustrates Pattern No. 7767 (copyright), price 10d. or 20 cents. FIGURE NO. 208 P.—CHILD'S DRESS.—This illustrates Pattern No. 7764 (copyright), price 10d. or 20 cents.

(For Description see Page 166.)



FIGURE NO. 208 P.

underlap and overlap that are closed with buttons and button-holes; it is cut low in V shape at the top and to it are joined the tapering ends of a sailor collar that falls deep and square at the back; and in the opening appears a shield that is permanently sewed at the right side and secured with hooks and loops or buttons and button-holes at the left side. The shield is finished at the neck edge with a cording of the material, and upon it, a little below, an anchor is embroidered in blue silk. A frill of embroidered edging following the lower edge of the collar gives a touch of daintiness to the dress. The full bishop sleeves, which are shaped by only inside seams, are gathered top and bottom and finished with round cuffs that are closed at the inside of the arm with button-holes and buttons, the seams being left open for a short distance above the cuffs. About the waist is worn a plain belt having pointed ends that are closed at the left side of the front.

The dress is a very attractive style and will be made up for ordinary wear in linen duck, percale, gingham, Galatea and similar cottons. Dainty afternoon dresses will be fashioned by the mode from nainsook, dimity, grass cloth or printed lawn, with decoration of white or écreu Valenciennes lace or English or Hamburg embroidery.

We have pattern No. 7764 in six sizes for children from two to seven years of age. For a child of five years, the dress calls for five yards and an eighth of goods twenty-two inches wide, or three yards and three-fourths thirty inches wide, or three yards and a half thirty-six inches wide, or two yards and seven-eighths forty-four inches wide. Price of pattern, 10d. or 20 cents.

LITTLE GIRLS' COAT, WITH
CAPE COLLAR (THAT MAY BE CUT
IN SCOLLOPS OR POINTS).

(For Illustrations see Page 169.)

No. 7806.—Another illustration of this coat, showing it made of corded silk and decorated with lace and ribbon, is given at figure No. 203 P in this number of THE DELINEATOR.

This dainty coat, which entirely conceals the dress, is here shown made of a deep, rich shade of red silk and trimmed with white insertion and black ribbon. The upper part of the coat is a shallow round yoke shaped by shoulder seams, and from the lower edge of the yoke depend the back and fronts, which are joined in under-arm and short shoulder seams. The fronts and back display pretty fullness collected in gathers at the top, the fulness

being drawn toward the center and falling in natural folds to the lower edge; and the closing is made at the center of the front with hooks and loops. A fanciful cape-collar is included in the seam with the standing collar; it extends well over the sleeves and its lower edge may be shaped to form a series of points or round scollops, as preferred, the pattern providing



7767



7767

Front View.

LITTLE GIRLS' FRENCH DRESS. (TO BE MADE WITH A HIGH OR LOW NECK AND WITH FULL-LENGTH OR SHORT PUFF SLEEVES. (COPYRIGHT.)

(For Description see Page 166.)



7787

Front View.



7787

Back View.

LITTLE GIRLS' DRESS, WITH SKIRT STRAIGHT AT THE LOWER EDGE. (SUITABLE FOR HEM-STITCHING, ETC.) (TO BE MADE WITH A HIGH OR LOW NECK AND WITH FULL-LENGTH OR ELBOW PUFF SLEEVES.) (COPYRIGHT.)

(For Description see Page 167.)

by a softly wrinkled ribbon that is arranged in a full bow with flowing ends at the front. A fancy loop-bow of ribbon is also tacked to the standing collar at the back. The full puff sleeves are arranged over coat-shaped linings, which are finished with cuff facings of the silk below the puffs. The small engravings show the cape collar with pointed outline and also the effect of the coat with the cape collar omitted.



7787

The coat will be made up for ordinary wear in covert cloth, whipcord, cheviot or faced cloth, and for best wear silk that is corded or brocaded will be chosen. Lace or fancy braid, gimp or galloon, with a trifling amount of ribbon, will supply the decoration.

We have pattern No. 7806 in eight sizes for little girls from one-half to seven years. For a girl of five years, the coat requires five yards and seven-eighths of material twenty-two inches wide, or four yards thirty-six inches wide, or three yards and seven-eighths forty-four inches wide, or three yards fifty-four inches wide. Price of pattern, 10d. or 20 cents.

CHILD'S COAT, WITH POINTED CAPE-COLLAR.

(For Illustrations see Page 170.)

No. 7771.—By referring to figure No. 206 P in this magazine, this coat may be observed made of white silk and prettily garnitured with ribbon and lace edging.

This little coat leaves nothing to be desired in point of quaintness and comfort; it is here shown made of white piqué and trimmed with embroidered edging. It has a short body shaped by shoulder and under-arm seams and closed in front with button-holes and buttons; and to the body is joined the deeply hemmed skirt, which is gathered at the top and falls in pretty folds about the figure. The full bishop sleeves are gathered at the top and bottom and completed by narrow wristbands. The deep cape-collar, which ripples slightly and is included in the seam with the rolling collar, is smooth at the top and pointed at the center of the back and on each sleeve; it separates in two points at the front and is decorated at its ends and

for both styles. The free edges of the cape collar are decorated with a row of lace insertion, and the standing collar is encircled

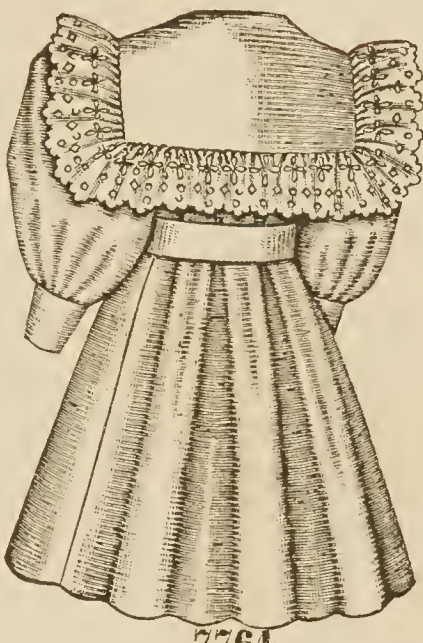
pointed at the center of the back and on each sleeve; it separates in two points at the front and is decorated at its ends and

lower edges with two very dainty frills of embroidered edging.

The materials for which the mode is suited are numerous, and it depends upon the season the coat is intended for whether piqué, Marseilles and goods of like texture or cloth, heavily corded silk or fancy coating of heavy weight be chosen.



7764
Front View.



7764
Back View.

CHILD'S DRESS. (COPYRIGHT.)

(For Description see Page 167.)

Bands of braid, passementerie, lace or embroidery may outline the cape collar.

We have pattern No. 7771 in seven sizes for children from one to seven years. To make the coat for a child of five years, calls for four yards and a half of material twenty-two inches wide, or four yards twenty-seven inches wide, or three yards and an eighth thirty-six inches wide, or two yards and five-eighths forty-four inches wide, or two yards and an eighth fifty inches wide. Price of pattern, 10d. or 20 cents.

LITTLE GIRLS' JACKET, WITH STAR SAILOR-COLLAR.

(KNOWN AS THE REEFER JACKET.)

(For Illustrations see Page 170.)

No. 7782.—This jacket is pictured made of white duck and finished with stitching at figure No. 205 P in this magazine.

The jaunty reefer jacket is here shown made of red cloth, with a tailor finish of machine-stitching. The fronts are closed in double-breasted style with button-holes and buttons; and the close adjustment at the sides and back is due to under-arm and side-back gores, and a curving center seam that terminates at the top of coat-laps, the side-back seams disappearing at the top of coat-plaits which are each marked at the top with a button. The star sailor-collar is prettily hollowed in points at the back and on the shoulders, and its stole ends terminate at the bust. The large puff sleeves are arranged over coat-shaped linings that end below the puffs with the effect of deep, round cuffs. A double row of machine-stitching is made at the wrist and at the edges of the jacket and collar. The small illustration shows the jacket with the sailor collar omitted.

Serge, cheviot, tweed, faced cloth, whipcord, flannel, etc., are appropriate for the jacket, and braid or machine-stitching will complete it tastefully. A stylish coat for a little maiden may be cut from Prussian-blue faced cloth. Gilt buttons may be used both for closing and decoration, and gilt braid may follow the edges of the collar.

We have pattern No. 7782 in eight sizes for little girls from two to nine years of age. For a girl of five years, the jacket needs three yards and a half of material twenty-two inches wide, or two yards and a fourth thirty-six inches wide, or a yard and seven-eighths forty-four inches wide, or a yard and five-eighths fifty-four inches wide. Price of pattern, 10d. or 20 cents.

LITTLE GIRLS' REEFER JACKET.

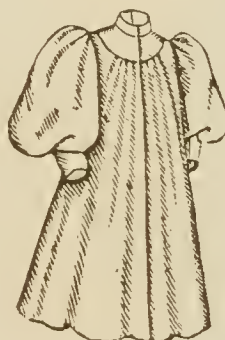
(For Illustrations see Page 170.)

No. 7774.—At figure No. 204 P in this issue this jacket is pictured made of white flannel and finished with machine-stitching.

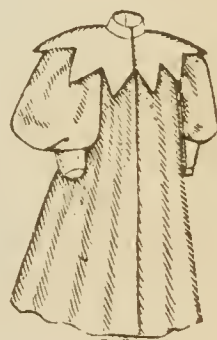
The jacket is in reefer style and is here shown made of brown cloth and finished with machine-stitching. The loose double-breasted fronts are closed in double-breasted style with button-holes and pearl buttons, and above the closing the fronts are reversed in lapels that underlap the rolling collar and extend in points beyond the collar. The seamless back displays a box-plait at the center and is separated from the fronts by under-arm gores that produce a close adjustment at the sides. Fullness underfolded in a box-plait at each side seam below the waist-line gives a stylish effect, and a strap pointed at both ends and finished at the edges with two rows of stitching crosses the back at the waist-line, its ends being tacked over the side seams. The large puff sleeves are gathered at the top and bottom and are made over coat-shaped linings that are finished to have the effect of deep, round cuffs below the puffs. A double row of machine-stitching finishes the edges of the jacket, collar and sleeves.

Cloth, flannel, serge and such washable material as piqué or Marseilles may be selected to make a jacket of this style, which needs only buttons and machine-stitching as a finish, although braid is sometimes applied to give the garment a more dressy appearance. Dark-red cordurette was chosen for a pretty jacket. Black velvet was applied as a facing on the lapels and sleeves below the puffs and large white pearl buttons were used both for closing and decoration. The stitching was done with black silk.

We have pattern No. 7774 in eight sizes for little girls from two to nine years of age. To make the jacket for a girl of five years, calls for two yards and seven-eighths of goods twenty-seven inches wide, or two yards and an eighth thirty-six inches wide, or a yard and



7806



7806



7806

Front View.



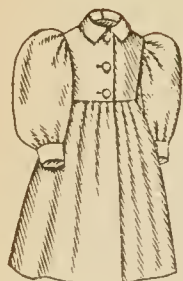
7806

Back View.

LITTLE GIRLS' COAT, WITH CAPE COLLAR (THAT MAY BE CUT IN SCOLLOPS OR POINTS). (COPYRIGHT.)

(For Description see Page 168.)

seven-eighths forty-four inches wide, or a yard and three-eighths fifty-four inches wide. Price of pattern, 10d. or 20 cents.



7771

LITTLE GIRLS' APRON, HAVING A STRAIGHT LOWER EDGE SUITABLE FOR HEMSTITCHING, ETC. (ALSO KNOWN AS THE MOTHER HUBBARD APRON.) (For Illustrations see Page 171.)

No. 7788.—This apron, which is known as the Mother Hubbard apron, will often answer during warm days for a dress, as it has sleeves, and it will thoroughly protect a best dress. It is pictured made of

completed by a narrow binding that is covered with a feather-stitched band and decorated with a narrow frill of embroidered edging. The neck is finished with a frill of embroidered edging set on under a fancy-stitched band, and the lower edge of the yoke is outlined with a frill of edging and a fancy stitched band. The bottom of the dress is deeply hemmed, the hem being held in position by a row of feather-stitching.

French or English nainsook, fine cambric, French percale, lawn, dimity and batiste are favored materials for infants' dresses, and fine lace insertion and edging, beading, fancy bands, ribbon and nainsook or fine Hamburg embroidery with feather-stitching will provide suitable decoration.

Pattern No. 7803 is in one size only, and, to make one like it, calls for two yards and five-eighths of nainsook thirty-six inches wide, with a fourth of a yard of fancy tucking twenty-seven inches wide. Of one fabric, it requires three yards and a half twenty-seven inches wide, or two yards and three-fourths thirty-six inches wide. Price of pattern, 10d. or 20 cents.

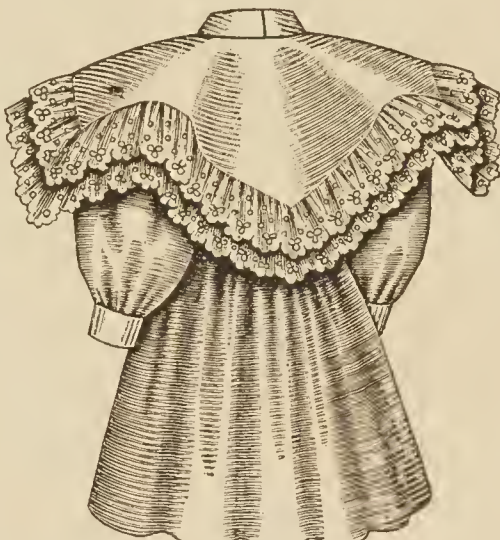


7771

Front View.

CHILD'S COAT, WITH POINTED CAPE-COLLAR. (COPYRIGHT.)

(For Description see Page 168.)



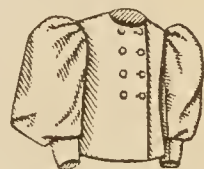
7771

Back View.

INFANTS' DRESS, WITH SEAMLESS YOKE, AND WITH STRAIGHT SKIRT FOR HEMSTITCHING.

(For Illustrations see Page 171.)

No. 7785.—Pretty designs for infants dresses are always acceptable and the little gown here pictured made of nainsook and fancy tucking is very dainty.



7782



7782

Front View.

LITTLE GIRLS' JACKET, WITH STAR SAILOR-COLLAR. (KNOWN AS THE REEFER JACKET.) (COPYRIGHT.)

(For Description see Page 169.)



7782

Back View.

blue and pink gingham. The seamless skirt is gathered at the top and depends from a square yoke that is shaped by shoulder seams. The back edges of the apron are finished with moderately wide hems and a deep hem completes the lower edge. The neck is completed with a narrow standing collar, and the full sleeves are gathered at the top and bottom and completed with wristbands. The closing is made at the back to a desirable distance with button-holes and buttons. The apron may be made up with or without sleeves, as shown in the illustrations.

Fine cambric, nainsook or cross-barred muslin are pretty white materials in which to develop aprons of this kind, and for ordinary wear gingham, cambric or pongee will most frequently be chosen.

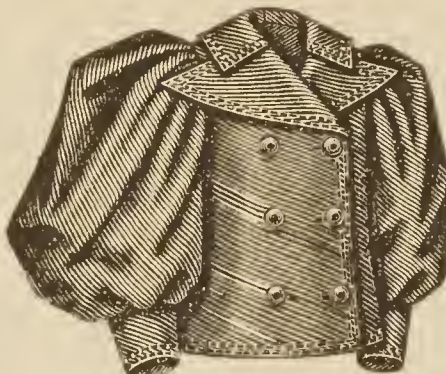
We have pattern No. 7788 in eight sizes for little girls from two to nine years. For a girl of five years, the apron requires three yards and a half of goods twenty-seven inches wide, or two yards and a half thirty-six inches wide. Price of pattern, 10d. or 20 cents.

INFANTS' DRESS, WITH ROUND YOKE, AND WITH STRAIGHT SKIRT FOR HEMSTITCHING.

(For Illustrations see Page 171.)

No. 7803.—This little dress is illustrated made of fine French nainsook and fancy tucking and trimmed with feather stitching, fancy-stitched bands and embroidered edging. The front and back are joined in short shoulder and long under-arm seams and depend from a round yoke of fancy tucking that is shaped by shoulder seams and closed invisibly at the back. The back is slashed for a convenient depth below the closing, and a forward and backward turning plait laid in each arm's-eye at the under-arm seam produce pretty fulness in the skirt. The full sleeve is gathered at the top and bottom and

The upper part of the dress is a seamless yoke of tucking that is shaped to form a point at the center of the front and back.



7774

Front View.

LITTLE GIRLS' REEFER JACKET. (COPYRIGHT.)

(For Description see Page 169.)



7774

Back View.

The front and back, which are gathered at the top and joined in seams under the arms, depend in full folds from the lower edge of the yoke; and a plait is laid in each arm's-eye at each side of the under-arm seam to give desirable fulness in the skirt. The back is slashed to a convenient depth at the center, and the closing is made invisibly. The front and back are ornamented above the hem with a row of fancy stitching between two rows of hemstitching, the lower row of hemstitching serving to fasten the hem to position. The pretty, full sleeves are gathered at their upper and lower edges, and finished at the lower edges with bindings decorated with a frill of edging set on under a fancy-stitched band. An upright frill of edging set on under a fancy-stitched band trims the neck, and a similar band follows the lower edge of the yoke.

The dress will make up prettily in cambric, linen lawn, mull, etc., with the yoke decorated with drawn-work or cut from tucking or all-over embroidery. A dainty dress may be fashioned from French nainsook and English embroidery, which may be used for the yoke. A row of insertion may trim the skirt.

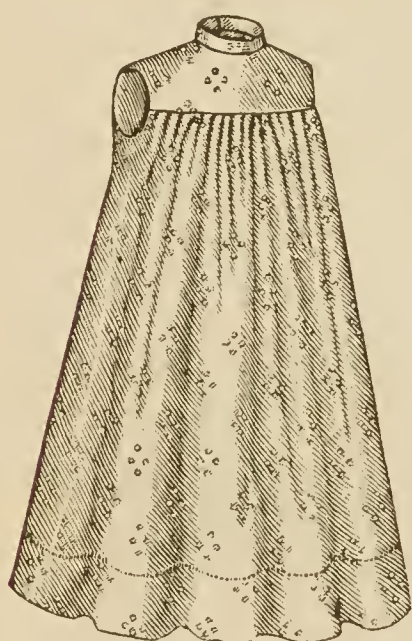
Pattern No. 7785 in one size only. To make a dress like it, requires two yards and a half of nainsook thirty-six inches wide, with three-eighths of a yard of fancy tucking twenty-seven inches wide. Of one fabric, it calls for four yards twenty-two inches wide, or two yards and five-eighths thirty-six inches wide. Price of pattern, 10d. or 20 cents.

INFANTS' FLANNEL SKIRT. (TO BE MADE WITH A BAND OR WITH A WAIST.)

(For Illustrations see Page 172.)

No. 7801.—This skirt is shown made of white flannel and extends to the regulation depth, the lower edge being finished with a moderately deep hem held in position by a row of feather-stitching. The skirt is gathered with pretty fulness at the top and may be joined to a wide doubled band of muslin, which extends widely beyond the placket of the skirt at the center of the back and is lapped and fastened with safety-pins; or with a waist that is seamless and in dress reform style, the weight being supported from the shoulders. On the shoulders the back of the waist is extended in pointed straps which are lapped over the front and secured with buttons and button-holes; it extends, like the band, beyond the placket of the skirt and is lapped and fastened with safety-pins, the ends being slanted off from the top to the lower edge.

The skirt will be made of fine plain or twilled flannel and the band or waist to which it is joined will be of strong cambric,



7788

Front View.



7788

Back View.

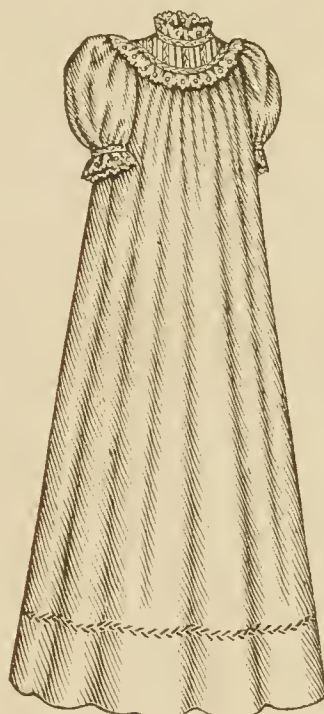
LITTLE GIRLS' APRON, HAVING A STRAIGHT LOWER EDGE. (SUITABLE FOR HEMSTITCHING, ETC.) (ALSO KNOWN AS THE MOTHER-HUBBARD APRON.) (COPYRIGHT.)

(For Description see Page 170.)

long-cloth or fine muslin. Silk feather-stitching will provide a neat finish. The skilful needlewoman may embroider scallops

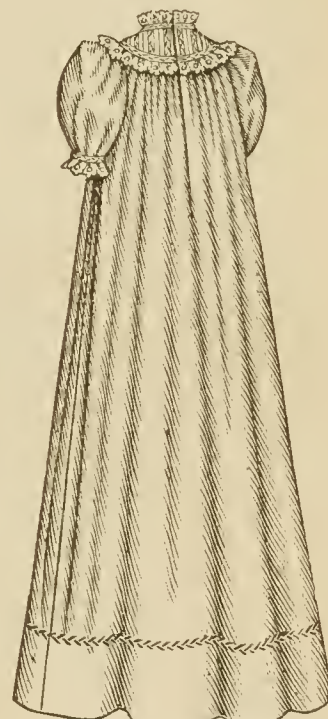
at the edge of baby's skirt with silk or linen floss, or she may work a small or elaborate pattern above the scallops.

Pattern No. 7801 is in one size only, and, to make a garment like it, needs a yard and three-fourths of flannel twenty-seven or thirty-six inches wide, with three-eighths of a yard of muslin



7803

Front View.

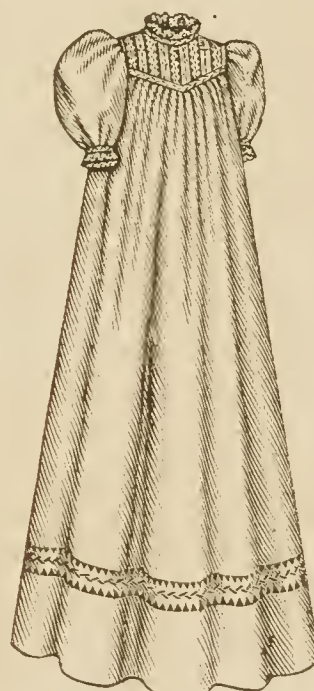


7803

Back View.

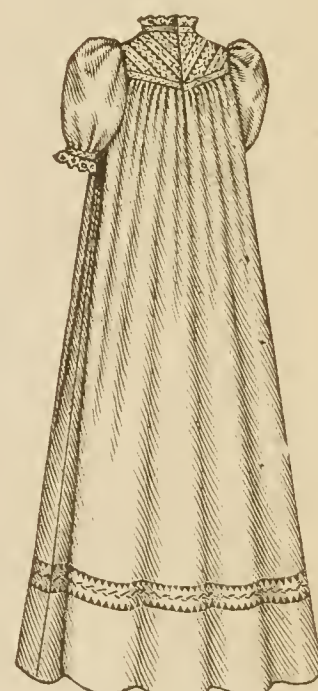
INFANTS' DRESS, WITH ROUND YOKE AND WITH STRAIGHT SKIRT FOR HEMSTITCHING. (COPYRIGHT.)

(For Description see Page 170.)



7785

Front View.



7785

Back View.

INFANTS' DRESS, WITH SEAMLESS YOKE AND WITH STRAIGHT SKIRT FOR HEMSTITCHING. (COPYRIGHT.)

(For Description see Page 170.)

twenty-seven inches wide. Price of pattern, 7d. or 15 cents.

INFANTS' CAMBRIC SKIRT. (TO BE MADE WITH A BAND OR WITH A WAIST.) (For Illustrations see Page 172.)

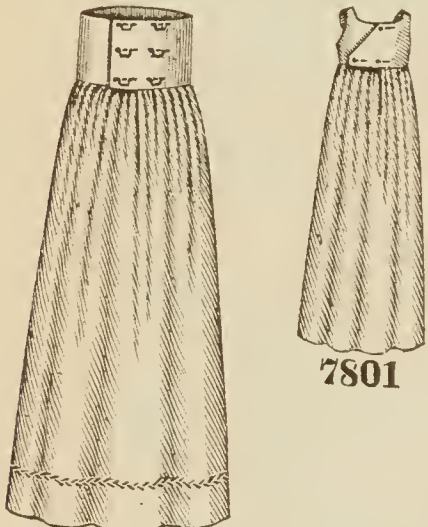
No. 7802.—This dainty skirt is shown made of fine cambric and prettily decorated with insertion and embroidered edging. The pattern provides both a waist and a band. The waist will be preferred by believers in the dress

reform or hygienic principles, as the weight will be supported from the shoulders. The skirt extends to the regulation depth and is gathered with appropriate fulness at the top. The band extends widely beyond the placket of the skirt at the center of the back and is lapped and fastened with safety-pins. The waist is shaped by shoulder and under-arm seams and closed at the back with buttons and button-holes. The bottom of the skirt is deeply hemmed and the hem is surmounted by two

spaced bands of insertion; and a frill of embroidered edging arranged at the lower edge of the skirt completes the decoration.

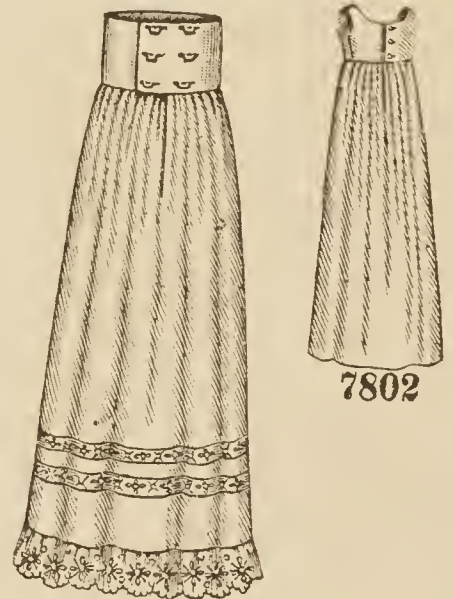
Cambric, French percale, nainsook and lawn are used for dainty skirts, and drawn-work, lace or embroidery both in edging and insertion will provide attractive decoration.

Pattern No. 7802 is in one size only, and, to make it, calls for two yards and three-eighths of cambric thirty-six inches wide. Price of pattern, 7d. or 15 cents.



7801

INFANTS' FLANNEL SKIRT. (TO BE MADE WITH A BAND OR WITH A WAIST.) (COPYRIGHT.)
(For Description see Page 171.)



7802

INFANTS' CAMBRIC SKIRT. (TO BE MADE WITH A BAND OR WITH A WAIST.) (COPYRIGHT.)
(For Description see Page 171.)

Styles for Boys.

FIGURE No. 209 P.—
BOYS' SAILOR SUIT.
(For Illustration see
this Page.)

FIGURE No. 209 P.—
—This illustrates a

Boys' suit. The pattern, which is No. 7757 and costs 1s. 3d. or 30 cents, is in seven sizes for boys from six to twelve years of age, and may be seen in two views on page 173 of this magazine.

The nautical outfit so pleasing and becoming to the growing boy is well illustrated in this suit, which is here pictured made of marine-blue and white serge and decorated with blue and white braid. The sailor trousers are made of blue serge. They are shaped by the customary seams and flare over the boot in true Jack Tar style. The edges of the back above the center seam are laced over a puff, and a pocket is inserted at each outside leg-seam.

The blouse is made of white serge and is shaped by the usual under-arm and shoulder seams and closed at the center of the front. The fulness is drawn closely about the waist by a tape or elastic inserted in the hem at the lower edge, and the blouse droops in the regular way. The sailor collar of dark-blue serge is deep and square at the back, and its ends, which taper to points, meet over the center of a shield of white serge that is secured to the fronts with button-holes and buttons. The shield is decorated at the top with three rows of blue braid, and the edges of the collar are followed with two rows of white braid. The sleeves are gathered at the top and bottom and finished with pointed cuffs of white serge trimmed at the top in the outline of the cuff with a row of blue braid. A ribbon is passed under the collar and tied in a sailor knot.

Suits of this style are extremely popular, and are most frequently made of blue and white flannel, serge, duck and galatea. Lightweight cloth and also dark mixtures of cheviot or tweed are appropriate for a suit of this kind.

The Tam O'Shanter cap is of blue serge, with ribbon ends at the back.



FIGURE No. 209 P.—BOYS' SAILOR SUIT.—This illustrates
Pattern No. 7757 (copyright), price 1s. 3d. or 30 cents.

(For Description see this Page.)

FIGURE No. 210 P.—
LITTLE BOYS'
BLOUSE AND CAP.
(For Illustration see ;
Page 173.)

FIGURE No. 210 P.—

This illustrates a Little Boys' blouse and cap. The blouse pattern, which is No. 7759 and costs 10d. or 20 cents, is in seven sizes for little boys from two to eight years of age, and is differently shown on page 174 of this publication. The cap pattern, which is No. 6075 and costs 5d. or 10 cents, is in seven sizes from six to six and three-fourths, cap sizes, or from nineteen inches and a fourth to twenty-one inches and a half, head measures, and is again illustrated on its label.

The blouse, which is here shown made of fine white lawn, all-over embroidery and embroidered edging, is simply shaped by under-arm and shoulder seams and closed at the center of the front. The lower edge is turned under to form a hem, through which an elastic or tape is passed to hold the fulness closely about the waist and cause it to droop gracefully in the customary blouse style. The shirt sleeves are gathered at the top and bottom and finished with wristbands and round cuffs that are rolled back over the sleeves and completed with frills of embroidered edging. The pattern provides for two collars, a sectional and a circular ripple-collar, the latter style being here shown. The collar rolls over a narrow band and falls in pretty ripples all round and at its lower edge is a frill of embroidered edging. A Windsor scarf of navy-blue silk is bowed stylishly at the throat.

The hexagonal cap is made of blue cloth and decorated at the center with a blue tassel.

The blouse may be made of India or China silk, lawn, nainsook, percale, dimity, or batiste and may be decorated with lace, embroidered edging or feather-stitched bands.

The cap may be made of flannel, serge, cloth or duck. A pretty suit may consist of a kilt-plaited skirt of some gay plaid goods in clan colors and a blouse of white India silk trimmed with wide Valenciennes lace. The cap may be of black velvet.

BOYS' SAILOR SUIT.

(For Illustrations see this Page.)

No. 7757.—This suit is again pictured at figure No. 209 P in this number of THE DELINEATOR.

The suit will thoroughly delight the average small boy. It is here shown made of blue and white flannel. The trousers are shaped by inside and outside leg-seams and a center seam, and fitted smoothly at the back by hip darts. The outside leg-seams are stitched in welt style. The center seam is discontinued below extra widths that are turned under for hems and laced together over a puff sewed underneath, and the trousers flare in true nautical fashion over the boot. Pockets are inserted in the outside leg-seams and a hip pocket is inserted in the right back. The trousers are closed with a fly and may be finished to wear with suspenders or with an under-waist, as preferred, an under waistband with button-holes being added when the under-waist is worn, or the regulation suspenders buttons for the suspenders.

The blouse is shaped by shoulder and under-arm seams and the lower edge is turned under for a hem that holds an elastic which draws the lower edge of the blouse closely about the waist, the blouse drooping in the regular way. The fronts are closed invisibly at the center and are cut low in V shape at the top; and the neck is finished with a sailor collar of the white flannel that falls deep and square at the back, and has tapering ends that meet at the closing under a jaunty bow of ribbon. A shield of white flannel buttoned underneath to the fronts fills in the opening at the neck. The sleeves have slight fulness collected in gathers at the upper and lower edges, and to the lower edges are joined cuffs of the white serge that are bluntly pointed at their upper edges and finished with machine-stitching.

Dark-blue and white duck are favored for these suits for warm-weather uses, while for cooler days smooth cloth, flannel or fine serge is selected.

We have pattern No. 7757 in seven sizes for boys from six to twelve years of age. To make the suit for a boy of seven years, calls for three yards and three-eighths of blue and a yard and an eighth of white flannel each twenty-seven inches wide. Of one fabric, it needs four yards and three-eighths twenty-seven inches wide, or two yards and three-eighths fifty-four inches wide. Price of pattern, 1s. 3d. or 30 cents.

LITTLE BOYS' BLOUSE. (TO BE MADE WITH EITHER A SECTIONAL OR CIRCULAR RIPLE COLLAR.)

(For Illustrations see Page 174.)

No. 7759.—White lawn, all-over embroidery and embroidered edging are combined in this blouse at figure No. 210 P in this magazine.

The blouse is unusually dressy in effect and may be made with either a sectional or a circular ripple collar. It is here

shown made of white lawn, with the sectional collar of all-over embroidery and embroidered edging, and the circular collar of the lawn. The fronts join the back in shoulder and under-arm seams and are closed at the center with button-holes and small

buttons. The lower edge of the blouse is turned under for a hem in which a tape or elastic is inserted to draw the edge closely about the figure and the blouse droops in the customary style. The sectional collar is in six joined sections, and the edging is used for the frill which borders its front and lower edges. The circular collar is all in one piece. Both collars fall in shallow ripples over a narrow neck-band, the ends meeting at the top of the band and separating below. The full sleeves are shaped by one seam and are gathered at the top and bottom. They are finished with deep cuffs which roll up from the lower edges of narrow wristbands, and an up-turned frill of embroidered edging borders the upper edges of the cuffs. On the hem of the overlapping front is sewed a jabot frill of embroidered edging and at each side of the jabot the front is decorated with an upright row of insertion.

Fine nainsook, lawn, dimity, or cambric is usually selected for blouses of this kind, and embroidery and insertion are favored decorations. For ordinary wear zephyr gingham, percale or figured cambric is often chosen, and a decoration of colored embroidery may be added or a perfectly plain finish adopted.

We have pattern No. 7759 in seven sizes for little boys from two to eight years of age. To make the blouse with sectional collar for a boy of five years, requires a yard and five-eighths of lawn thirty-six inches wide, with a fourth of a yard of all-over embroidery twenty-seven inches wide, and four yards and three-eighths of edging four inches wide. Of one material, it calls for two yards and a fourth thirty-six inches wide, while the blouse with circular collar needs two yards thirty-six inches wide. Price of pattern, 10d. or 20 cents.

BOYS' SHIRT-WAIST.

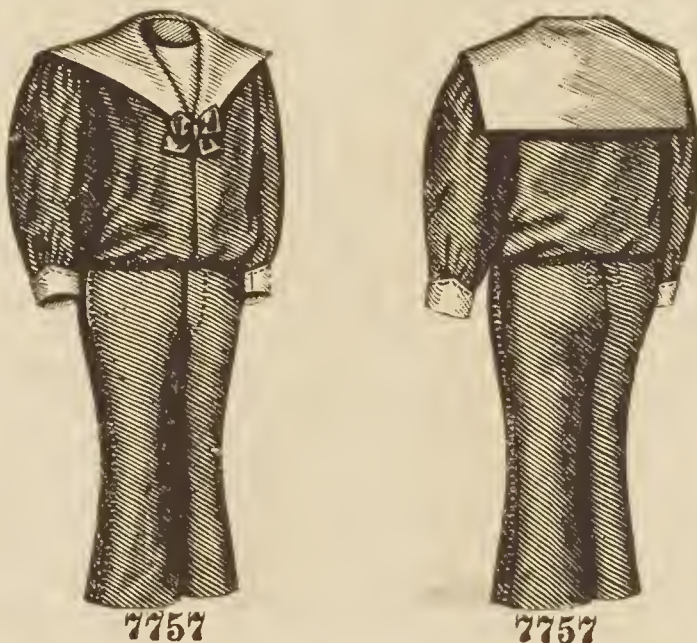
(For Illustrations see Page 174.)

No. 7758.—This shirt-waist is stylish for wear with kilts or trousers and has a popular style of sailor collar and the approved fulness in the sleeves. It is shown made of cambric and finished with machine-stitching. The fronts and back are joined in under-arm and shoulder seams, and the shoulder seams are covered with straps that are widest at the neck. The closing is made at the center of the front with studs or buttons through a box-plait applied on the left front. The waist may be made to extend to the belt or in a skirt below the belt, as illustrated. The fulness at the waistline is collected in gathers at the back and at each side of the closing, and the long waist is finished with an applied belt and the short waist with a doubled belt. Buttons are sewed to the belt for the attachment of the skirt or trousers. The shirt sleeves are gathered at the top and bottom, and an opening at the back of each wrist is finished



FIGURE NO. 210 P.—LITTLE BOYS' BLOUSE AND CAP.—This illustrates Little Boys' Blouse No. 7759 (copyright), price 10d. or 20 cents; and Cap No. 6075 (copyright), price 5d. or 10 cents.

(For Description see Page 172.)



Front View.

Back View.

BOYS' SAILOR SUIT. (COPYRIGHT.)

(For Description see this Page.)

with an underlap and pointed overlap. They are completed with wristbands that close with button-holes and buttons, and machine-stitching finishes the edges of both wristbands and overlaps. A stylish sailor-collar outlined with a row of stitching completes the neck; it rolls from a narrow neck-band and its ends flare prettily.

Percalé or striped or figured cambric, plain or fancy piqué and nainsook are materials in general use for waists of this kind and a simple finish of stitching is in the best taste.

We have pattern No. 7758 in ten sizes for boys from three to twelve years of age. For a boy of seven years, the long waist requires two yards of material twenty-seven inches wide, or a yard and three-fourths thirty-six inches wide. The short waist will need two yards twenty-seven inches wide, or a yard and a half thirty-six inches wide. Price of pattern, 10d. or 20 cents.

NOTES FOR AUGUST.

Smooth straw for hats has been largely replaced by the coarse plaited variety known as palmette.

If the season has a pet color it is a corn-flower blue.

The sack-backed jacket is making a further bid for popularity, the newest variety being exceptionally loose and short, loose in front as well as at the back, and hanging from a yoke.

Summer parasols are visions of bright-flowered silk, lace, chiffon and ribbons, partaking of the season's tendency to vivid coloring.

Grass lawn embroidery, or that bearing an appliqué, is in pronounced favor this Summer.

Small designs are the rule in silks this season.

For day wear an effective way of trimming a petticoat is with three frills of inch-wide ribbon, set an inch and a half apart, with the space between decked either with a fanciful piece of passementerie or a piece of colored velvet ribbon.

Mull capes finished by wide tucked ruffles of the same material are not only becoming and pretty but also give a touch of quaint caprice to an otherwise commonplace gown. Such fichus are easily made up at home and add an up-to-date effect to attire not out this season.

The so-called "coachman's cape" and "waiter's jacket" are favorite top-garments with many ladies for driving and walking in cool weather. The significance of their names is seen in the utilitarian nature of their fashioning rather than in the fabrics or decorations used for them.

Many Summer gowns of linen, cotton crépon and dimity for young persons have no collars, edgings of lace, tiny puffs of the dress goods, or perhaps wrought cambric borderings finishing their tops in dresses for little girls. The mode is quaintly cool and becoming.

The many Summer gowns finished collarless, with only a narrow edging at the top, answer the double purpose of displaying a pretty throat and allowing boas to be worn in hot weather without suffocation.

The attire of misses and girls is just now absurdly like that of grown women. Costly woollens and soft silks are selected for their gala gowns, and the daintiest of prints, gingham, cotton

crépons, linen lawns, organdies and other pretty wash goods are chosen for their daily wear. Very pretty and quaint they look with their wide rippling skirts and big, bouffant sleeves, buckles galore, fancy buttons, crush belts and great ruffled collars.

Maroon and gold is striving to rival navy-blue and white as a combination for yachting, tramping and camping suits as well as for cycling when the wearers do not belong to clubs, in which case they of course array themselves in the club colors.

Cream-colored wool woven in crépons, tainise, camel's-hair, goat's-hair and like fabrics is as popular as ever for seaside wear. Mulls and transparent linens shrivel quickly in a salt atmosphere and last year's ducks of cotton or linen were found too cumbersome for walking.

Very full wash skirts are an affliction to laundry women and not a small trial to their wearers when a brisk Summer wind seizes them. Moderation in amplitude is in better taste than excess, even though permitted by fashion.

Ornamental straps arranged suspender-wise—straight from the shoulder down to the belt in front and crossed at the back—are again in favor.

Narrow jet edges upon écreu or other cambric or chambray

open-work embroideries are as pretty as they at first seem incongruous. Like the lace and fur combination so popular last Winter, they almost have the attraction of pronounced novelty.

Miniature hanging gardens of flowers are upon Summer hats and bonnets, bouquets of them combining varieties both of kind and color.

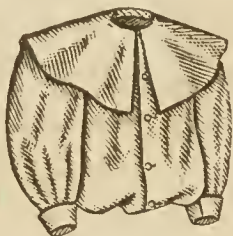
Hand-made blossoms artfully perfect and finely perfumed are sometimes worn in place of natural flowers, being in the end less expensive as well as unfading. Bunches of artificial flowers are seen upon waists, skirts and sleeves, as well as upon coiffures, hats and bonnets, but have not yet been carried in the hands.

Very large sleeves of soft silk, grenadine, mull, China silk and the like have their tops shirred down from their shoulder seams from two to five inches, the width of the figure determining the depth. Wide shirrings upon sleeves narrow the apparent breadth of their wearers.

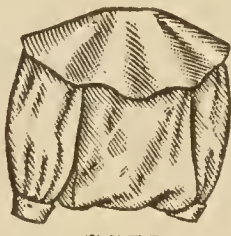
The shoulder cape now so popular for church, carriage wear, visiting, walking or any other occasion upon which its handy removal may be desirable, may be made as pretty as it is convenient, its bright lining when it is thrown over the arm inside out adding just the note of color needed to complete a costume picture.

Sleeves with huge puffs that fall to or below the elbow, made to wear in the house or with long gloves elsewhere, may now be accompanied by separate, close-fitting under-sleeves cut coat fashion and held to the arms above the elbows by elastic. This plan is an economy in glove bills and a propriety in out-of-door dress. Many sleeves have such detachable lower parts made from contrasting materials, such as black velvet or satin to wear with any gown that may invite their use. Some are shaped to flare over the hand.

Wedding robes with extra long trains of rich texture have bodices of *mousseline de soie*, thus emphasizing the universal favor bestowed upon waists that contrast with skirts.



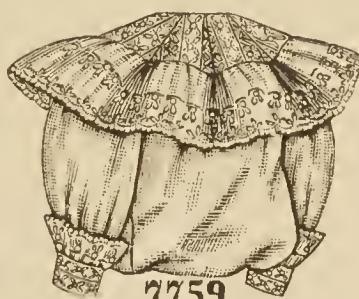
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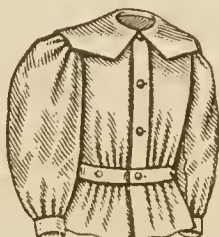
7759

Front Views.

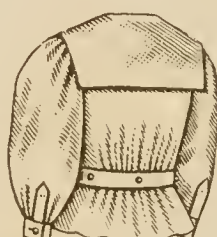
Back Views.

LITTLE BOYS' BLOUSE. (TO BE MADE WITH EITHER A SECTIONAL OR CIRCULAR RIPPLE COLLAR.) (COPYRIGHT.)

(For Description see Page 173.)



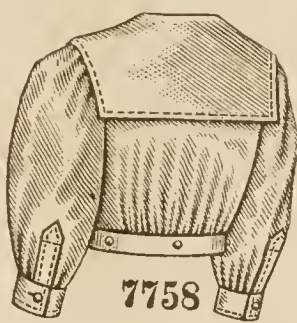
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Front Views.

Back Views.

BOYS' SHIRT-WAIST. (COPYRIGHT.)

(For Description see Page 173.)



FASHIONABLE HATS AND BONNETS.

(For Illustrations see Pages 175 and 176.)

The millinery modes for Midsummer are marked by conser

has rather a high crown and a narrow brim which is bent slightly in front and artistically caught against the crown at the back. A large bunch of leaves and scarlet geranium blossoms are placed in front. At the back silk of a changeable hue matching the flowers is prettily but loosely knotted and from this knot rises a bunch of quills.

FIGURE No. 4.—LADIES' LEGHORN HAT.—This hat is bewitchingly bent to suit the face of a youthful wearer. Pale-yellow ostrich feathers are grouped at one side, one drooping gracefully over the brim and two rising above the crown. A large yellow chrysanthemum is in front and rosettes of green accordeon plaited *mousseline de soie* are placed—one underneath



FIGURE No. 1.—LADIES' SMALL BONNET.



FIGURE No. 2.—LADIES' THEATRE HAT.

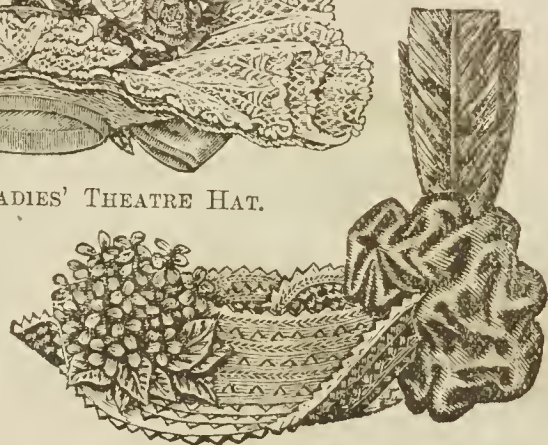


FIGURE No. 3.—LADIES' FANCY STRAW HAT.

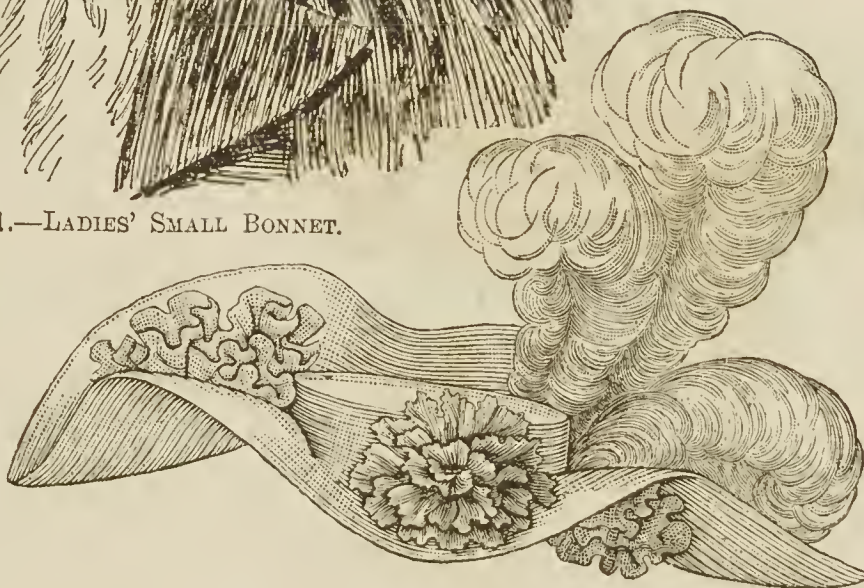


FIGURE No. 4.—LADIES' LEGHORN HAT.



FIGURE No. 5.—LACE BONNET FOR ELDERLY LADY.
(For Descriptions of Figures Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5, see "Fashionable Hats and Bonnets," on Pages 175 and 176.)

vatism and a refreshing simplicity. Bright tints are used and jet in various forms supplements most of the trimmings. Lace, flowers, feathers and ribbons are used separately or in conjunction and individual fancy plays no small part in the selection of colors and the disposition of decorations.

FIGURE No. 1.—LADIES' SMALL BONNET.—Triple wings of jet are secured to the bandeau which surrounds the head and a graceful aigrette rises from a jet ornament high at the center of the front.

FIGURE No. 2.—LADIES' THEATRE HAT.—A broad arrangement of fine cream lace almost conceals this small straw hat, and pink and white roses with beautiful Dresden ribbon

the brim and one on the brim at the side. For a brunette this is very pretty, and for a blonde, pink or blue may be substituted.

yellow chiffon rosette at the center of the front between two smaller rosettes of brown chiffon. At the back three brown os-



FIGURE NO. 6.—JET ORNAMENT.

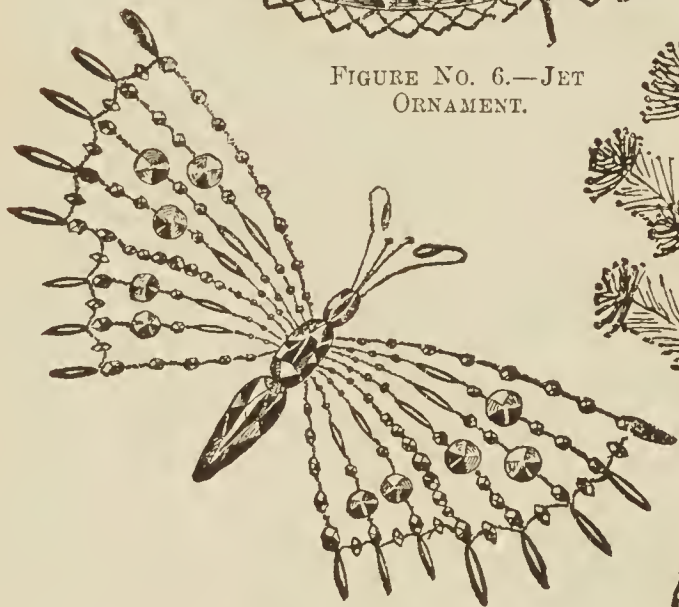


FIGURE NO. 7.—JET BUTTERFLY.



FIGURE NO. 9.—FANCY AIGRETTE.

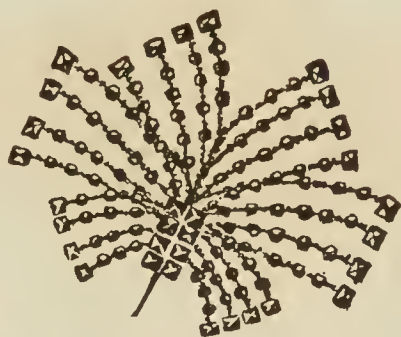


FIGURE NO. 11.—JET ORNAMENT.



FIGURE NO. 12.—FEATHER AND JET AIGRETTE.



FIGURE NO. 8.—YOUNG LADIES' FANCY STRAW HAT.

FIGURE NO. 5.—LACE BONNET FOR ELDERLY LADIES.—A tasteful bonnet for a lady with gray hair is here shown made of black lace, a ruche of lace forming the face trimming. Back of it is a wreath of geranium blossoms. A bird-of-paradise aigrette rises above the ribbon loops. The strings are attached at the loops and bowed becomingly in front.

FIGURE NO. 6.—JET ORNAMENT.—This ornament affords a stylish finish for the front of a hat. It is entirely of jet.

FIGURE NO. 7.—JET BUTTERFLY.—This ornament will adorn the front of a bonnet handsomely but should be supplemented by a background of lace or ribbon.

FIGURE NO. 8.—YOUNG LADIES' FANCY STRAW HAT.—This écreu straw hat is decorated with a large



FIGURE NO. 10.—YOUNG LADIES' HAT.



FIGURE NO. 13.—YOUNG LADIES' STRAW HAT.

(For Descriptions of Figures Nos. 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 and 13, see "Fashionable Hats and Bonnets," on Pages 176 and 177.)

trich feathers are gracefully posed.

FIGURE NO. 9.—FANCY AIGRETTE.—A pompon of feathers forms the foundation for this aigrette the sprays of which are tipped with jet. It may be used for a bonnet or hat.

FIGURE NO. 10.—YOUNG LADIES' HAT.—This fancy straw hat is generously decorated with lace. A jet wing at each side extends beyond the brim. A spray of flowers rises above the lace at the back and hovering above the flowers is a willow aigrette. In front ribbon is drawn in a soft fold from underneath flowers on the left side and is carried to the right side and arranged in many pretty loops that



FIGURE NO. 1.—NUN'S COLLAR.—(Cut by the collar in Pattern No. 7726; 12 sizes; 32 to 48 inches. bust measure; price 1s. 6d. or 35 cents.)

stand erect, a small buckle holding the loops in position.

FIGURE NO. 11.—JET ORNAMENT.—This embellishment may be placed on the front or at the side of a hat and will greatly enhance the appearance of a day or evening *chapeau*.

FIGURE NO. 12.—FEATHER AND JET AIGRETTE.—From a jet ornament composed of a button and several loops spring two saucy looking feathers on each side of which are several fine feather sprays.

FIGURE NO. 13.—YOUNG LADIES' STRAW HAT.—This hat is a modified poke-shape and has a bandeau of velvet inside the crown to make it fit the head firmly. Yellow

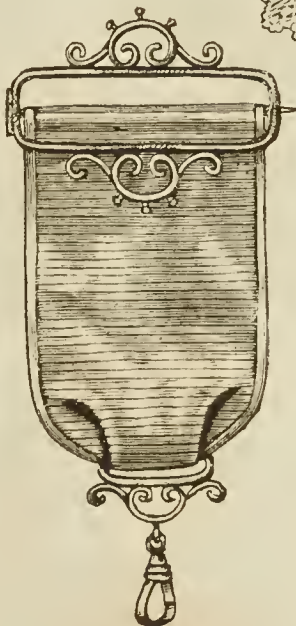


FIGURE NO. 4.—WATCH FOB.

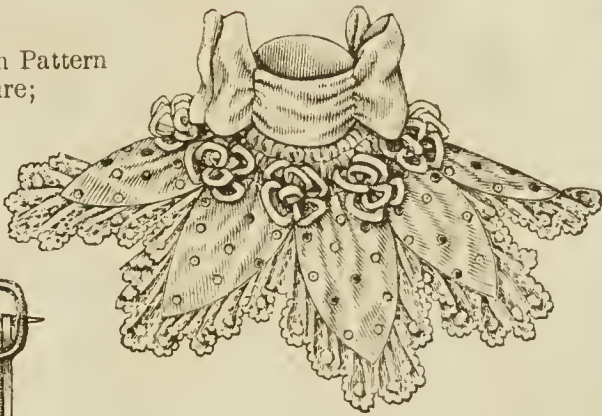


FIGURE NO. 2.—LADIES' COLLARETTE.—(Cut by Pattern No. 793; 3 sizes—small, medium and large; price 5d. or 10 cents.)

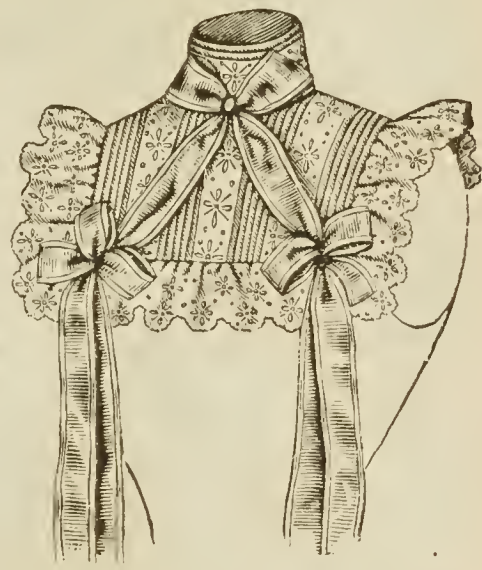


FIGURE NO. 3.—LADIES' SQUARE YOKE.—(Cut by Pattern No. 7039; 3 sizes—small, medium and large; price 5d. or 10 cents.)



FIGURE NO. 5.—LADIES' SAILOR COLLAR.—(Cut by Pattern No. 7799; 3 sizes—small, medium and large; price 5d. or 10 cents.)

perfectly smooth all round and its rounding lower outline is well marked by the jet embroidery design which elaborates it. The crush collar is frilled at the ends and is shirred to form a loop-bow at the throat, the

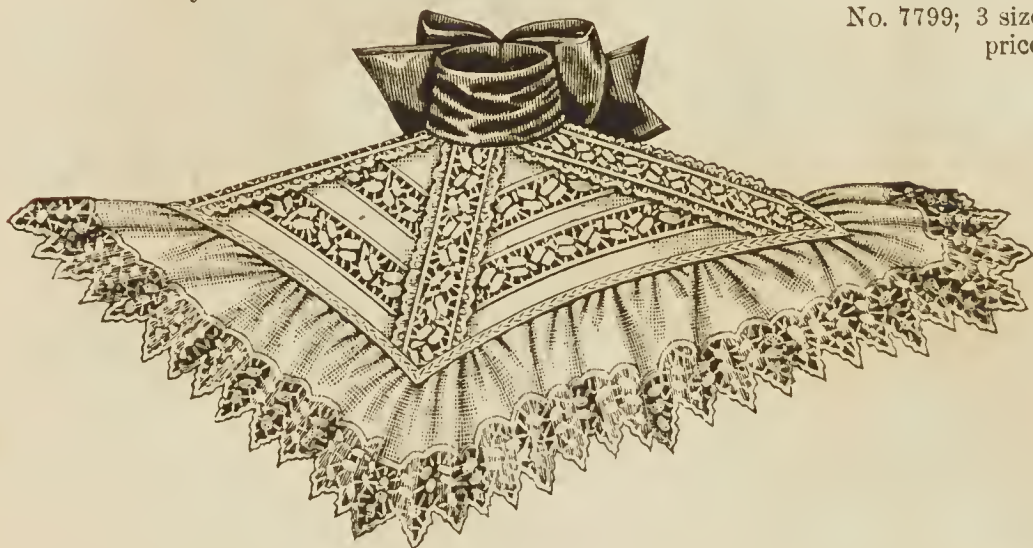


FIGURE NO. 6.

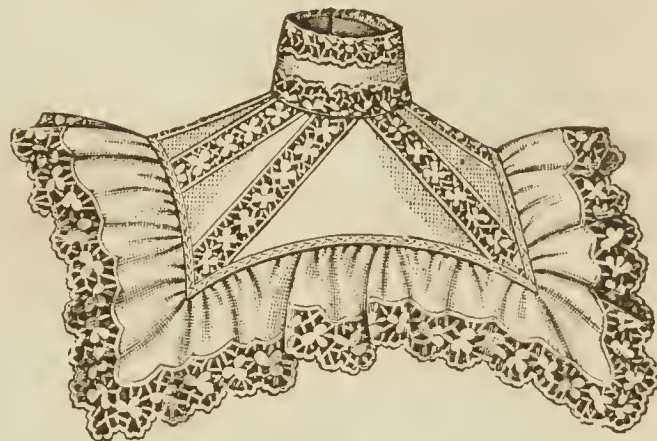


FIGURE NO. 7.

FIGURES NOS. 6 AND 7.—LADIES' YOKE AND POINTED COLLARS.—(Cut by Pattern No. 7783; 3 sizes—small, medium and large; price 5d. or 10 cents.)

lace, satin ribbon and Autumn leaves decorate it prettily and the lace is arranged to droop over the hair at the back.

STYLISH LINGERIE.

(For Illustrations see this Page.)

Fancy yokes and collars that may be assumed and removed at will are important features of the toilette for outdoor as well as indoor wear now that wraps are not generally necessary. They are variously made of the finest mull, Swiss, lawn and

sheer silk and of grass linen in its natural brown hue or bleached, and lace is almost invariably used upon them in the shape of frills or insertion or both. The pretty accessories shown this month may be readily fashioned by the aid of the patterns which we can furnish for them.

Watch fobs, which are always more or less fashionable, are especially convenient for suspending the watch when a shirt-waist or other thin waist in which a watch pocket cannot well be inserted is worn. The design included in this department is a very pleasing one and the fastenings may be of gold or silver.

FIGURE NO. 1.—LADIES' NUN'S COLLAR.—This collar is made of black silk and, as its name implies, is severe in effect. It is

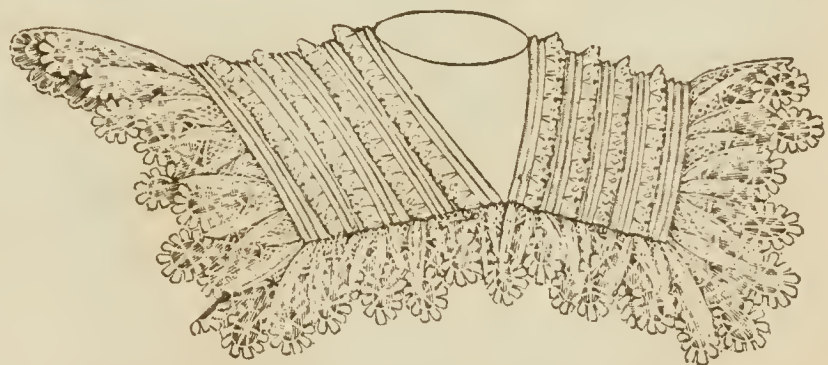


FIGURE NO. 8.—LADIES' FANCY SAILOR-COLLAR.—(Cut by the collar included in Pattern No. 7731; 13 sizes; 28 to 48 inches, bust measure; price 1s. 3d. or 30 cents.)

(For Descriptions of Figures Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8, see "Stylish Lingerie," on Pages 177 to 179.)

shirrings being concealed by a tiny strap of the silk. The collar is an attractive feature of a Princess dress, the pattern of which is No. 7726, price 1s. 6d. or 35 cents.

FIGURE NO. 2.—LADIES' COLLARETTE.—Dotted Swiss showing alternate white and blue dots is effectively made up in this collarette, the stock being of ribbon. The lower part of the collarette is cut in pointed scallops all round and is shirred several times above the scallops to give a pleasing fullness. The scallops are outlined with a frill of edging and rosettes of white baby ribbon are set over the lowest row of shirring between the scallops, this decoration being light and graceful and perfectly in keeping with the air of daintiness that pervades the entire garniture. The ribbon stock is formed in two loops at each side, but in its stead may be used a plaited stock decorated with rosettes, this latter stock being given in the pattern, which is No. 793, price 5d. or 10 cents, and includes two other garnitures.

FIGURE NO. 3.—LADIES' SQUARE YOKE.—The pretty yoke here shown made of fancy tucking may be in-

FIGURE NO. 4.—WATCH FOB.—This dainty fob is of white grosgrain ribbon having a very narrow satin edge plaited in at the lower end to pass through the gold band supporting the swivel for suspending the watch. The opposite

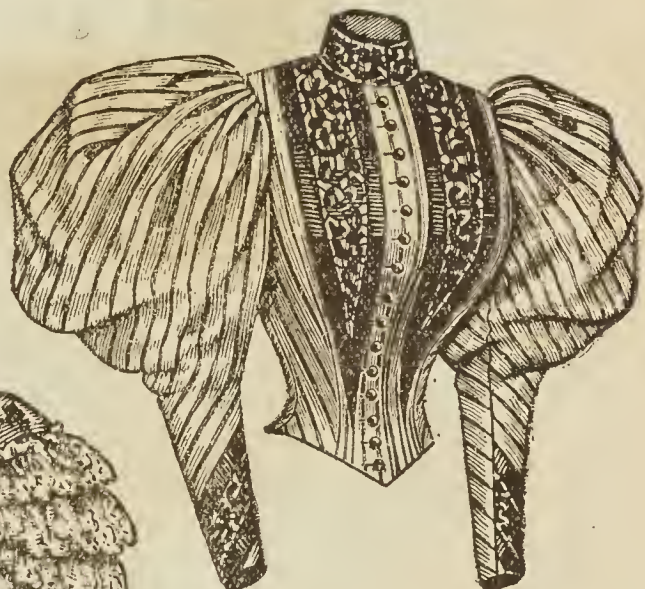


FIGURE NO. 3.—DECORATION FOR A LADIES' BASQUE.—(Cut by Pattern No. 7781; 16 sizes; 28 to 50 inches, bust measure; price 1s. 3d. or 30 cts.)



FIGURE NO. 2.—COMBINATION AND DECORATION FOR A LADIES' SURPLICE WAIST.—(Cut by Pattern No. 7792; 14 sizes; 28 to 48 inches, bust measure; price 1s. 3d. or 30 cents.)



FIGURE NO. 1.—DECORATION FOR A LADIES' BASQUE-WAIST.—(Cut by Pattern No. 7790; 13 sizes; 28 to 46 inches, bust measure; price 1s. 3d. or 30 cents.)

serted in a gown or made separate to be worn at pleasure with several bodices. The yoke is deep and is edged with a frill of embroidery matching the insertion in the tucking, and the collar is cut so that the insertion comes at the center. The ribbon decoration is disposed only at the front and may be readily arranged by skillful fingers, any of the plain or fancy ribbons now offered in such profusion being pretty for the purpose. The yoke closes on the left shoulder, but the pattern, which is No. 7039, price 5d. or 10 cents, provides that the closing may be made in front, if preferred. Several other yokes are also included in the pattern.

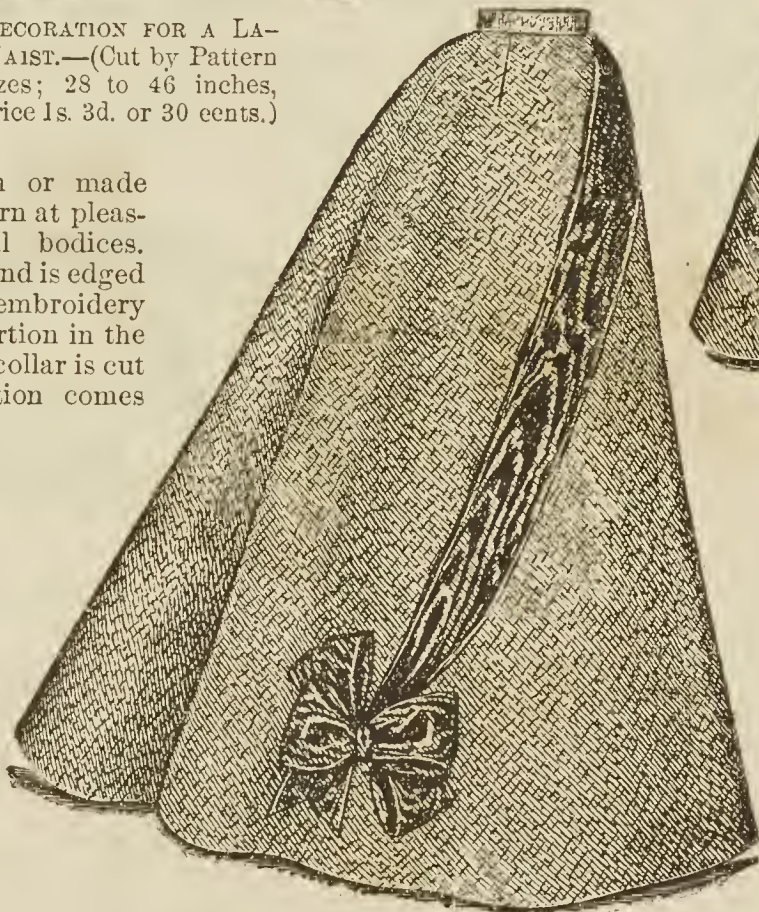


FIGURE NO. 4.

FIGURES NOS. 4 AND 5.—DECORATION FOR A LADIES' SKIRT.—(Cut by Pattern No. 7775; 10 sizes; 20 to 38 inches, waist measure; price 1s. 3d. or 30 cents.)



FIGURE NO. 5.

(For Descriptions of Figures Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5, see "Dressmaking at Home," on Page 182.)

end of the ribbon is attached to a fancy pin. The fob will be equally effective in black ribbon.

FIGURE NO. 5.—LADIES' SAILOR COLLAR.—Dark-blue silk was used for making this collar, which is appropriate for either jackets or basques. The collar is very broad on the shoulders and the ends taper to points on the bust, where they are only slightly separated. Vandyke lace trimming forms an attractive edge decoration for the collar, which is one of the two styles included in pattern No. 7799, price 5d. or 10 cents.

FIGURES NOS. 6 AND 7.—LADIES' YOKE AND POINTED COLLARS.—Nainsook and nainsook embroidered edging and insertion were chosen for making each of these collars. The collar shown at figure No. 6 has a four-pointed lower outline and is finished at the neck with a standing collar covered with a wrinkled ribbon bowed at the back. Rows of insertion extending from each

point to the neck are bordered with narrow edging and are connected by two rows of insertion alternated with strips of nainsook, and the frill at the lower edge is set on under a fancy-stitched band.

Figure No. 7 shows the yoke collar, which is prettily curved at its outer edges to form a point at each side of the front and back. A row of insertion is arranged to run from the neck to each point and two rows extend outwards from the neck on each shoulder. The bordering frill is set on under a fancy-stitched band and the standing collar is trimmed with an upward and a downward turning row of edging. Both collars are contained in pattern No. 7783, price 5d. or 10 cents.

FIGURE NO. 8.—LADIES' FANCY SAILOR-COLLAR.—



FIGURE NO. 6.—COMBINATION AND DECORATION FOR A LADIES' FANCY BASQUE-WAIST.—(Cut by Pattern No. 7766; 13 sizes; 28 to 46 inches, bust measure; price 1s. 3d. or 30 cents.)



FIGURE NO. 7.—COMBINATION AND DECORATION FOR A LADIES' COSTUME.—(Cut by Pattern No. 7808; 13 sizes; 28 to 46 inches, bust measure; price 1s. 8d. or 40 cents.)



FIGURE NO. 8.

This sailor collar, though exceedingly dressy, is very simply fashioned from nainsook tucking, presenting frills of lace among the clusters of tucks. The broad ends meet at the bust and at the back the collar falls in the characteristic square outline. The lower edge of the collar is defined by a full frill of point de Paris lace edging. The collar forms part of a pretty matinée represented in pattern No. 7731, price 1s. 3d. or 30 cents, but is quite handsome enough to adorn an elaborate Summer gown.

DRESSMAKING AT HOME.

(For Illustrations see Pages 178 to 182.)

Varied disposals of the fulness at the back of skirts are now seen, for besides the long-favor-

ed, stately godets, there are plaits of the side and box order, which, however, flare toward the foot, where the skirt is much expanded.



FIGURE NO. 9.

FIGURE NOS. 8 AND 9.—ATTRACTIVE DECORATION FOR A LADIES' SKIRT.—(Cut by Pattern No. 7772; 9 sizes; 20 to 36 inches, waist measure; price 1s. 3d. or 30 cents.)

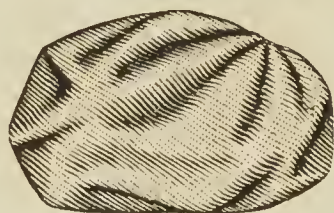
(For Descriptions of Figures Nos. 6, 7, 8 and 9, see "Dressmaking at Home," on Page 183.)

Ripples are still in evidence, but they are not so well defined as they were when godets prevailed entirely; and at the hips smoothness is the rule. The decided ripples, being in themselves decorative, obviated the use of trimming, but now that they are growing less, adornment is winning its way back to skirts.

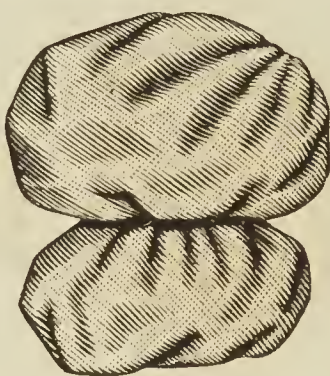
Blouse effects enjoy a popularity which bids fair to continue throughout the Summer and Autumn.

In sleeves there is no material change, and though they are very full like the rest of the bodice, they invite a liberal use of decoration.

The surplice basque is once more with us, and the fashion has many advocates because of its general adaptability.



879

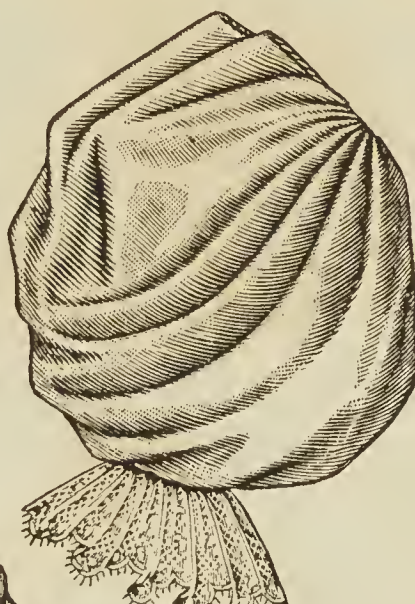


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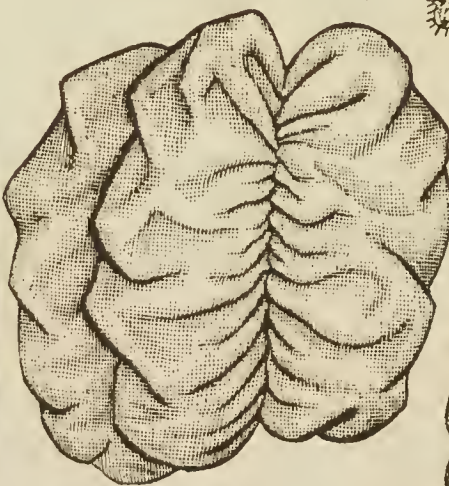
FIGURE NO. 10.



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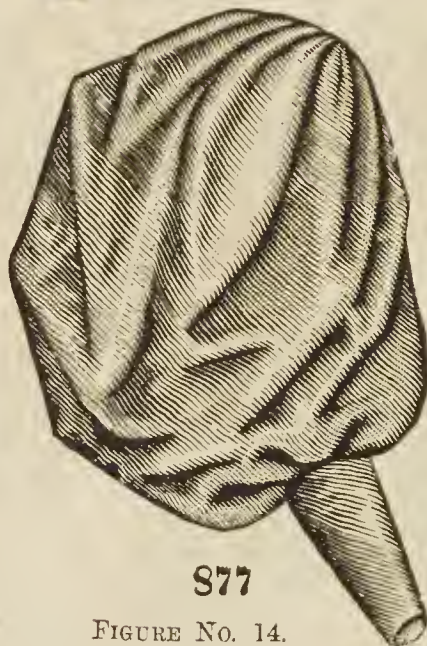
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FIGURE NO. 12.



873

FIGURE NO. 13.



877

FIGURE NO. 14.



901

901

FIGURE NO. 15.

NOVELTIES IN SLEEVES.

(For Descriptions see "Dress-making at Home," on Pages 183 and 184.)



842

FIGURE No. 16.



844

FIGURE No. 17.



895

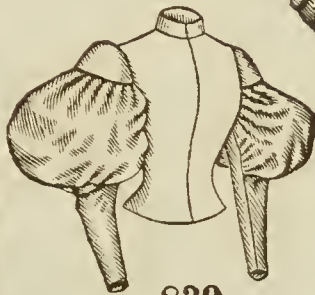
FIGURE No. 18.



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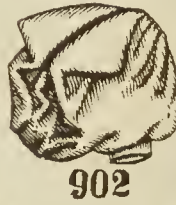


839



839

FIGURE No. 19.



902



902

FIGURE No. 20.



894

FIGURE No. 21.



894



878

FIGURE No. 22.

NOVELTIES IN
SLEEVES.

(For Descriptions see "Dress-
making at Home," on Page
184.)

FIGURE NO. 1.—DECORATION FOR A LADIES' BASQUE-WAIST.—This dainty fashion is developed in cream chiffonette. The yoke

with a row of lace between two of ribbon, the decoration being disposed diagonally. A basque of this kind is preferably made to match its accompanying skirt, and is a favorite mode for stout figures.

FIGURES Nos. 4 and 5.—DECORATION FOR A LADIES' SKIRT.—Mode crêpon was used in the construction of the skirt at figure No. 4. The skirt embodies five gores and is laid in side-plaits at the back. Crossing the front diagonally from the left hip is a broad band of black moiré ribbon, upon the lower end of which is fastened a large bow. The decoration, though simple, is attractive

and may be reproduced on skirts of brillantine and other fashionable goods. Pattern No. 7775, price 1s. 3d. or 30 cents, was used in the making.

A side-back view of the skirt is shown at figure No. 5 made of flowered silk-and-wool novelty goods. The sides are slightly



FIGURE NO. 23.—DECORATION FOR A LADIES' LOUNGING ROBE.—(Cut by Pattern No. 7804; 10 sizes; 28 to 46 inches, bust measure; price 1s. 6d. or 35 cents.) (For Description see "Dressmaking at Home," on Page 184.)

rows fall over the French front. The yellow ribbon stock collar is finished with a large bow at the back, and the belt is made to correspond with the collar. The elbow puff sleeves fall over folds of the material, a bow of ribbon being disposed at the inside. Two rows of insertion are set diagonally on each sleeve. The pattern used in the making is No. 7790, price 1s. 3d. or 30 cents.

FIGURE NO. 2.—COMBINATION AND DECORATION FOR A LADIES' SURPLICE BASQUE-WAIST.—White organdy showing scattered green leaves and white Swiss *devant plissé* are associated in this waist, which was made up by pattern No. 7792, price 1s. 3d. or 30 cents. The full fronts cross in surplice fashion over a chemisette of *devant plissé*. Frills of Valenciennes lace fall on each front from the shoulder nearly to the lower edge, and lace is flatly applied at the lower part of each front, with arching effect. Velvet is twisted about the lower edge and arranged in a bow at the left side of the front. The white ribbon stock is finished with a double-looped bow at the back. Three overlapping horizontal frills of lace adorn the full portion of each leg-o'-mutton sleeve. Silk or wool goods are equally adaptable to the fashion.

FIGURE NO. 3.—DECORATION FOR A LADIES' BASQUE.—Striped navy-blue and white taffeta was chosen for this basque, which was cut by pattern No. 7781, price 1s. 3d. or 30 cents. On each front is applied a long V of black ribbon enclosing a similarly-shaped section of black point Venise lace, which also overlies the standing collar. The mutton-leg sleeves are each trimmed at the wrist

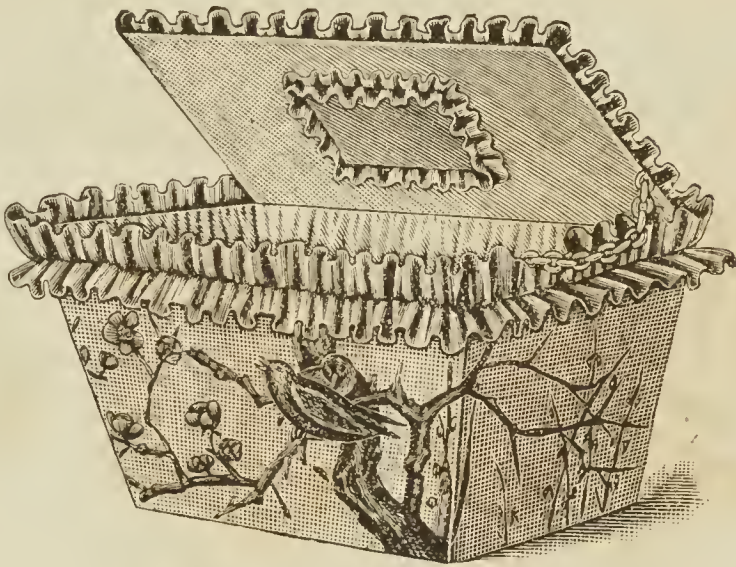


FIGURE NO. 1.—FANCY WORK-BOX.

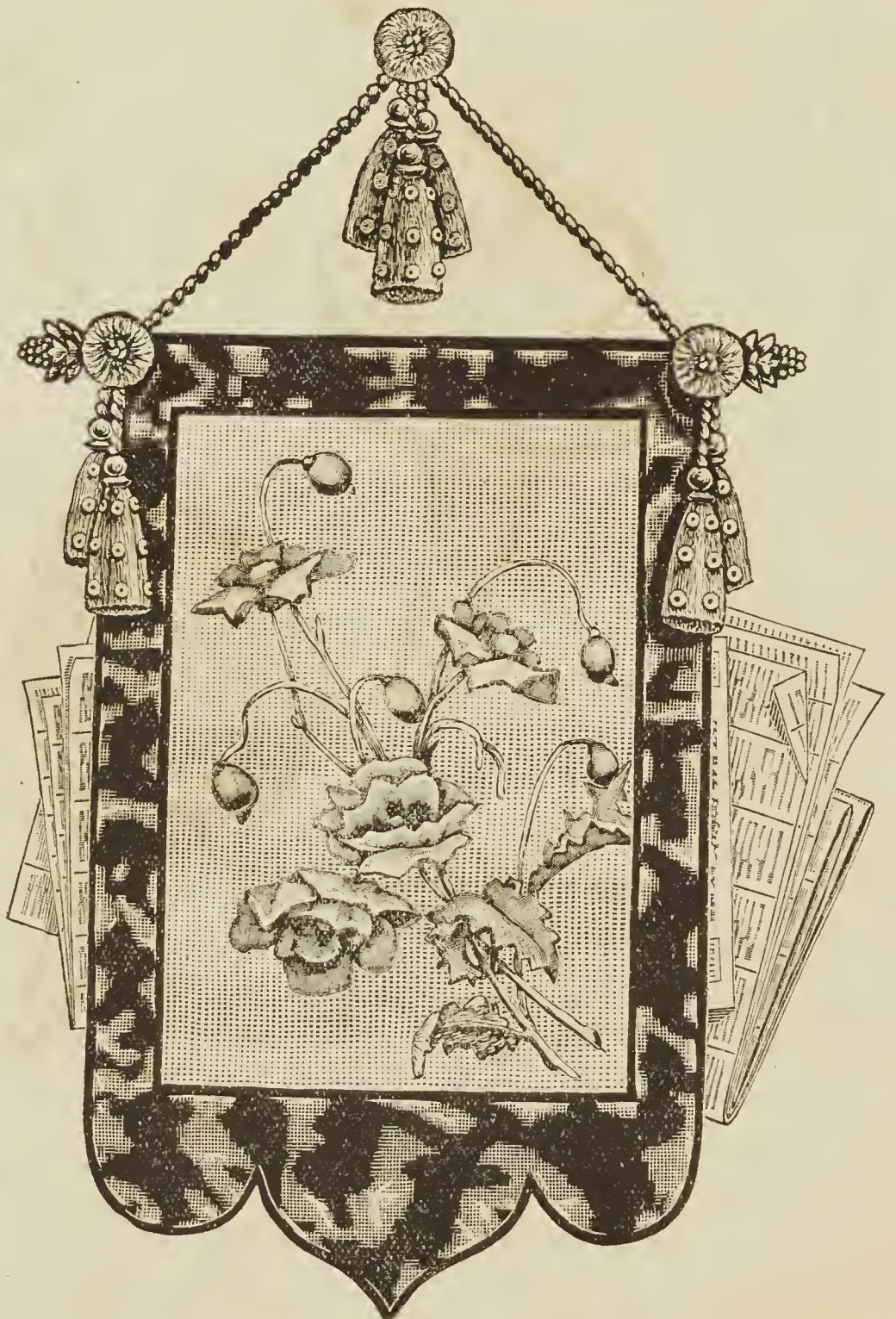


FIGURE NO. 2.—NEWSPAPER RACK.

(For Descriptions of Figures Nos. 1 and 2, see "The Work-Table," on Pages 184 and 185.)

rippled and the side-plaits at the back spread toward the bottom.

FIGURE NO. 6.—COMBINATION AND DECORATION FOR A LADIES' FANCY BASQUE-WAIST.—Shot green-and-gold taffeta, black velvet



FIGURE NO. 3.—PHOTOGRAPH FRAME.

(For Description see "The Work-Table," on Page 185.)

and fancy white Swiss *devant plissé* achieve a triple combination in this bodice, the design for which was furnished by pattern No. 7766, price 1s. 3d. or 30 cents. A low-necked slashed over-front of velvet is adjusted over the blouse front, which is also low at the neck. The free edges of the overfront are followed with jet spangle trimming. The yoke is made of *devant plissé*, which is of white Swiss laid in clusters of tucks between butter-colored Valenciennes lace edging. The standing collar is also cut from the *devant plissé*, and a bow of Nile-green satin ribbon is tacked to the right side. A twist of ribbon is arranged about the waist, and at the right side is placed a bow. The mutton-leg sleeves are made with bournous loops and each wrist is encircled with a wrinkled ribbon bowed at the inside of the arm.

FIGURE NO. 7.—COMBINATION AND DECORATION FOR A LADIES' COSTUME.—A style that is essentially Summery is represented in this costume, which is made up in flowered white batiste and all-over Swiss embroidery in the familiar butter shade. Several rows of embroidered edging are applied vertically on the front of the bodice, and between the frills are disposed rows of yellow ribbon. The sailor-collar is made of embroidery and trimmed with edging, and over the stock collar yellow ribbon is tied in a bow at the back. Loops of ribbon fall over the puff sleeves, which are finished with frills of the material decorated with edging and insertion and headed by ribbon tied in a bow at the

back of the arm. Ribbon is also applied at each side of the front below the ends of the sailor-collar and brought down on the skirt, with panel effect. A ribbon belt encircles the waist. Two rows of insertion surround the skirt at the bottom and below the lowest row falls a ruffle of the goods. The fashion itself is simple, but the adornment is elaborate. Pattern No. 7808, price 1s. 8d. or 40 cents, was used in the making.

FIGURES NOS. 8 and 9.—ATTRACTIVE DECORATION FOR A LADIES' SKIRT.—The fancy old-rose crépon pictured in the skirt at figure No. 8 provides a fitting ground for the black point Venise Vandykes, which are applied in suggestion of a tablier upon the front and sides. Five gores are included in the skirt and two box-plaits are formed at the back.

At figure No. 9 the graceful rippling effect of the side and box-plaited back are shown. The material is fawn brillantine figured in self and trimmed with three graduated bands of black ribbon velvet applied diagonally at each side. The trimming being flat, falls prettily into the curves of the skirt. The skirt is embraced in pattern No. 7772, price 1s. 3d. or 30 cents, the style favoring a development in various kinds of goods, and personal fancy directing the choice and arrangement of trimming.

FIGURES NOS. 10 TO 22.—NOVELTIES IN SLEEVES.—The sleeves of fancy bodices to accompany skirts of contrasting goods invariably agree with the bodice in material and trimming. The waist of a costume, however, may have sleeves wholly unlike the rest of the gown. Decoration is accorded the full puffs of sleeves as well as their lower close-fitting portions. Besides the familiar *gigot* and bishop sleeves, there are a number of styles in puff sleeves, and all modes are designed with varying degrees of fulness.

A stylish puff sleeve for misses is shown at figure No. 10. A double puff is adjusted on a coat-shaped foundation, which may be cut off below the lower puff, if an elbow sleeve be preferred. A single puff may be adopted for an evening waist, if liked. The sleeve was made by pattern No. 879, price 5d. or 10 cents.

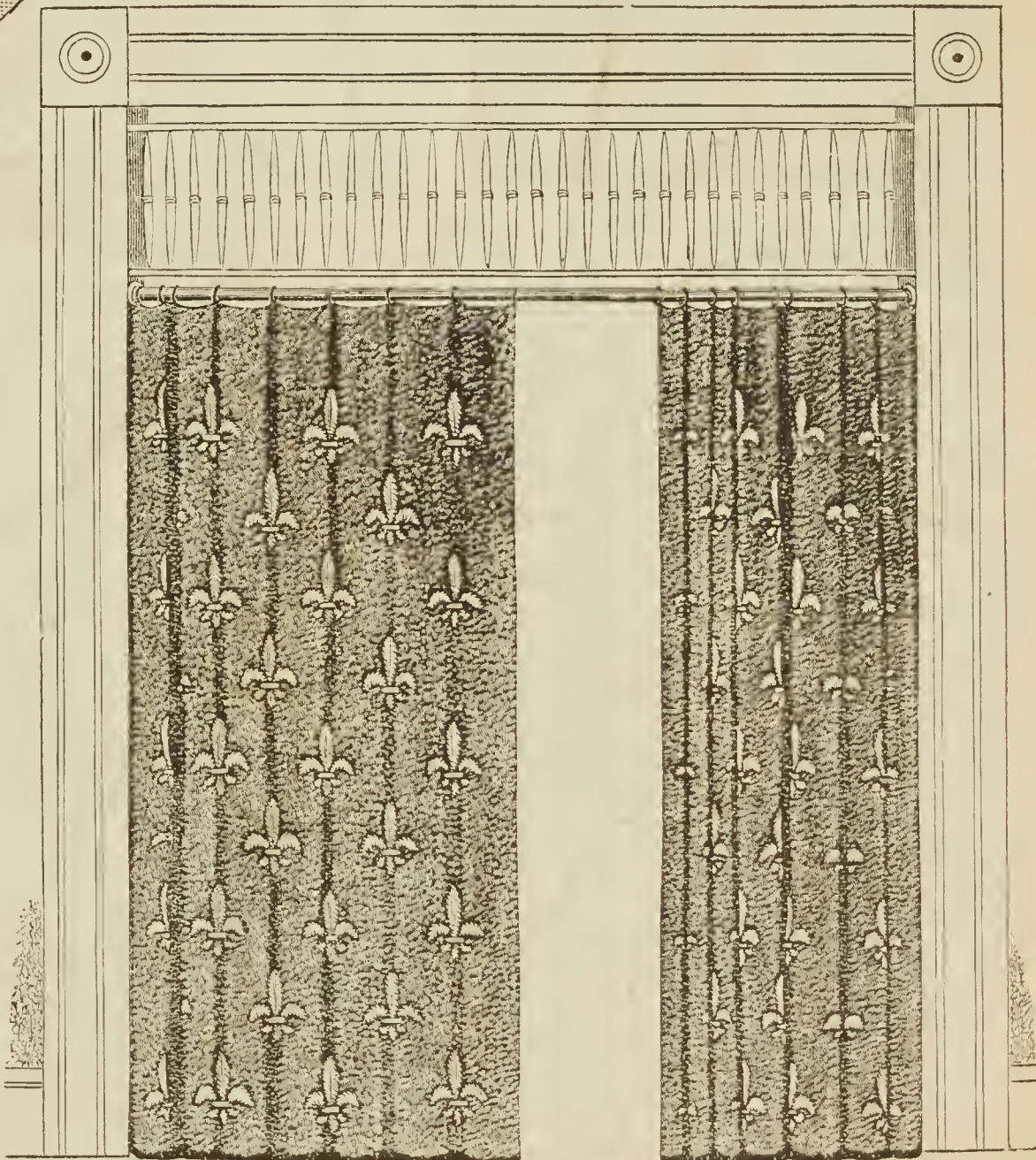


FIGURE NO. 1.—PORTIÈRE DECORATED WITH *Fleurs de Lis*.

(For Description see "Artistic Needlework," on Page 185.)

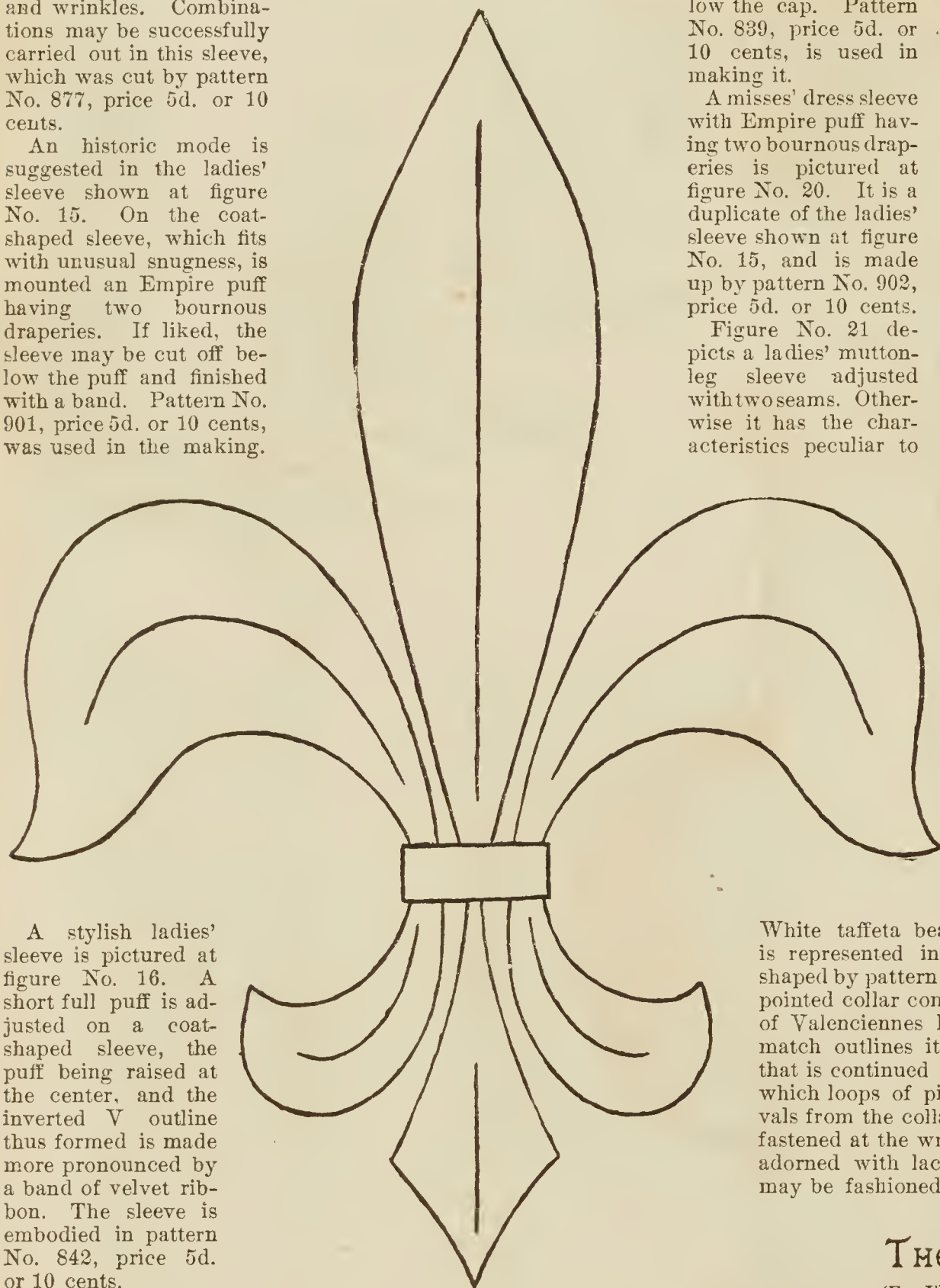
The ladies' draped sleeve shown at figure No. 11 is exceptionally stylish and suitable for soft fabrics. Over the coat-shaped sleeves is arranged a drapery that falls to the elbow and is caught up on the shoulder under a rosette. The pattern is No. 841, price 5d. or 10 cents.

Very fanciful is the ladies' puff or melon sleeve for an evening bodice picture at figure No. 12 and made by pattern No. 874, price 5d. or 10 cents. Several rows of shirrings are made in the sleeve, which ends just above the elbow. Between the shirrings are full upright puffs. Chiffon or other tissues are adaptable to this charming fashion.

Figure No. 13 illustrates two views of a Ladies' elbow draped puff dress sleeve made up by pattern No. 873, price 5d. or 10 cents. Bournous loops are arranged at the top with their usual grace and a multiplicity of folds result from plaits at the top. Deep lace falls from the edge over the elbow.

The ladies' dress sleeve portrayed at figure No. 14 consists of a coat-shaped foundation and a huge puff that falls over it to the elbow in many folds and wrinkles. Combinations may be successfully carried out in this sleeve, which was cut by pattern No. 877, price 5d. or 10 cents.

An historic mode is suggested in the ladies' sleeve shown at figure No. 15. On the coat-shaped sleeve, which fits with unusual snugness, is mounted an Empire puff having two bournous draperies. If liked, the sleeve may be cut off below the puff and finished with a band. Pattern No. 901, price 5d. or 10 cents, was used in the making.



A stylish ladies' sleeve is pictured at figure No. 16. A short full puff is adjusted on a coat-shaped sleeve, the puff being raised at the center, and the inverted V outline thus formed is made more pronounced by a band of velvet ribbon. The sleeve is embodied in pattern No. 842, price 5d. or 10 cents.

At figure No. 17 is shown a misses' dress sleeve. On the coat-shaped sleeve is adjusted a short puff that is shirred twice, vertically at the center, to form a narrow puffing, at the end of which is fastened a bow. The pattern used is No. 844, price 5d. or 10 cents.

FIGURE NO. 2.—*Fleur de Lis.* (IN FULL SIZE.)

A quaint fashion is represented in the "1830" sleeve pictured at figure No. 18. A full puff droops to the elbow of the coat-shaped sleeve and over the puff falls a short, smooth cap that is outlined with passementerie. The sleeve may be cut off below the elbow. The shaping was done by pattern No. 895, price 5d. or 10 cents.

A unique fashion is represented in the ladies' sleeve pictured at figure No. 19. It is in leg-o'-mutton style, and from the shoulder falls a short, smooth cap which contributes a low shoulder effect. The puff breaks out with great fullness below the cap. Pattern No. 839, price 5d. or 10 cents, is used in making it.

A misses' dress sleeve with Empire puff having two bournous draperies is pictured at figure No. 20. It is a duplicate of the ladies' sleeve shown at figure No. 15, and is made up by pattern No. 902, price 5d. or 10 cents.

Figure No. 21 depicts a ladies' mutton-leg sleeve adjusted with two seams. Otherwise it has the characteristics peculiar to

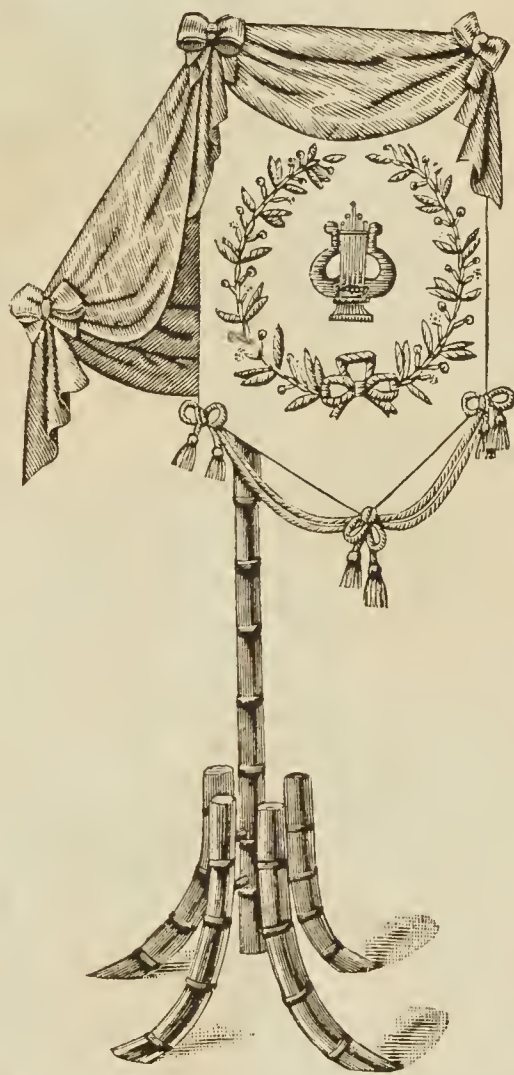


FIGURE NO. 3.—MUSIC HOLDER WITH BANNER DECORATION.

(For Descriptions of Figures Nos. 2 and 3, see "Artistic Needle-work," on Page 185.)

the style, which is made up by pattern No. 894, price 5d. or 10 cents.

A long elbow puff is the chief feature of the misses' sleeve pictured at figure No. 22. The puff is mounted upon a coat-shaped sleeve and droops with unusual grace. The sleeve was shaped according to pattern No. 878, price 5d. or 10 cents.

FIGURE NO. 23.—DECORATION FOR A LADIES' LOUNGING-ROBE.—

White taffeta bearing rose-pink flowers in chiné effect is represented in this comfortable garment, which was shaped by pattern No. 7804, price 1s. 6d. or 35 cents. On a pointed collar composed of two sections are applied rows of Valenciennes lace insertion, and a frill of edging to match outlines it. Over the standing collar falls lace, that is continued down the overlapping front edge, upon which loops of pink satin ribbon are disposed at intervals from the collar to the lower edge. A similar bow is fastened at the wrist of each full sleeve, which is further adorned with lace. A simpler gown of this character may be fashioned from dimity or linen lawn.

THE WORK-TABLE.

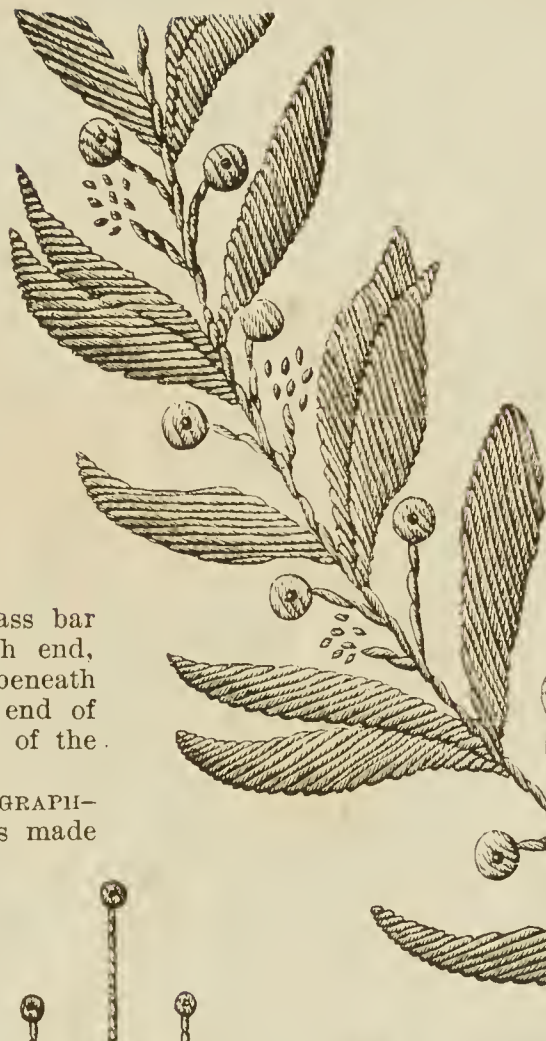
(For Illustrations see Pages 182 and 183.)

FIGURE NO. 1.—FANCY WORK-BOX.—Bristol board is used for the foundation of this box, the squares being covered smoothly with lavender silk, and a full lining of leaf-green silk being arranged on the inside. A wide quilling of satin ribbon finishes the outer edges of the box and the lid and narrower ribbon forms a plaited ruche around the square

pocket on the inside of the lid. The front of the box is elaborately hand painted with birds and foliage and the sides are less ornate.

FIGURE NO. 2.—NEWS-PAPER RACK.—This rack is formed of two sections of heavy cardboard covered with silk and is quite concealed by the elaborate banner front of white bolting cloth bordered with green silk. The banner border is fancifully shaped at the lower edge and the floral decoration is very effective. The banner is suspended by a silk cord attached to a brass bar having an ornament at each end, and silk tassels droop from beneath a rosette ornament at each end of the bar and at the center of the suspending cord.

FIGURE NO. 3.—PHOTOGRAPH-FRAME.—This oval frame is made



edge of the opening where the photograph rests secure owing to the cardboard support at the back. The frame is to be suspended by wide satin ribbon bowed gracefully at the top and at each side, where it is tacked to the frame.

ARTISTIC NEEDLEWORK.

(For Illustrations see Pages 183 to 186.)

FIGURES NOS. 1 AND 2.—PORTIÈRE, DECORATED WITH *Fleurs de Lis*.—Antwerp velours in a subdued shade of green was used for this portière, which hangs straight and full from a brass bar placed below a grille of spindle work painted ivory-white. The decoration on the portière is wrought with gold metallic threads, and the curtains are lined with yellow satine. If portières of this classic style are worked to match the scheme of color in



FIGURE NO. 5.—SECTION OF WREATH (IN FULL SIZE) EMBROIDERED.

(For Descriptions of Figures Nos. 4 and 5, see "Artistic Needlework," on this Page.)

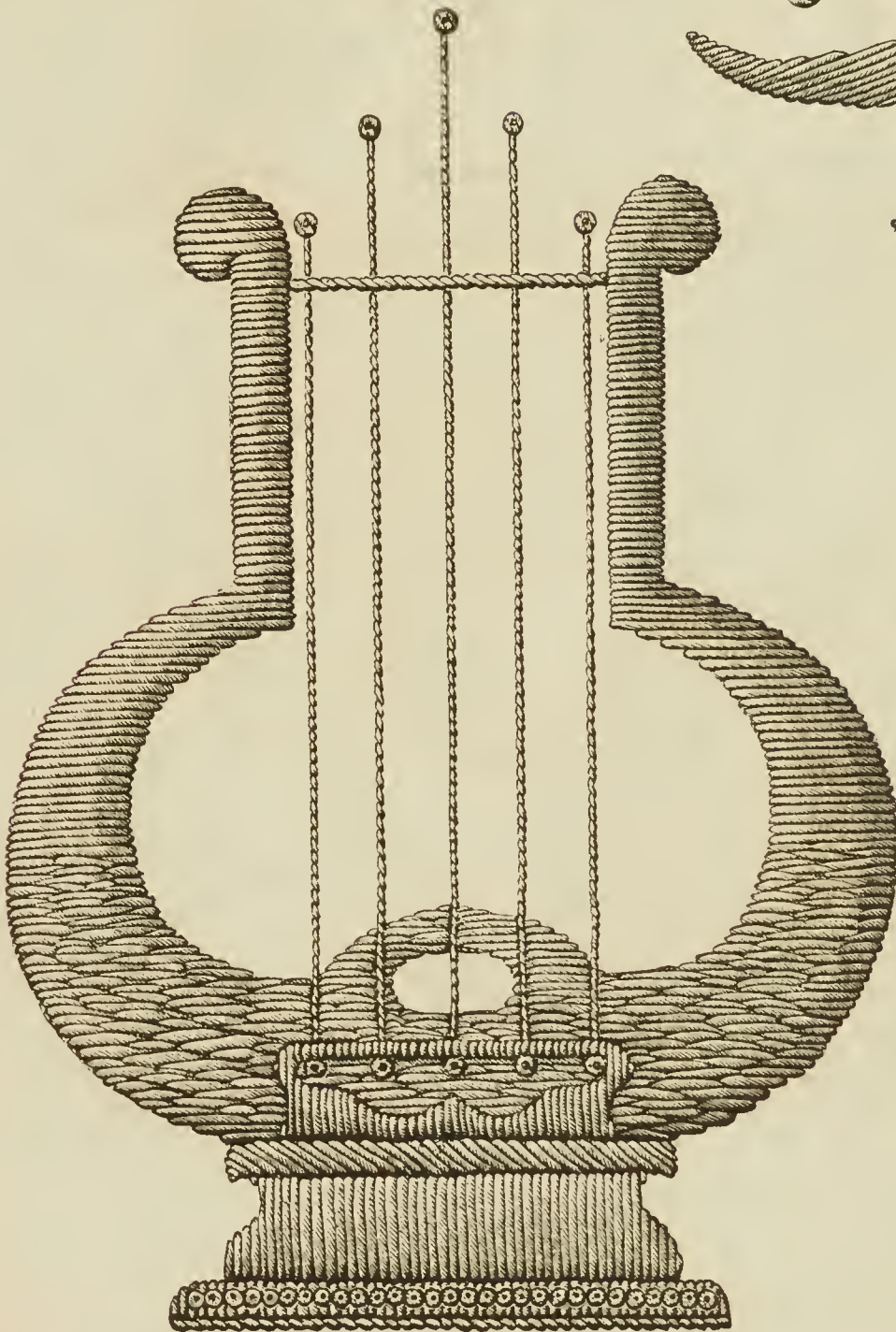


FIGURE NO. 4.—HARP. (IN FULL SIZE.)

of water-color paper and decorated with a spray of wild roses, the natural tints of the buds, roses and leaves being carefully reproduced. Brilliants that are of amethyst hue surround the

the carpet and upholstery, an inviting and luxurious effect will result.

Figure No. 2 shows a *fleur de lis* in full size.

FIGURES NOS. 3, 4, 5 AND 6.—MUSIC HOLDER, WITH BANNER DECORATION.—This music-holder has a firm support in the bamboo stand, which is topped by a broad shelf on which the music rests, the pointed banner frill and drapery concealing it from view. The banner is turned towards the audience; it is decorated with a musical symbol, the harp being solidly embroidered in gold thread on a white satin ground. The wreath that surrounds the harp is also wrought in gold thread, and a festooning of heavy gold cord with tassels gives an artistic finish to the lower edge. Dark-green satin is draped like a canopy over the top of the banner and is drawn low in soft folds across the shelf, the sections at each side being caught with a bow at the top and near the lower edge.

At figure No. 4 is shown the harp in full size solidly and beautifully worked with gold thread, small, glittering gold spangles giving greater elaboration near the lower edge.

Figures Nos. 5 and 6 show sections of the wreath, figure No. 6 giving the outline in reduced size, while figure No. 5 shows the section in full size solidly worked. Gold or metallic thread or bullion is best

for embroidering a design of this kind, which is altogether appropriate for a music stand that is destined for a music room or elsewhere.

STYLES FOR GENTLEMEN.

(For Illustrations see Pages 186 and 187.)

Scarfs for the Summer are, of course, made up in the lightest possible manner, wadding and lining being omitted in every case where it is not actually necessary. And, besides, the sizes of the various styles of scarfs are smaller and neater during the heated period.

The illustrations in this department for the current month include two knot and two four-in-hand scarfs and three styles of shirts, with collars and cuffs.

FIGURE NO. 1.—GENTLEMEN'S KNOT SCARF.—White striped silk is the material pictured in this scarf. A deep fold in the knot and another at the top of the apron impart a natty air to the shape.

FIGURE NO. 2.—GENTLEMEN'S KNOT SCARF.—Silk in a clan plaid pattern was used in the manufacture of this handsome scarf. The ends flare broadly and are pointed and several folds and creases are visible in the top of the apron and in the knot. Any of the clan plaids may be made up in this way.

FIGURE NO. 3.—GENTLEMEN'S FOUR-IN-HAND.

FIGURE NO. 6.—SECTION OF WREATH IN OUTLINE (IN REDUCED SIZE).

(For Description see "Artistic Needlework," on Page 185.)

—The scarf here illustrated is made of figured soft white silk. It will tie into a very small, neat knot, perfectly adapted to warm weather uses.

FIGURES NOS. 4, 5 AND 6.—GENTLEMEN'S SHIRTS, WITH COLLARS AND CUFFS.—The shirt shown at figure No. 4 is made of blue-and-white checked linen.

The shirt was cut by pattern No. 7439, which is in sixteen sizes for gentlemen from thirty-two to fifty inches, breast measure, and costs 1s. or 25 cents.

The collar and cuffs are made of four-ply linen, the collar being white and the cuffs of the shirt material. The collar pattern is in seventeen sizes from eleven to nineteen inches, collar measures; while the cuff pattern is in six sizes from nine to eleven inches and a half, cuff measures. The pattern, which includes both collar and cuff, is No. 812, price 5d. or 10 cents.

The bosom of the shirt pictured at figure No. 5 is developed in fancy striped linen, the collar being plain white and the cuffs of the striped goods.

We have the pattern of the shirt in sixteen sizes for gentlemen from thirty-two to fifty inches, breast measure. It is No. 890, and costs 1s. or 25 cents.

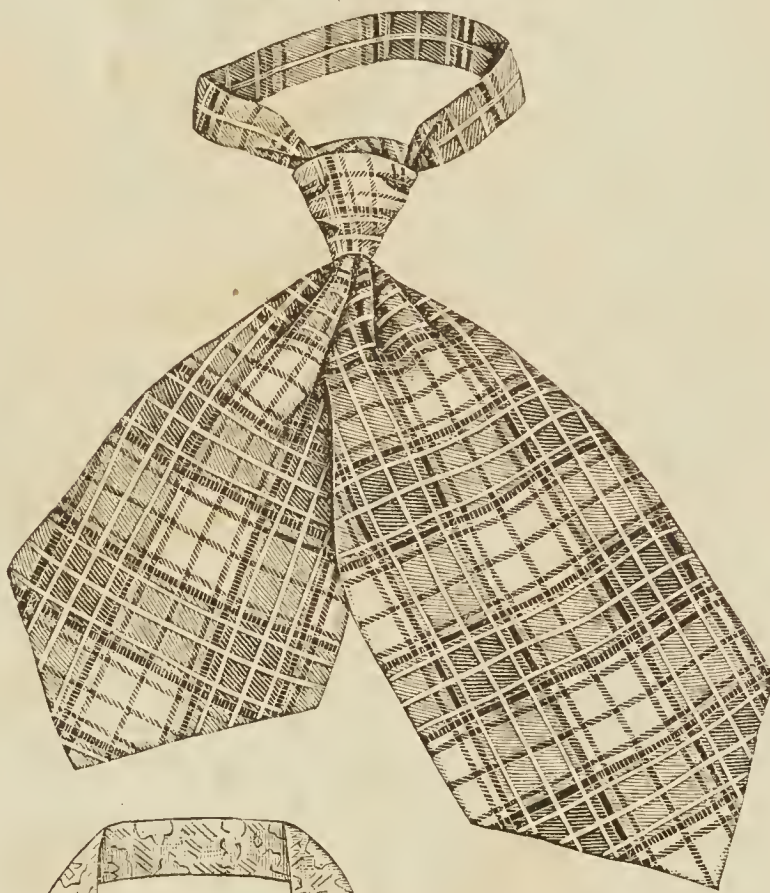


FIGURE NO. 2.—GENTLEMEN'S KNOT SCARF.

The collar pattern is in seventeen sizes from eleven to nineteen inches, collar measures; while the cuff pattern is in six sizes from nine to eleven inches and a half, cuff measures. The pattern, which includes both collar and cuff, is No. 6135, price 5d. or 10 cents.

At figure No. 6 is shown a shirt made of pink linen showing white lines. The cuffs are of the shirting, while the collar is of four-ply white linen.

We have the shirt pattern in sixteen sizes for gentlemen from thirty-two to fifty inches, breast measures. It is No. 7431, price 1s. or 25 cents.

The collar pattern is in seventeen sizes from eleven to nineteen inches, collar measures; while the cuff pattern is in six sizes from nine to eleven inches and a half,



FIGURE NO. 1.—GENTLEMEN'S KNOT SCARF.



FIGURE NO. 3.—GENTLEMEN'S FOUR-IN-HAND.
(For Descriptions of Figures Nos. 1, 2 and 3, see "Styles for Gentlemen," on this Page.)

cuff measures. The pattern, which includes both collar and cuff, is No. 6136, price 5d. or 10 cents.

FIGURE NO. 7.—GENTLEMEN'S IMPROVED FOUR-IN-HAND.—

principle is precisely the same as that applied to the highly colored cardboard or block

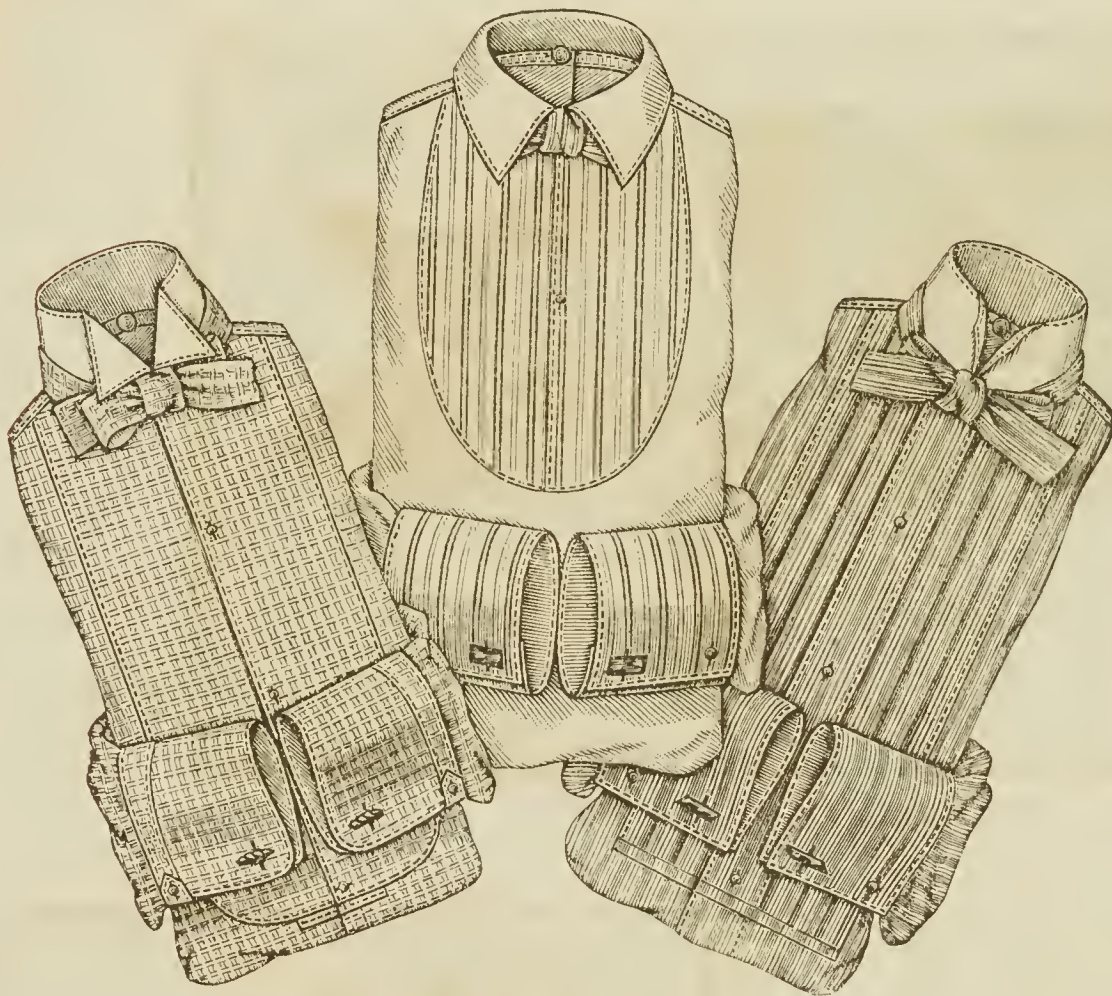


FIGURE NO. 4.—GENTLEMEN'S SHIRT WITH COLLAR AND CUFFS.—(Cut by Shirt Pattern No. 7439; price 1s. or 25 cents; and Collar and Cuff Pattern No. 812; price 5d. or 10 cents.)

FIGURE NO. 5.—GENTLEMEN'S SHIRT WITH COLLAR AND CUFFS.—(Cut by Shirt Pattern No. 890; price 1s. or 25 cents; and Collar and Cuff Pattern No. 6135; price 5d. or 10 cents.)

FIGURE NO. 6.—GENTLEMEN'S SHIRT WITH COLLAR AND CUFFS.—(Cut by Shirt Pattern No. 7431; price 1s. or 25 cents; and Collar and Cuff Pattern No. 6136; price 5d. or 10 cents.)

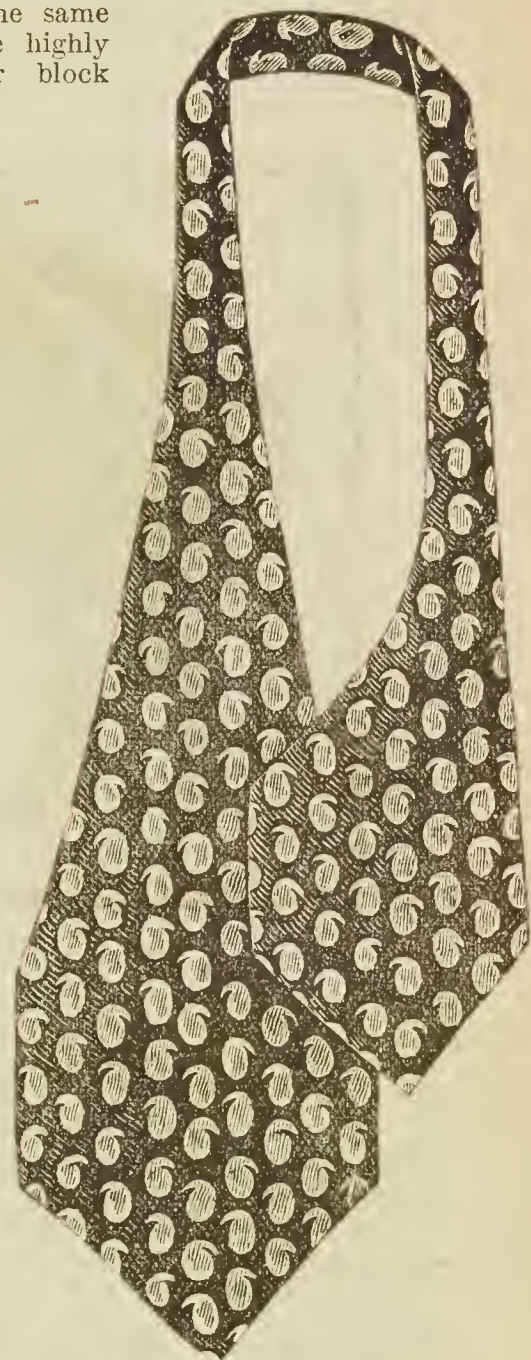


FIGURE NO. 7. — GENTLEMEN'S IMPROVED FOUR-IN-HAND.

(For Descriptions of Figures Nos. 4, 5, 6 and 7, see "Styles for Gentlemen," on Pages 186 and 187.)

This scarf is pictured developed in black silk figured with a fanciful design in white. The ends are of different sizes and shapes, which will be found a decided advantage in making the tie. Black-and-white combinations are stylish in neck-wear.

puzzles which are sold in the shops.

At figure No. 1 is illustrated an elephant in sil-

CHILDREN'S CORNER.

(For Illustrations see Pages 187 and 188.)

Block or cardboard puzzles representing scenery, animals and other pictures are very amusing and are useful to while away an hour or so, and every little boy and girl has had his or her patience tried many a time in fitting the parts together. But when finally the picture is complete, isn't the satisfaction great? Even grown people require lessons in patience, and some lessons are more easily learned when young. But about these puzzles. The

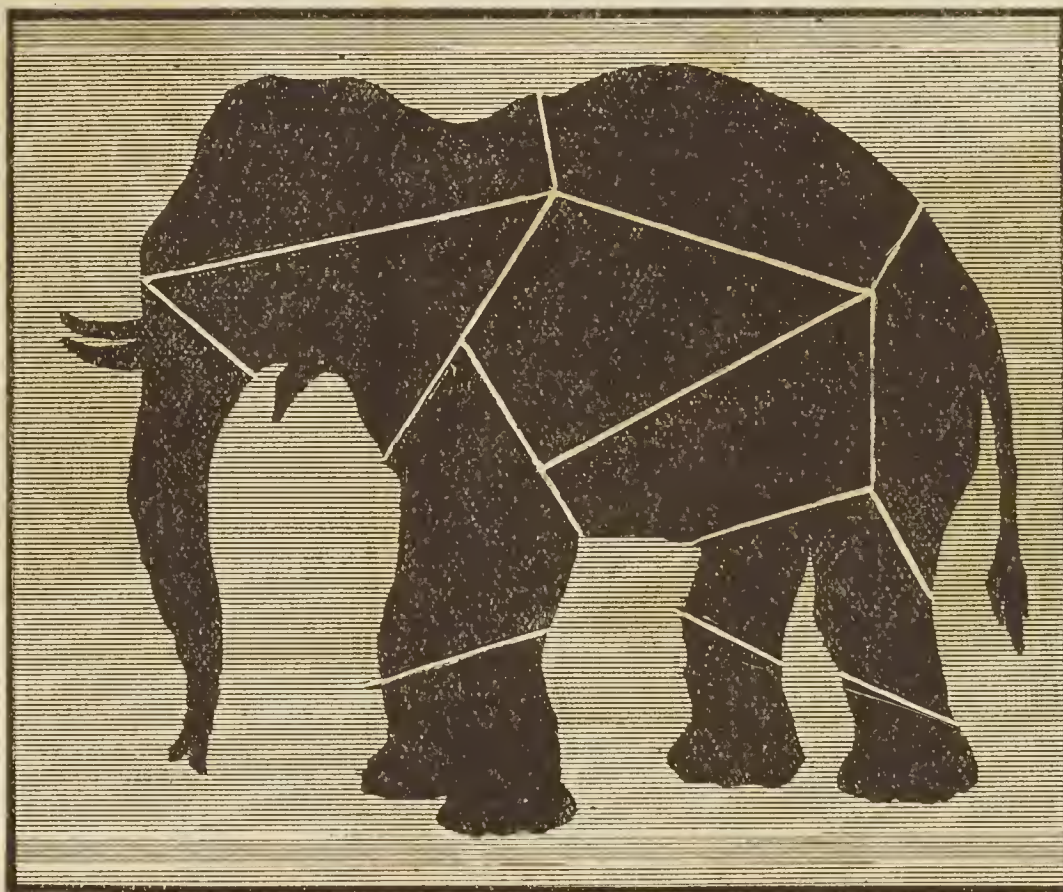


FIGURE NO. 1.

(For Description see "Children's Corner," on this Page.)

houette. Place a piece of tissue or tracing paper upon the picture and trace the figure exactly. The white cross-lines indicate how the sections are to be cut. When drawn, transfer the tracing to cardboard and paint it black or leave it uncolored, as you like. Then with a sharp pair of scissors cut out the shape carefully and then the sections. Before being cut the task seems easy enough, but what a time you will have to reproduce the animal entire!

At figure No. 2 is shown a very fat "porker," which you manage just as you did the elephant. Doesn't piggy look natural, even to his very short curled tail?

Bunny, as seen at figure No. 3, looks very wide-awake. He seems to be listening to something, for his long ears are sharpened. Don't you love to see a lot of little rabbits together? They hop about so merrily. Have you ever watched them eat?

If you want to prolong the task of fitting the sections properly together, mix up all the little sections of all the figures in a hat and then pick them out. You will find the work fascinating, and will soon learn to cut up large pictures to form puzzles.

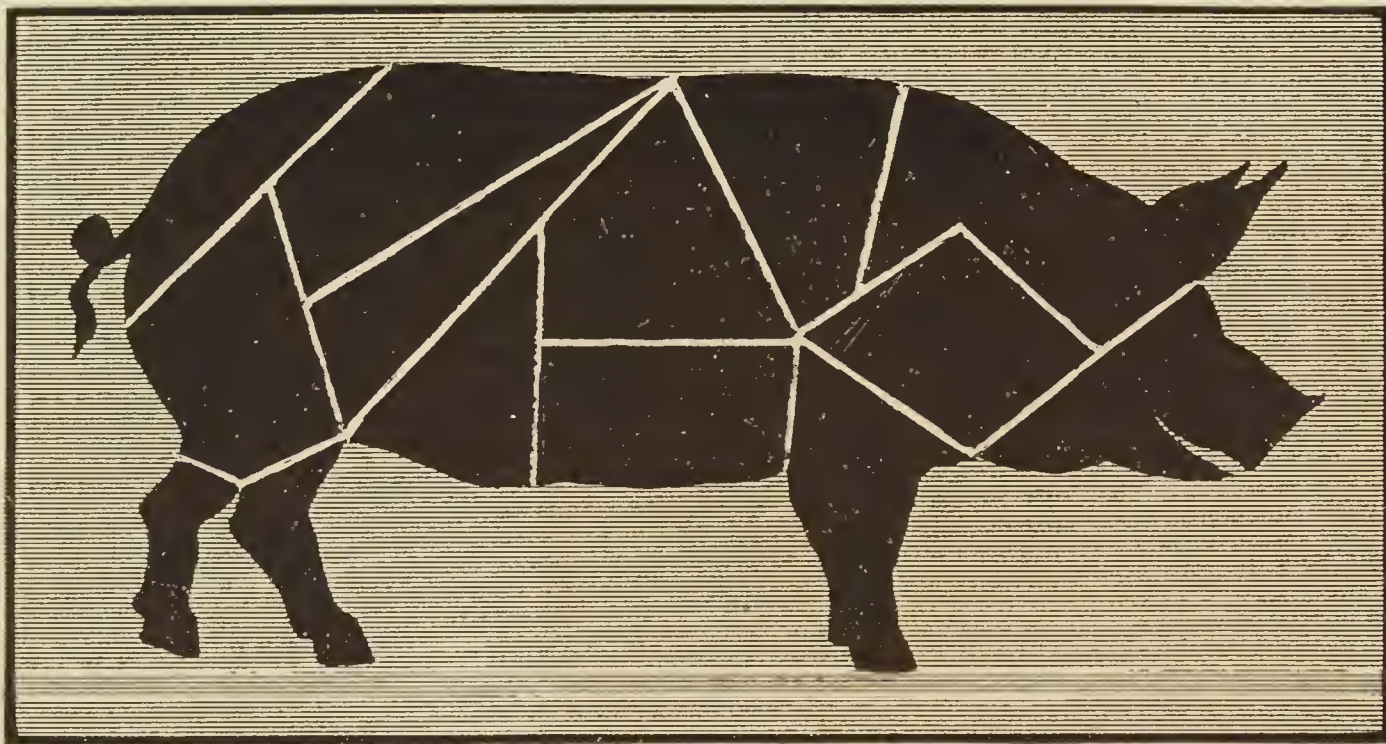


FIGURE NO. 2.

They eat so daintily that it is a pleasure to see them. Mr. Bunny, for so small a creature, has a number of cross-lines marked over him, in consequence of which it will be all the more difficult to make him whole again.

At figure No. 4 is presented a picture of the "noble red man." Isn't it curious to name individuals noble who delight in killing men? This Indian looks as savage as most of his race. His plumage head-dress is very smart. Have you ever seen a live Indian at the circus? He isn't good to look at. His complexion is reddish-brown, his cheek-bones are very high and sharp and his hair very black and straight. But you have all read about the Indian in your books at school, I am sure. This figure is drawn and cut and afterwards put together like the others.



FIGURE NO. 4.

(For Descriptions of Figures Nos. 2, 3, and 4, see "Children's Corner," on Pages 187 and 188.)



FIGURE NO. 3.

MEASURING TAPES.—No dressmaker can afford to be without a tape-measure that is at once *accurate* and *legible*, for upon it, as much as upon any other implement she uses, depends the success of the garments she makes. On another page of

this issue we publish an advertisement of linen and satteen tape-measures which are manufactured expressly for us, and which we guarantee superior in every particular of material, make and finish.

MODERN LACE-MAKING.

Two varieties of Modern Lace are given on this page, each having its special purpose and being equally as popular as

frame, and sometimes colors are introduced in the silk used for fastening the braid in place. A fine pattern beginning at the left corner and extending up one side and along the bottom of the frame is a very popular design.



FIGURE NO. 1.—COVER FOR BABY-CARRIAGE PILLOW IN IDEAL HONITON WORK.

the other. The first is suitable for pillow covers or shams, bureau sets, spreads, squares, doileys etc., and the second for tidies, squares, spreads, shams, counterpanes, window-curtains, and draperies.

COVER FOR BABY-CARRIAGE PILLOW IN IDEAL HONITON WORK.

FIGURE NO. 1.—This dainty cover or pillow-slip is made of fine linen lawn and decorated as illustrated in Ideal Honiton work in a dainty design including buds, blossoms and butterflies. The butterflies are formed of Honiton braid in the same manner as the blossoms and vine. If preferred a handsome large blossom could take the place of each butterfly; or a graceful bow-knot could be substituted. The under side of the cover is plain, and is secured to the upper side by the braid and button-holed points forming the border.

The pillow for such a cover or slip should be covered with pink or blue satin or silesia in order to render the Honiton work more effective and the *tout-ensemble* more attractive.

A spread to match the pillow-cover may also be made of linen, and a lining of satin or silesia to match the cover of the pillow may be basted under it, to be removed when renovation is necessary.

In the July DELINEATOR in the Artistic Needle-Work department, is a very pretty design for a photograph frame in Ideal Honiton work. Other designs more or less elaborate could be used in making such a

TIDY OF MARIE ANTOINETTE LACE.

FIGURE NO. 2.—Coarse net is the foundation of this tidy, and Battenburg braid, rings, cords, etc., together with fancy lace stitches are used in developing the design. When completed the work has a raised appearance that is very sumptuous. The hem of the tidy is fastened down with a row of almost plain Battenburg braid, while a fancy, picot braid edges it most daintily.

The net and braid are of an ivory or creamy tint, but in many instances, *écru* is the tint preferred. The net has a large round mesh.

Curtains and draperies are very popular made up in this variety of modern lace, and especial designs are arranged for them according to the space and place they are to occupy.

In our new book on *The Art of Modern Lace-Making*, price 50 cents or 2s. will be found very handsome designs for curtains made up in this style; and also a border or two in the same work.

For the information in this article thanks are due Miss Sara Hadley, lace-maker, 923 Broadway, New York.

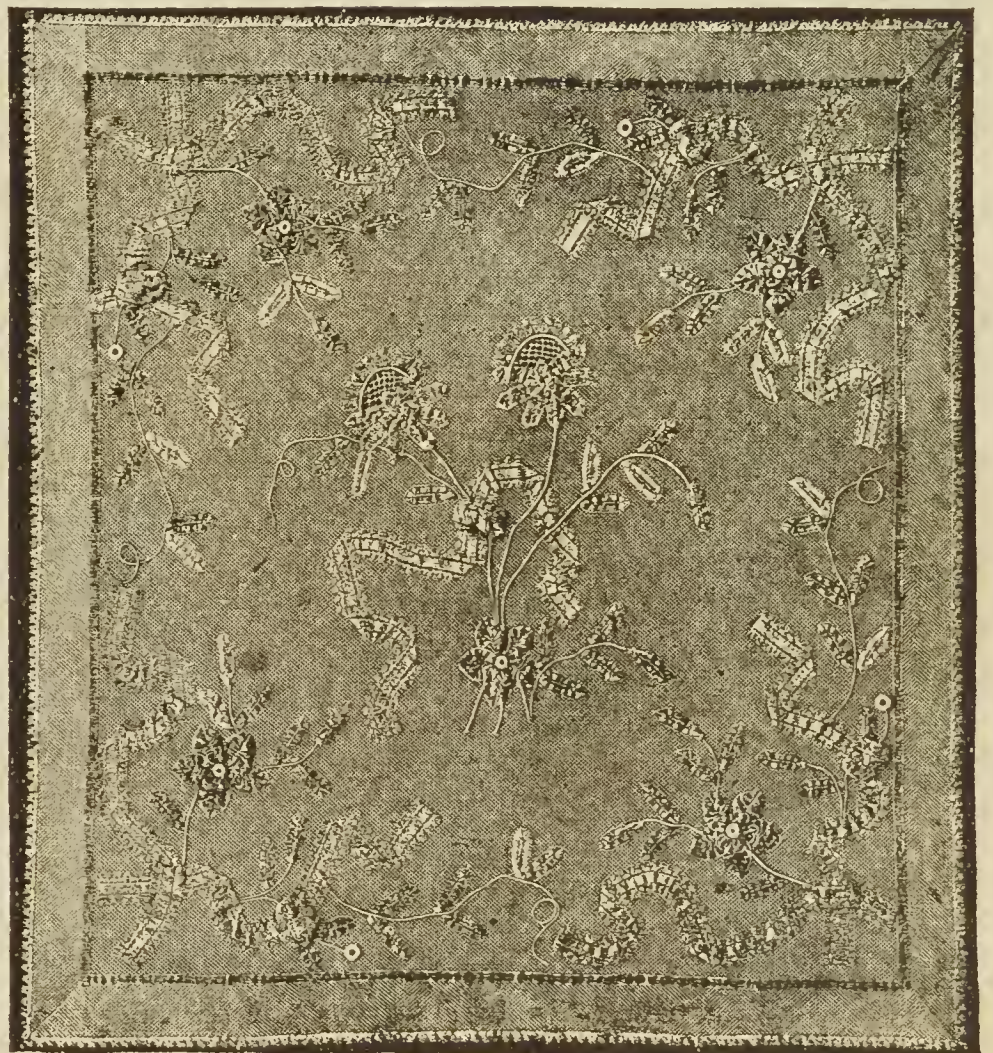


FIGURE NO. 2.—TIDY OF MARIE ANTOINETTE LACE.

FANCY STITCHES AND EMBROIDERIES.

By EMMA HAYWOOD.

NEWEST DESIGNS IN EMBROIDERY ON LINEN.

There is, perhaps, at the moment no more popular style of embroidery than that executed upon linen. This is not surprising, since the manufacturers vie with each other in producing a variety of linen textures suited for every possible purpose, from the sheer lawns appropriate for the daintiest of handkerchiefs to the solid, heavy goods that are fit for window draperies or portières. The heavier makes of linen are produced not only in cream and white but also in many beautiful colors, and on these latter outline designs in lustrous white linen thread show to great advantage.

It is, however, of colored embroideries on a white ground that I propose more particularly to speak in this article, though not of those on fine linen in silks for table draperies, as these can scarcely be called a novelty. Attention may, nevertheless, be paid to them in a future paper, since they are quite as much used now as ever.

Colored embroidery upon white linen is executed either in Oriental cottons or flax thread with a sheen that makes it look like silk. Both come in fast dyes and a full line of colors similar to those of the art embroidery silks. The cottons are of soft make, loosely twisted so that they fill large spaces easily, giving somewhat the effect of fine wool when worked. They can be had in two or three sizes to suit either small or bold patterns. Sometimes washable gold thread is sparingly introduced in suitable designs with happy effect. It is of the pliable kind employed for crochet work.

Illustration No. 1 shows an Egyptian design for a lamp-mat. It is typical of many beautiful designs in the same style for sofa-cushions, table-covers, foot-stools, lambrequins, carriage robes and other articles of like character which lend themselves readily to needle-work decoration. It is worked on heavy unbleached linen, and looks more characteristically Oriental when carried out

in the new cottons than when worked with flax thread. The chief charm of this work lies in the varied method of filling the spaces, and when the idea is once mastered, individual taste may be exercised to an almost unlimited extent.

One thing, however, should be specially noted. The coloring must not be too delicate if the Oriental style of decoration is to be preserved, and a considerable variety of colors should be employed. In the finished specimen before me, from which the illustration is taken, there are no less than four colors employed in the central flower. The stem and open-work center leaf are in a medium shade of greenish blue; the petals on each side of it are in bright yellow; the outside petals are in light terra-cotta, and the calyx is in rich crimson. The smaller flowers are put in with pink, crimson and neutral green. The cross lines are feather-stitched with orange; the scrolls are filled alternately with yellow and green; the dots and forms between the scrolls are in crimson and neutral green; the foliage is filled with the same green, but the stalks are crimson.

The open-work filling at the base is in light terra-cotta; the filling of the border is of a darker shade of the same color; the half stars are in the blue shade used for the central stem. Every part is outlined with black, except the scroll filled with yellow, and this is outlined with crimson. The semicircles at the base and the divisions between the calyx and the flowers are filled with gold thread.

I give these minute details so that those unaccustomed to the work may, by following them carefully, readily learn how to treat all similar designs. The effect is novel and charming, being by no means garish as might seem likely in noting the proximity of strong, bright colors. In blending they counteract each other sufficiently to produce,

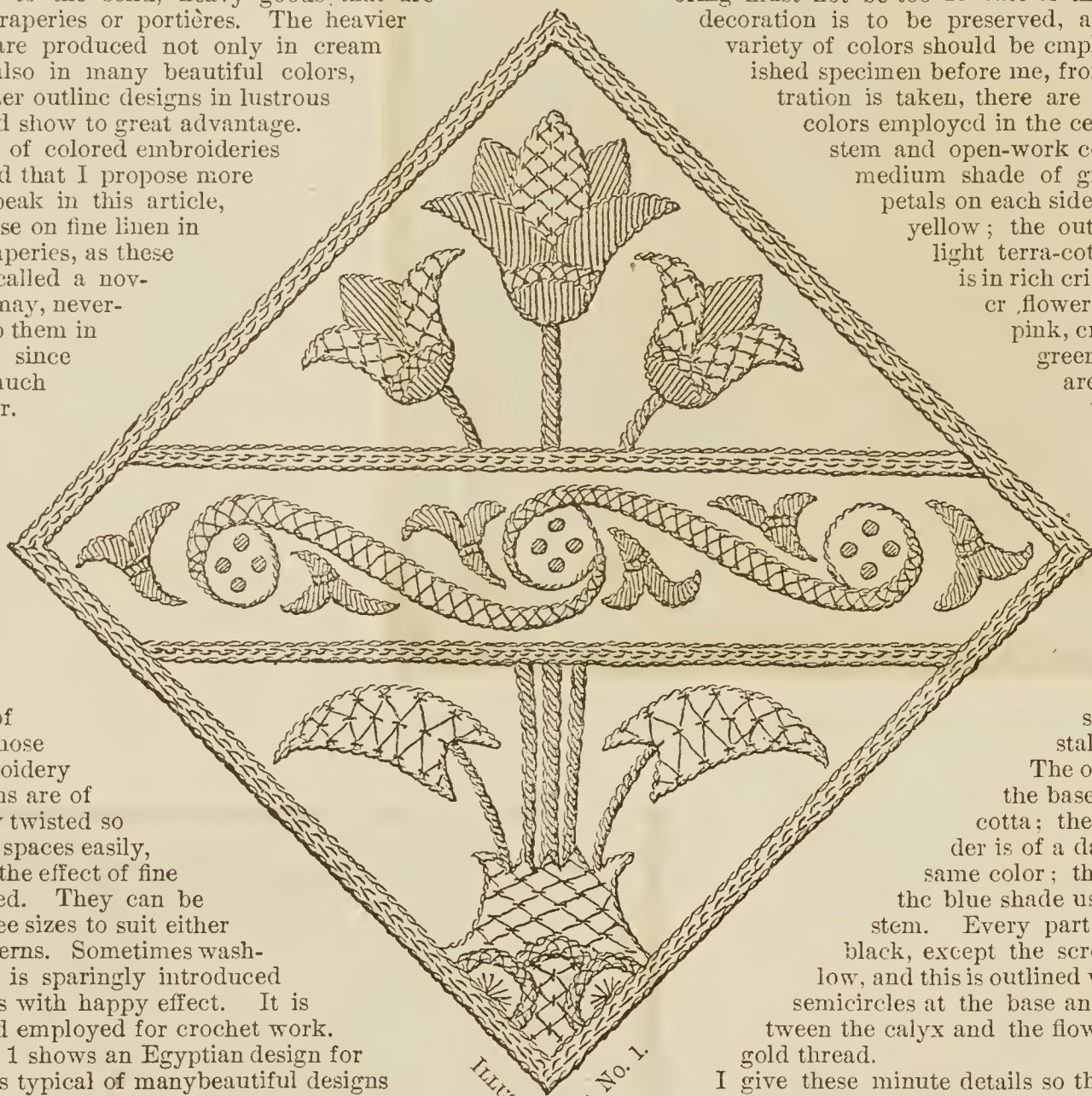


ILLUSTRATION No. 2.

as a whole, the soft and harmonious but rich result peculiar to Oriental coloring. I would suggest that the mat be finished

The Etruscan design shown in illustration No. 3 is very simple. It is worked on coarse, pure-white linen in three shades

th a fringe
racing all
colors used
he design.
red to the
size, this
make an
t mat.

pattern
n in illus-
on No. 2
be utilized
for a number
of purposes,
among others as
a border for a
table-cover, a
bureau-scarf or
the ends of a
tidy. It may
be worked in a
color on white,
or in white on
any color, light
or dark. The
design is out-
lined only in
stem-stitch. The
cotton or thread
must be coarse
enough to stand
out well on the
background.
The open fill-
ings in the al-
ternate forms
are put in with
the same thread.
If desired, the
outer edge may
be button-holed
and cut out, or
the goods may
be hemstitched,
leaving a space
between the

work and the hemstitching. As a rule, the last-named plan gives the better finish and is decidedly the more enduring.

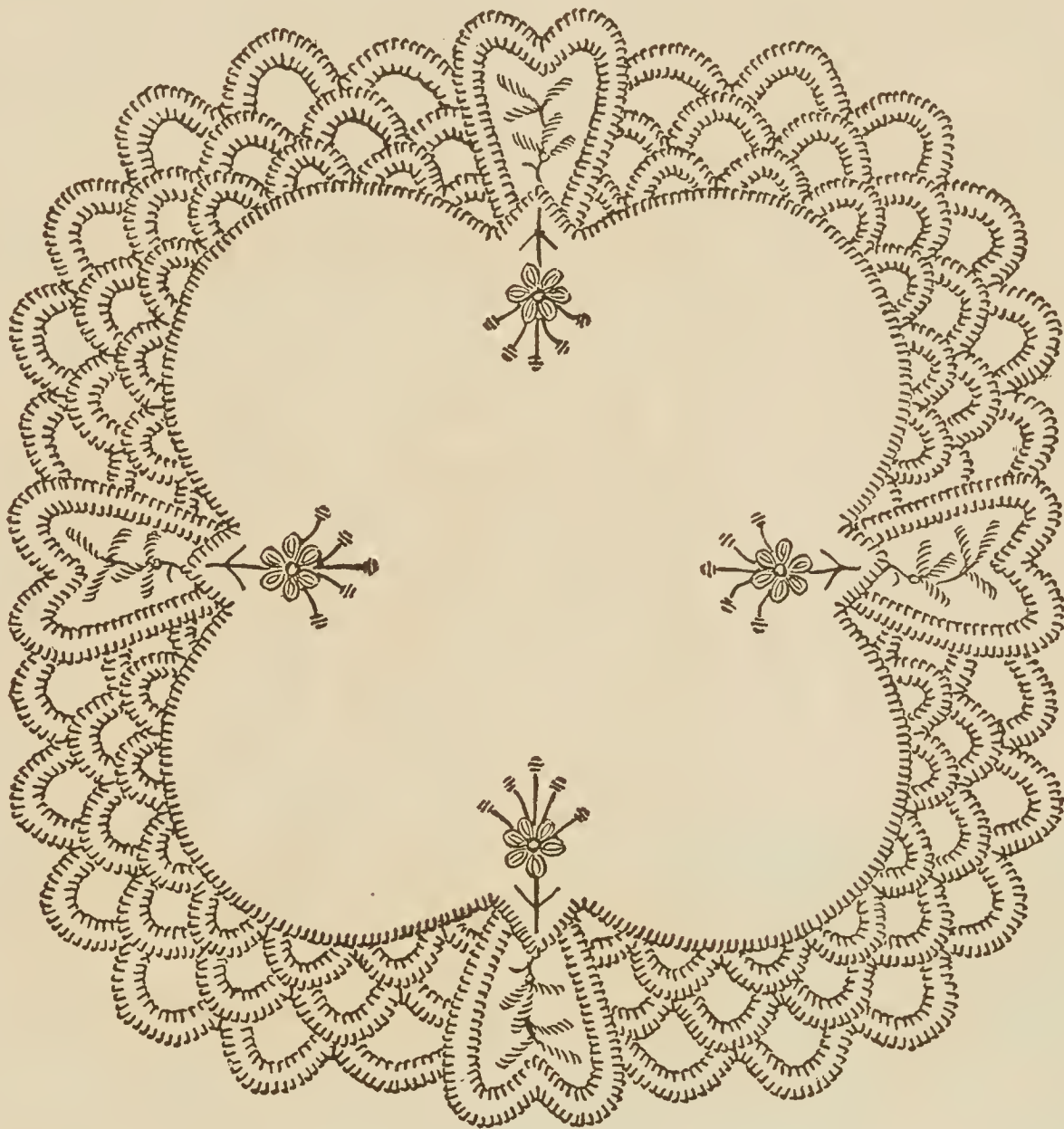


ILLUSTRATION No. 3.

of China blue. It is treated after the manner of cut-work, with this difference, that the button-holing is rather open, as shown in the drawing, the linen foundation appearing between each stitch for about the thickness of the working thread. The thread may be of flax, but the work looks exceedingly well in the soft cottons. The shading is from light on the outer row of scallops to dark on the inner row. The flowers are put in with the medium shade, and the dots with the lightest. This design could be easily adapted to the shape usual for dish mats and would be suitable for such a purpose. Three shades of any preferred color can be substituted for the blue, neutral

shades of green being particularly charming. When finished, the linen is cut away from the spaces, leaving the border open.

FASHIONABLE DRESS GOODS.

Grass linen possesses greater possibilities than its aspect seems to promise. The material while pretty, is not of an especially attractive or interesting order, but fashion has set the seal of her approval upon it. As cool as lawn or organdy and well-nigh as sheer, grass linen is gladly accepted for midsummer wear, if for no other reason than because of its lightness. Though belonging to the class of washable textures, it is, nevertheless, declared eligible for dress occasions, being worn at church as well as on the afternoon promenade. It is often chosen as an associate for fabrics of a very different type, neither cr  pon nor silk being considered too good for such a combination. Yokes, sailor collars, blouse fronts and other accessories which add a touch of daintiness are fashioned from grass linen for union with all sorts of goods, the pretty mode shade natural to the linen being friendly to most colors. Black cr  pon gowns are given a lighter and cooler effect when brought in contact with this semi-transparent stuff and seem more seasonable, for black, however cool in reality, utterly fails to convey that impression when worn under the Dog Star.

A toilette of rare daintiness, included in the Summer outfit of a very fashionable young woman, was developed in plain grass linen and embroidered linen batiste matching the tone of the

linen. Old-rose taffeta was selected as a foundation for both skirt and gown, the pretty hue shining softly through the sheer fabric. Ripples fall naturally and gracefully at the sides of the skirt and two box-plaits are formed at the back, the skirt being finished without stiffening. In the bodice are introduced ideas which savor of historic origin. At the top is a round yoke. At the back plaits spread from the lower edge, and over the blouse front falls a slashed over-front of the embroidery, the fancy front conforming to the style of the full front. The over-front is continued across the shoulders in shallow points and falls back of them after the manner of a sailor collar. Glimpses of the full front, with its pretty, rosy glow, are caught between the slashes, realizing a very happy effect. The standing collar is cut from the plain linen and at each side is arranged a Paquin point of the embroidery. These points are reversed over the collar, recalling a fashion of the long ago. The *gigot* sleeves are made with bournouses and each is decorated with a Paquin point, also of the lace, that turns upward from the wrist. For this toilette were provided a large Leghorn hat trimmed with pink roses and white tulle, and white Su  de gloves.

Any becoming shade of silk may be chosen for the foundation of a grass linen gown. Besides the plain linens there are many

fancy kinds. One dainty example is varied with white spots as sheer as the fabric itself. Another presents embroidered silk dots in pink, blue, heliotrope or other shades. A third bears slender colored satiny stripes, and yet another is offered with small sprays or eyelet embroideries done with white or black cotton. There is a veritable embarrassment of choice in these goods, and favor is divided about equally among the many varieties.

Among other transparent fabrics are gazine, linen and cotton batiste, *mousseline*, organdy, Swiss and dimity. Gazines are shown both in stripes and in solid colors, the latter being particularly dressy. A dainty specimen of linen batiste presents double white embroidered dots on a heliotrope ground. Black and white dots figure a yellow and old-rose batiste of the same order, the color combination being highly attractive. In cotton batiste there are striped and plaid varieties. Blue, pink or other colored stripes alternate with white ones in the former, the tinted stripes being dotted with white. The plaids are very pretty and in one group are united yellow, pink, blue or heliotrope with white, and white embroidered dots are introduced. A striking plaid combines red and navy-blue, and may be made up over a lining of either color. The new *mousselines* are marvels of daintiness. The ground is white and is traversed by clusters of silk cords in blue, yellow, heliotrope or pink to form a plaid. These are counted among the choicest of the cotton fabrics and are worn at all sorts of ceremonious functions. Organdies have both tinted and white grounds scattered with flowers in natural colors. Small sprays of pink flowers and green leaves figure a white organdy, and small deep yellow rose-buds with foliage are strewn over a cream ground. Floral devices obtain in organdies. Swisses are also flowered and, of course, dotted as well. Swisses with tiny pin points are fashionable in all colors, the dots sometimes matching and sometimes contrasting with the ground. Dimities are striped, solid colored, flowered or otherwise varied and always give satisfaction.

In thicker washable goods there are the heavy German and Irish linens, ducks and piqués, all of which are in order for yachting and outing suits, which usually embody a skirt and blazer made up with tailor-like severity, the materials being substantial enough to obviate the necessity for a lining. Irish linen resembles poplin in weave and German linen is like sail-cloth. Both are shown in navy and light blue, brown, old-rose, mode, olive and réséda, the colors being fadeless and the texture so durable that one grows tired of the goods long before it shows signs of wear. Ducks, like piqués, are presented in white and in a multiplicity of hues and designs, though white in both fabrics is preferred by many as being unexcelled for its dainty and summery appearance.

An exquisite textile for a gown that is to do duty at a garden party or festival of a similar character is white cotton crêpon sprinkled with silk oval dots and crossed vertically with silk stripes, both the stripes and dots being yellow, heliotrope, pink or blue. Whether developed by a fanciful or simple mode, the effect cannot be otherwise than charming.

Mohair serge has, as its name implies, a twill like serge and a lustre like mohair and is winning favor for bicycle suits. This material in a brown shade was chosen by a certain wheel-woman for her toilette and gave great satisfaction. She had the skirt made close around the hips, but it sweeps out below in folds that are ample enough for comfort when a-wheel. It terminates some distance above the ankles and is met by brown linen canvas leggings, which are much liked for Summer wear. Bloomers of heavy linen matching the skirt are worn beneath it. The waist is in Norfolk style. At the top is a pointed yoke and below it the plaits are stitched on. The neck is reversed in lapels by a rolling collar that meets it in notches, and a white linen chemisette with a white hand-bow is worn. A belt of the goods having an oxidized silver buckle is clasped about the waist. The mutton-leg sleeves are very full above the elbows.

The blouse-waist has as large a following as ever, and many kinds of silk in most alluring color medleys and devices are displayed for its development. Skirts of satin moiré—also familiar as Gismonda moiré—satin duchesse, brocaded satin, *crêpe de Lyon*—a lustrous silk woven in suggestion of English mourning crape—and crêpon, preferably in black, are the usual associates of fancy waists. These bodices, though ever so extravagant in color, assume a more subdued tone when brought in contact with black. There are plaid and chiné taffetas and failles of rare beauty, available alike for entire gowns or for waists.

A uniquely designed taffeta is of blue in the tone known as river-mist, so-called from its shadowy, nebulous effect, the surface being diversified by undefined chiné figures in white and blue and white satin dots. In another, groups of pink and black lines and green, rose and black impressionistic figures mark a white ground. More simple yet equally dainty is a third specimen of white chiné taffeta bearing small sprays of long-stemmed bluets in their natural tone, very artistic in the warp printing. A waist of this made up in combination with velvet of the bluet hue would be effective and good style for ceremonious wear. Plaid taffetas mingle delicate shades with white. In one sample an opalescent effect is achieved by a skilful union of réséda, rose and white. Blue, gold and white are assembled in another plaid of the same class.

French and Roman colors are commingled in faille, which develops very charming waists. These gorgeous silks should be eschewed by women of florid complexion. Waists of oriental silk crêpon are more generally becoming than the gay plaids. Various soft and pretty harmonies are expressed in these silks in conventionalized palm and other Eastern devices.

Stiffening is gradually disappearing from skirts. Hair-cloth is introduced in silk and woollen skirts for nine or ten inches at the bottom, but seldom is it extended all the way up the back. When silk is not used, lawn and percaline having a silk finish are the preferred linings for transparent fabrics such as organdy, *mousseline* and the like, and in such cases the skirt is arranged to hang free from the lining, the lining and outside being joined at the belt. In heavier fabrics the lining and outside are seamed together.

STYLISH GARNITURES.

Just now it would be hard to say which is most in favor, Valenciennes laces or batiste embroideries. Both are extensively used, but the lace, being so much narrower than the embroidery, is applied to gowns in a greater variety of ways and, yard for yard, in far greater profusion. Clever modistes have been quick to take advantage of the decorative possibilities of these two materials. The vastly popular grass linen, among other fabrics, takes kindly to the narrow laces, which very nearly match it in hue. Several different disposals of the lace upon a single gown are deemed correct. This idea, at once original and effective, is illustrated in a gown of plain grass linen made over green taffeta, satin ribbon to match also entering into the decoration. At the bottom of the four-gored skirt, which is made with gathers at the back above godets, two frills of the lace are joined edge to edge, a simple arrangement that is highly approved at present. The bodice has plaits arranged at the back, and between them are two rows of insertion in the form of a long V. In front there is a square yoke covered with

four downward-turning folds of the goods, each fold being followed by a frill of lace edging. Below the yoke falls a blouse, which is striped with seven rows of insertion. A stock of ribbon covers the standing collar, and at the back is formed a great bow of it. The effect is duplicated at the waist-line. A pretty fancy is expressed in the sleeves, which droop in puffs over cuffs at the elbows. The cuffs are overlaid with folds and edged with lace to correspond with the yoke, and numerous rows of insertion are let into the sleeves diagonally. If desired, the insertion could be arranged vertically on the sleeve puffs or numerous vertical frills could be used upon them instead of insertion.

With linen gowns are now worn Oxford ties of heavy linen, and costumes developed in white goods are accompanied by white canvas shoes.

Organdies and dotted Swisses are rendered daintier than ever by the application of Valenciennes laces. Ruffles of the material, when the latter is as sheer as organdy, and kindred

fabrics, are outlined top and bottom with Valenciennes lace edging, and besides one or two rows of insertion are set in each ruffle, the arrangement providing a stylish foot decoration. Another pretty trimming consists of a row of lace insertion between two rows of edging. This decoration is applicable alike to bodices and skirts in either horizontal or vertical lines and may be had in black and colors as well as in white. Then there are Paquin points of plain or finely tucked Swiss or silk mull trimmed with Valenciennes lace edging and insertion. These dainty adjuncts are much favored for every sort of gown, and a succession of them is reversed over collars and sleeves at the wrists, producing always a quaint effect. Either white or *écru* Valenciennes lace edges very open embroidered nainsook bands of several widths, the lace being applied straight in some instances and full in others. These bands are used in various ways upon skirts and waists. Two or three overlapping sleeve frills of mull trimmed with Valenciennes lace edging and insertion decorate the sleeves of elbow length seen in many of the Summer gowns intended for semi-ceremonious occasions and contribute a quaint and charming effect.

An exquisite trimming, used for blouses and other accessories, is *mousseline de soie* in white, black and colors arranged in fine tucks in alternation with frills of Valenciennes lace edging that turn away from a row of insertion let in at the center.

Well liked, but not as universal a favorite as Valenciennes lace, is black French lace, most frequently seen upon lawns, dimities, organdies and the like. The black and white fancy is often carried out with black lace on a black-and-white striped or dotted organdy, but color is usually introduced at the neck and belt, Dresden or satin ribbons being selected for this purpose. Skirts are encircled nearly to the belt with the lace and the reverse effect is observable in the bodice. Heavy point Venise lace is as often chosen for the decoration of the white organdy or dotted Swiss gowns so much affected at Summer resorts as are Valenciennes laces. When insertions are used they are finished at each edge with the narrowest of white satin ribbon. Imitation appliqué laces are excellent copies of the real, and in the creamy-white tone they are generously applied upon silks and fine wool fabrics.

Linen embroideries are adaptable to every material in vogue. They appear in the natural mode tone, and are embroidered in self or with white in open designs of great artistic beauty. They admit of the use of color underneath, when desired. One style of linen band trimming presents alternating rows of linen and point Venise lace in the same neutral tone, and this is often employed for blouses, collars and other accessories. Another is of the eyeletted type, the eyelets assuming many pretty shapes. Then there are floral designs and conventional figures. One of the former is a pattern of daisies, the center being open and web-like. This is a separable trimming and may be applied after the manner of medallions. A serpentine embroidery has a linen center with a delicate tracery running through it and eyelets at the edges, the embroidery being done in white. Another serpentine embroidery shows two narrow embroidered rows of linen separated by open lace, lace being also woven at the edges. Either of these serpentine trimmings could be applied with gratifying result upon the box-plaits which characterize so many of the fancy blouses in vogue. Then there are all-over embroideries of grass linen, from which yokes, blouses, vests, etc., are fashioned.

A rich combination is achieved by the use of linen embroidery with jet. An example of such a union is seen upon a gown of golden-brown silk-and-wool *crépon* that is almost as transparent as grenadine, the embroidery being of the all-over kind in a pattern consisting of ovals and discs of linen wrought at the edges in self, the circles being broken at the center, and the jet consisting of bands of grenadine sewn with spangles and beads. The skirt has a seam at the center of the front and hangs in godets at the back and in ripples at the sides. The bodice has a low-necked front and back cut in round Empire style at the top and covered with the embroidery. The latter is caught down to place at the back and droops, blouse-like, in front, a broad box-plait being folded at the center. Above the low-necked portions a yoke is simulated with rows of the jet trimming, which covers a band at the top of the low-necked portions and also the standing collar. Puffs having bournous loops fall to the elbows of coat-shaped sleeves, which are overlaid with the embroidery and banded at the wrists with the jet galloons. A band of jet outlines the edge of the blouse.

Bands of linen embroidery with eyelets large enough to admit ribbon may be used in vertical rows upon skirts and in any direction upon the waist, the ribbon being chosen to contrast

with the trimming and likewise with the material. Black velvet baby ribbon is often used in this way, with happy results.

Yokes of grass linen are particularly dressy on *crépon*, silk or any other high-class fabric. One special yoke in an open floral device has three large scollops at the lower edge both back and front. The linen is applied on coarse white net, the net being visible in the open space. A charming set made like the yoke consists of a yoke and five strips of the embroidery drooping from the yoke in blouse fashion over a belt to match. A sailor collar with a deep, square back and long, pointed fronts is also made upon net, and matching it are deep cuffs which are reversed over the wrists. There are also sailor collars with square ends, made on the same principle or cut from grass linen and trimmed with insertion and edging of heavy point Venise lace, the material being cut away beneath the insertion in some instances. The collars are usually of exaggerated proportions and in effect contribute the much sought breadth of shoulder.

Batiste embroideries are delicate and pretty in their light yellow tint and open devices. When a trio of batiste bands is used on a bodice the center one may droop and that at each side may be applied flatly, or all three may droop, as fancy directs.

Present day embroidered beadings are very elaborate affairs. Some are embroidered at the edges and are also edged with either white or *écru* Valenciennes lace. Others are devoid of a lace finish but are embroidered between the slashes. Various widths are shown to accommodate ribbons.

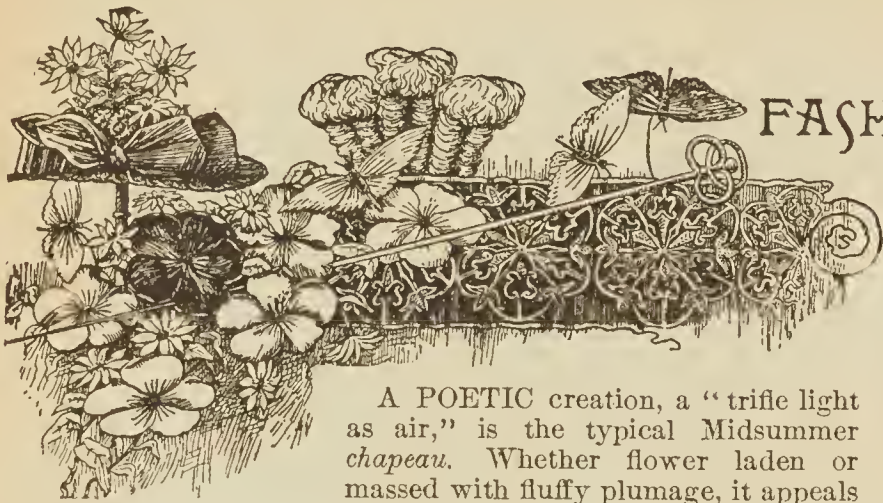
White Irish point embroideries are much used on white and colored piqué gowns, whether made up by formal or fanciful modes. Tracery and other designs are seen in the cream Swiss embroideries. The trimmings are woven upon the material, which is then chemically burnt away, leaving the design free and lace-like. Though of cotton, they are heavy like passementerie and are available for all sorts of handsome fabrics. There are in this class of trimming some narrow outlinings, which are exceptionally dainty and useful for edging yokes and like accessories.

Spangled ribbon bands are no less popular than they were. Black ribbon sprinkled with green spangles provides effective trimming for grass linen, though it is employed to embellish many other fabrics. Jet *paillettes* and beads are distributed on grenadine and net bands, giving them a rich and effective appearance. Jet passementeries sparkling with *cabochons* that are cut with almost as much care as gems are devoted to all sorts of uses. Corselets, blouses, jacket fronts, yokes, panels and the like are made of or enriched with this brilliant trimming. Blouse fronts are still made of fancy jet fringes, which are also used to finish panels or shoulder braces.

A costume that will do duty for semi-ceremonious occasions is made of plain black sewing silk grenadine and black Liberty satin and richly adorned with grenadine galloon trimming elaborated with tiny jet spangles in an arabesque design. The skirt is composed of seven gores and hangs in godets at the back, though the top is gathered. The bodice has a smooth back and a very fanciful front. At the top is a round yoke, trimmed with two rows of the galloons, which follow its outline, and below is a French front, with the puffiness usual to the mode. At each side of the fulness is a row of the trimming, which also covers the side-front seams of the skirt, the trimming seeming to be a continuation of that on the bodice. Over the standing collar is laid trimming and at the back is a large bow of black satin ribbon. The *gigot* sleeves are of the Liberty gauze, which falls beautifully into the folds arranged above the elbow. A bow of ribbon is fixed at the back of the waist-line, and starting from it at each side is a row of trimming that extends to the vertical rows in front.

Newer than Dresden ribbons—which, however, are still in vogue—are the striped white and colored ribbons, the stripes being of black, yellow, blue, pink, heliotrope or other fashionable hues. Shoulder bows, stocks, belts and other decorations are made of these striped ribbons, which are in order for flowered, dotted and otherwise figured goods. Ribbon panels are pretty in organdy or Swiss gowns, and the ends of these panels are preferably finished with bows.

Tailor-made gowns of wool goods are without trimming, but a stylish finish is given jackets or basques by applying strips of black satin tailors' binding to the seams and darts. This is especially effective upon black serge, the lustrous binding lightening the dead black of the material. The edges of the binding are simply stitched on after the manner of straps to seams. When buttons are used, those covered with the material are preferred to bone or pearl. Paquin points are admissible on the severest of tailor-finished gowns and are becoming to all ages.



FASHIONABLE MILLINERY.

A POETIC creation, a "trifle light as air," is the typical Midsummer *chapeau*. Whether flower laden or massed with fluffy plumage, it appeals to the fancy and forms a veritable crown

of beauty. Feathers are liberally distributed upon hats, sometimes alone and again in association with flowers. Flowers are so beautiful in Nature that the artisan's well-made simulations of their forms and hues compel admiration. Many kinds are in vogue as decorations for millinery. Stately roses or orchids nod in a dignified way from their tall rubber stems; violets nestle in curves and bends of brims; and primroses raise their dainty heads from most unexpected places on hats of straw that rivals lace in lightness and delicacy.

Open lace straws, rough straws equally light of weight, Leghorn and Neapolitan straws are in the greatest request, and being of pliant nature, the modiste readily accommodates the shape to each individual wearer, thus insuring a becoming effect. The glistening white, half-transparent Neapolitan straw is youthful and dressy. There is a charm for Beauty to conjure with about a hat shaped in this straw and worn in the carriage or at a garden fête. The brim is bent in pretty curves and wreathed with pink roses and leaves. At each side of the back a bow of pink *poult de soie* ribbon catches the brim to the crown and between is a bunch of dark-purple lilacs, part of which stand nearly upright and part droop on the coiffure, the purple blossoms giving the color-key to the whole effect.

Another white Neapolitan hat bent in a fanciful shape has a large bow of black velvet disposed in front against the crown and above it in a large bunch bluets rear their lovely heads. Another black velvet bow is placed at the back.

A combination straw and lace hat, also intended for wear at a Summer function where hats are in order, has a crown of shell-pink rough straw depressed slightly at the center and a broad brim of cream lace built on a lattice work of white straw braid. Under the brim, in front, pink moss buds are clustered close to the hair. On the brim, at the back, is fastened a large pink satin bow composed of erect loops, and in front are garlanded pink-and-purple shaded orchids and foliage. Such a hat would furnish a suitable companion for a flowered organdy or a white dotted Swiss gown.

Black Neapolitan straw is stylish and, being so light, does not look amiss even at this season. An example of such a hat in a large, much-curved shape is trimmed at the back with five black tips which fall with careless grace in all directions and overshadow bunches of deep-purple French violets that are lodged in the volutes formed in the brim at each side. The violets add the needed touch of color and are disposed with much taste.

The large Leghorn hat is usually picturesque and interesting. These attributes are pronounced in a certain Leghorn hat that is wreathed all about the brim with forget-me-nots and pink roses, always a happy color union. At the left side is a *chou* of pale-blue crêpe. A similar ornament is at the back, where the brim is turned up, and from it flows a long blue scarf, that may be wound about the throat or simply disposed upon the corsage. In front the brim is raised sufficiently to show a tiny bunch of flowers corresponding to those on the outside.

Another Leghorn, which may be worn rather later in the season than a flower-trimmed hat, has its brim lifted at the back under a bow of black velvet ribbon. In front is another bow supporting five black tips, which fall with charming effect over the crown.

A Leghorn poke-shaped hat is exceptionally stylish. In front a bow of pink grosgrain ribbon stands against the crown, and at each side is a bunch of lilacs, white ones being chosen for the left side and purple ones for the right. At the back is a bunch of Jacqueminot rose-buds with leaves, and in front, under the brim, is a small black velvet bow. The floral combination is in excellent taste.

Very dainty indeed is a boat-shaped hat of white rough straw. Over the brim in front white point appliqué lace is arranged in two box-plaits, falling in frilled ends at each side of the back. At each side is a large rosette of *réséda* gauze ribbon with a delicate purple edge, and between the rosettes in front is a bunch of white lilacs. A brim facing of white point d'esprit net is added, and, being arranged full, provides a soft finish that is becoming to most faces. The color harmony is particularly pleasing.

White point appliqué lace and butter-colored straw, which is in the familiar soft yellow tone, effect a pretty union in a hat so light that were it not well anchored with the long-pointed hat-pin, would easily become the sport of every passing breeze. The lace is frilled on under the brim, but projects considerably beyond it, forming a dainty face ruffle. In front a large bunch of white and pink roses rests against the crown. The brim is caught up at the back under the tufts of pink roses and is bent in front to show a similar bunch, which looks well either on golden or raven tresses.

The narrow-back sailor-hat is as much a favorite as ever. A pretty one in rough white straw seen at a fashionable seaside resort was trimmed in front with a great bunch of white violets and at each side with purple ones, the bunch at the left side sustaining a black Paradise aigrette, which contributes much to the effectiveness of the ensemble. Such a hat could be appropriately worn with a white serge yachting suit.

Suggestive of the Gainsborough is a hat of Milan straw with its brim rolled at the left side and faced with black velvet. At the right side is fixed a large rosette of white crêpe, and at the left four white tips and a fluffy aigrette are bunched among three plumes, which fall carelessly. Beneath the hat is a narrow band of black velvet, upon which, at the left side toward the back, rests a crêpe rosette.

The "magpie colors" are combined in a very stylish hat with a crown of rough black straw and a brim of shirred white chiffon edged with black fancy straw braid. Round the crown is a band of black velvet. Two white tips are placed back to back at the right side and at the opposite side are four tips and a full aigrette. At the back a black velvet bow is caught with a Rhinestone ball, and on a head-band of black velvet is secured a dull gold Greek band studded with Rhinestones, giving a bit of color to the hat.

Black cowslips having yellow centers are effectively bunched among bluets on a hat of white Neapolitan straw. Fine grosgrain ribbon, which faithfully copies the exquisite blue of the flowers, is arranged in a great bow at the right side and at the left are disposed the blossoms, the cowslips enhancing the interesting effect of the trimming. Under the brim is a full facing of yellow crêpe.

A stylish hat to don when one leaves the train or steamer after a long journey, and one which may suitably complement a tailor-made travelling gown, is a dark-blue rough straw sailor-hat of the narrow back variety. Round the crown are twisted cords of straw which are arranged in a knot in front. The knot upholds a bunch of realistically red cherries and two erect black quills. At the back are more cherries, and at each side under the brim is a navy-blue satin rosette.

Black-petaled and yellow-hearted cowslips enter into the decoration of a hat shaped in butter-colored rough straw. Upon the brim is draped cream lace, and each side is caught up to the crown under a bunch of the blossoms, which impart the admired broad effect.

Fashion now sanctions the union of green and purple, long tabooed by people of taste. In a small Stuart-shaped bonnet of leaf-green tulle this startling combination is found. On the point in front a Rhinestone pin holds a rosette of olive-green velvet ribbon. At each side is a bunch of purple carnations, and among the flowers at the left side are branches of mignonette, which are rather more easily recognized than their companions, since their natural colors are preserved. This bonnet is finished without strings.

A fact worth knowing about untrimmed sailor-hats concerns the bands, which may be purchased with the flat bows attached and having an elastic arrangement to adjust the band to the size of the crown. The severe bows are not easily made by amateurs, who will regard this arrangement as a boon.

TATTING.—No. 37.

ABBREVIATIONS USED IN MAKING TATTING.

d. s.—Double-stitch or the two halves forming one stitch. p.—Picot. *.—Indicates a repetition as directed wherever a * is seen

TOILET MAT OF TATTED MEDALLIONS.

FIGURE No. 1.—For the first Medallion in the first round.—Fill

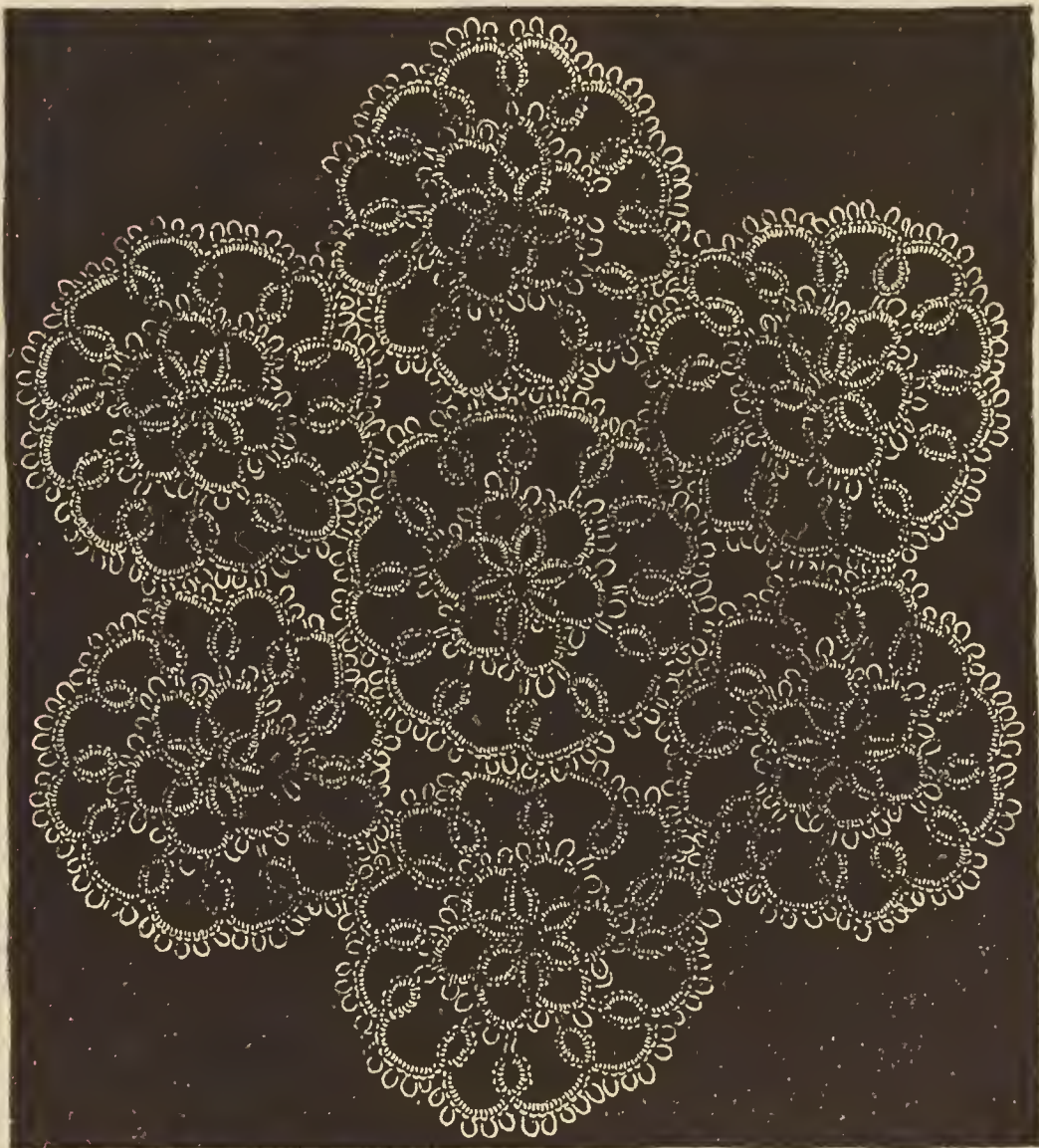


FIGURE No. 1.—TOILET MAT OF TATTED MEDALLION

the shuttle, but do not cut the cotton off from the spool or ball. Work 8 d. s., a large round p., 8 more d. s., and draw up close; reverse the work, make a loop on the fingers with the spool thread, 2 d. s., 1 p., and 2 d. s. alternately 5 times; * reverse the work, make a loop with the shuttle thread, and make 8 d. s., join to the large round p., 8 more d. s., and draw up; reverse, make a loop with the spool thread, work 2 d. s., 1 p., and 2 d. s. alternately 5 times; repeat from * 4 times more, and join round, tying the ends of cotton securely.

Second round.—This round is worked similarly to the first round, with 2 threads, the 2nd thread to come direct from the spool; * make a loop with the shuttle thread, 8 d. s., join to the 2nd p. in one of the straight bars of preceding round, 8 d. s., draw up; reverse the work, make a loop with the spool thread, work 2 d. s., 1 p., and 2 d. s. alternately 5 times; reverse, make a loop with the shuttle thread, 8 d. s., join to the 4th p. in the same straight bar of preceding round, 8 d. s., draw up; reverse, make a loop with the spool thread, work 2 d. s., 1 p., and 2 d. s. alternately 5 times; reverse, and repeat from * to the end of the round, making 12 ovals and 12 straight bar scollops in the round; join firmly, and cut off the cotton. All the medallions are worked in the same manner as the first medallion. When you have done 10 straight bar scollops of the 2nd medallion, join the

center p. of the 11th bar to the center p. of a bar of the 1st medallion, and join the center p. of the 12th bar in the same way. The 3rd medallion must be joined to the 1st, and also to the 2nd medallions; and so on until 7 medallions are arranged in a circle. The tatting, if for a toilet mat, should be laid over a foundation of colored twill or wash sateen.

Medallions made like these may be joined at their sides to form a border or edging; in this case a heading could be crocheted along one edge whereby to join the trimming to any article upon which it is to be used.

DESIGN FOR TATTED GARTER.

FIGURE No. 2.—This garter may be of knitting silk in any color desired, and is made with 2 threads.

Begin by making * a ring of 5 d. s., 1 p., 3 d. s., 6 p. with 3 d. s. between each one, 5 d. s., close. With 2 threads make a ch. of 12 d. s., 1 p., 12 d. s., repeat from * until, by laying the rings of one side close together, you have half enough, then break the thread. Make a ring of 5 d. s., 1 p., 3 d. s., 4 p. with 3 d. s. between each one; join to 2nd p. of 2nd ring made; 3 d. s., 1 p., 5 d. s., close; * with both threads make a ch. of 12 d. s., and join to p. of ch.; 12 d. s. Then with 1 thread make a ring of 5 d. s., 1 p., 3 d. s. and join to 2nd p. of 1st ring on opposite side; 3 d. s., 3 p., with 3 d. s. between each, 3 d. s.; join to 2nd p. of next ring; 3 d. s., 1 p., 5 d. s., close. Repeat from * until all the rings are joined together, being careful not to twist the work and always bring the 2nd thread toward you when starting to make a ring, so the chains will all cross the same way. Run silk elastic in and out through the center and finish with a bow of ribbon.

Yellow elastic used with black tatting,

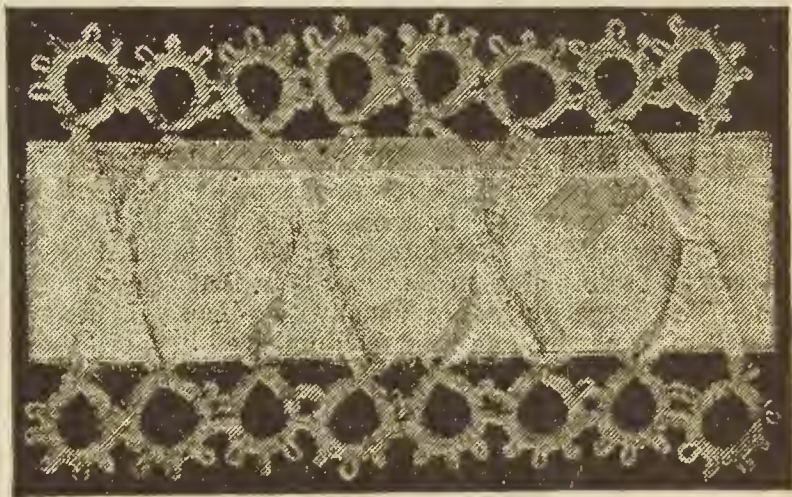


FIGURE No. 2.—DESIGN FOR TATTED GARTER.

or black elastic used with yellow tatting is a popular combination for garters. Red and black may be combined in the same way.



BY MRS. SARA MILLER KIRBY.

[MRS. KIRBY WILL BE GLAD TO ADVISE AS TO TRAINING SCHOOLS, MOTHERS' CLUBS OR THE ESTABLISHING OF KINDERGARTENS. LETTERS TO HER SHOULD BE ADDRESSED CARE OF THE EDITOR OF THE DELINEATOR, AND BE ACCOMPANIED BY A STAMP FOR REPLY BY MAIL.]

THE EIGHTH, NINTH AND TENTH GIFTS.

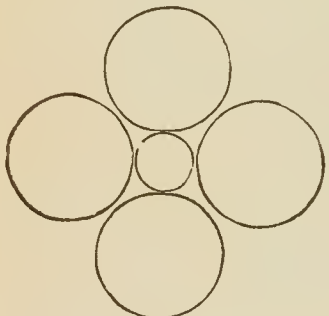
The eighth Kindergarten gift consists of wire rings and half and quarter rings, in three different sizes. (Illustration No. 361.)



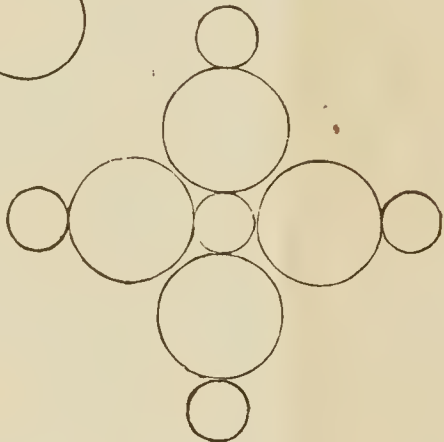
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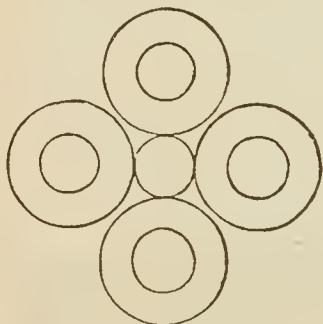
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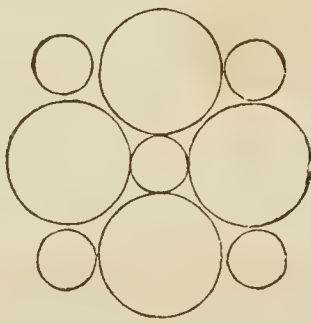
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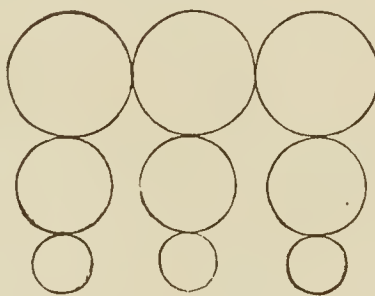
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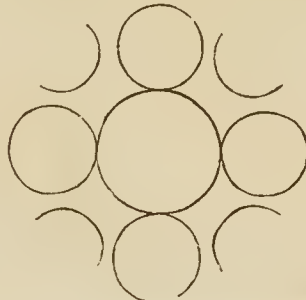
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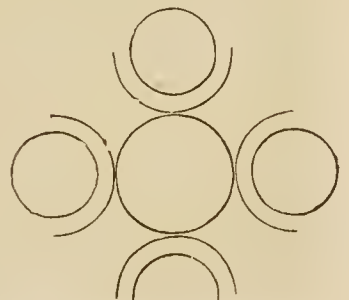
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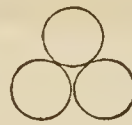
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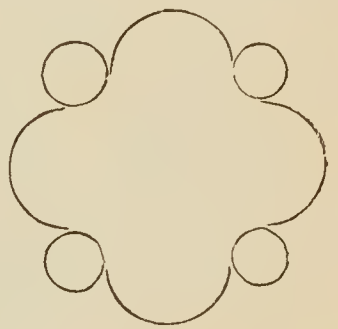
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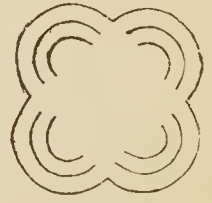
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Froebel chose steel for this gift, as being more practical and keeping its form better than wood. This gift belongs to the third set, because, while it is in itself a whole thing and is, therefore, concrete, it is used to represent an outline of a surface and is in that sense abstract. The large rings are usually two inches in diameter, the small ones one inch and the medium-sized between the two. The seventh gift represented surfaces—the circle and square and the triangular forms derived from them—while the eighth gift shows the boundaries of surfaces. The sphere was the first solid given to the child, and the circle the first surface; therefore, the first boundary must be the curved line or ring. It is suggested by passing the finger around either the ball or the curved surface of the cylinder. In no case should the rings be called circles, for a circle is a surface, as, for instance, the flat face of the cylinder, while the rings are only the boundaries of circles. While the eighth gift belongs to the abstract, we do not wait till the child has finished with the building set, but com-

mence giving him the ring, it being a familiar form, even with the first gift. That is, we make each week a whole, and give lessons that follow Froebel's law of progress from the concrete to the abstract.

Begin the lesson on this gift by showing a piece of iron ore, some nails, a knife blade or scissors, a magnet, a small garden rake,

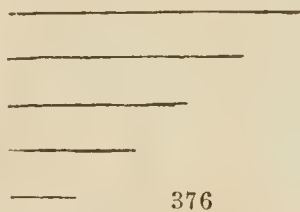
wire and other common objects made of iron. Tell the children that all these things are made of iron and that iron is dug out of the ground where the Heavenly Father placed it for our use. The place where iron is found in large quantities is called a mine and the man who goes down into the ground and digs it out is a miner. Iron ore is the name for the pieces as they are dug from the ground. Describe the way the iron-ore is put into furnaces and melted, telling how the other substances mixed with it are taken away when it is very hot so as to leave it pure. Then give the moulding process and the name pig-iron for the bars of iron when ready to be made up into useful articles. Certain ways of working the iron and of blowing air into the red-hot liquid change it into what is called steel, which is especially valuable for all cutting utensils, because it can be given a hard, sharp edge. Mention the qualities of iron, as hard, dark, cold, heavy, ringing, malleable and ductile. This should include rust and the care of iron, its use as a medicine, etc. A description of mines, with the shaft, carts and railways, galleries, miner's lamp, dangers of the miner's life, how the mules are taken up and down, the fact that some of the mules never see the light, respect for the miner, and, above all,

the Divine love and wisdom of the Heavenly Father in giving so much iron for our use, may all be touched upon. Make a list of the things made of iron and steel; collect pictures of

these articles and of mines and miners for a scrap book. Other gifts and occupations may be brought in to make the miner's cottage, the wagon for the iron ore or the railway track down into the mine, and thus the children will really enter into the life and work of the miner, the uses of iron and learn lessons never to be forgotten. The more the Kindergartner or mother knows of all the processes involved, the more vivid her representation will be and consequently the more interest the children will manifest.

In many similar ways the Kindergarten cultivates the child's feelings along with his intellect. The schools have trained the intellect to the exclusion of the heart, which neglect shows in the social troubles of the day, the universal brotherhood of man not being recognized. Froebel believed that man must be trained to live in unity with God, with Nature and with his fellow man. His system begins with the young child and all the planes of his

Present the largest to round objects. Con- of the ring itself, that it



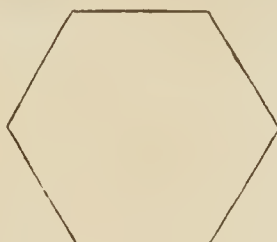
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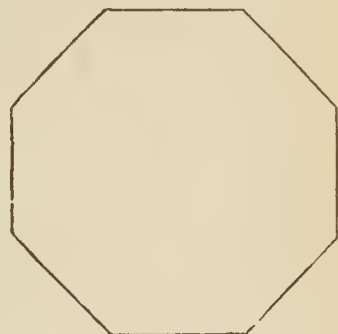
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seeks to develop him on being.

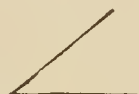
ring first and call attention sider some of the properties is round, bright, smooth, hard. Place it on the table so that a crossing place is in the middle of it. Then give an exercise in placing several in a row. (Illustra-

again, the children might be asked to suggest other changes.

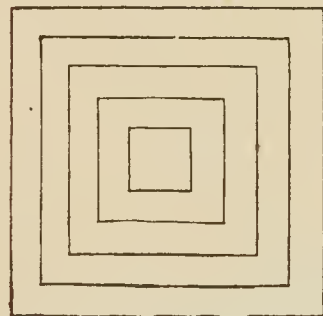
Arrange a group of three. (Illustration No. 370.) Several groups placed short distances apart give a pretty border pattern which might afterwards have various embellishments. Half rings are arranged to form a center; this is afterwards added to, or each child is given the same quantity of material, after the center is made, and asked to lay a design at pleasure. (Illustration Nos. 371 and 372.) Forms of life, especially in flower designs, are developed with the quarter rings (Illustration No. 373), while Illustrations Nos. 374 and 375 show a sequence in half rings. Forms of life in the eighth gift are necessarily limited and the forms of knowledge are mostly contained in the forms of beauty. As the curved line is the line of beauty, all the forms—even the simplest combinations of a small number of rings or half rings—are forms of beauty and appeal to the child's ideas of the beautiful to a greater degree than anything made from the other gifts. Looking at the beautiful in either art or Nature cultivates an appreciation of the good, the true, the sublime; it also fills the mind with right thoughts and leads through material things to the spiritual. Give the child positive education and the negative will take care of itself. A great preacher says: "To fill the mind with beautiful images is the best mode of culture for the very young. Make sure of the imagination and you secure the character." Order, cleanliness and harmony are the prerequisites of beauty.



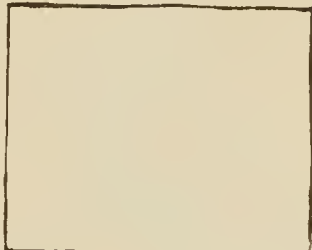
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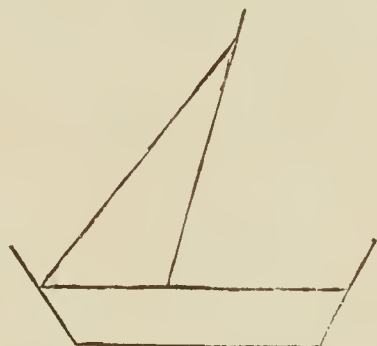
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tion No. 362.) Remove all but one ring in an orderly way and let the children spin this and find the "silver ball." Clothe the work with a story to render it more pleasing, and let both the distribution and the gathering up be orderly. Sufficient time should be allowed for this part of the lesson to avoid hurry and confusion.

Then symmetrical patterns may be developed, using different sizes together to emphasize front and back, right and left. (Illustrations Nos. 363 and 364.) Circular parallel lines would constitute a lesson, also designs bringing out the "slanting opposite." (Illustrations Nos. 365 and 366.) Sequences, involving both the whole and half rings, may be evolved from a single design. (Illustrations Nos. 367 and 368.) Call at-

THE NINTH GIFT.

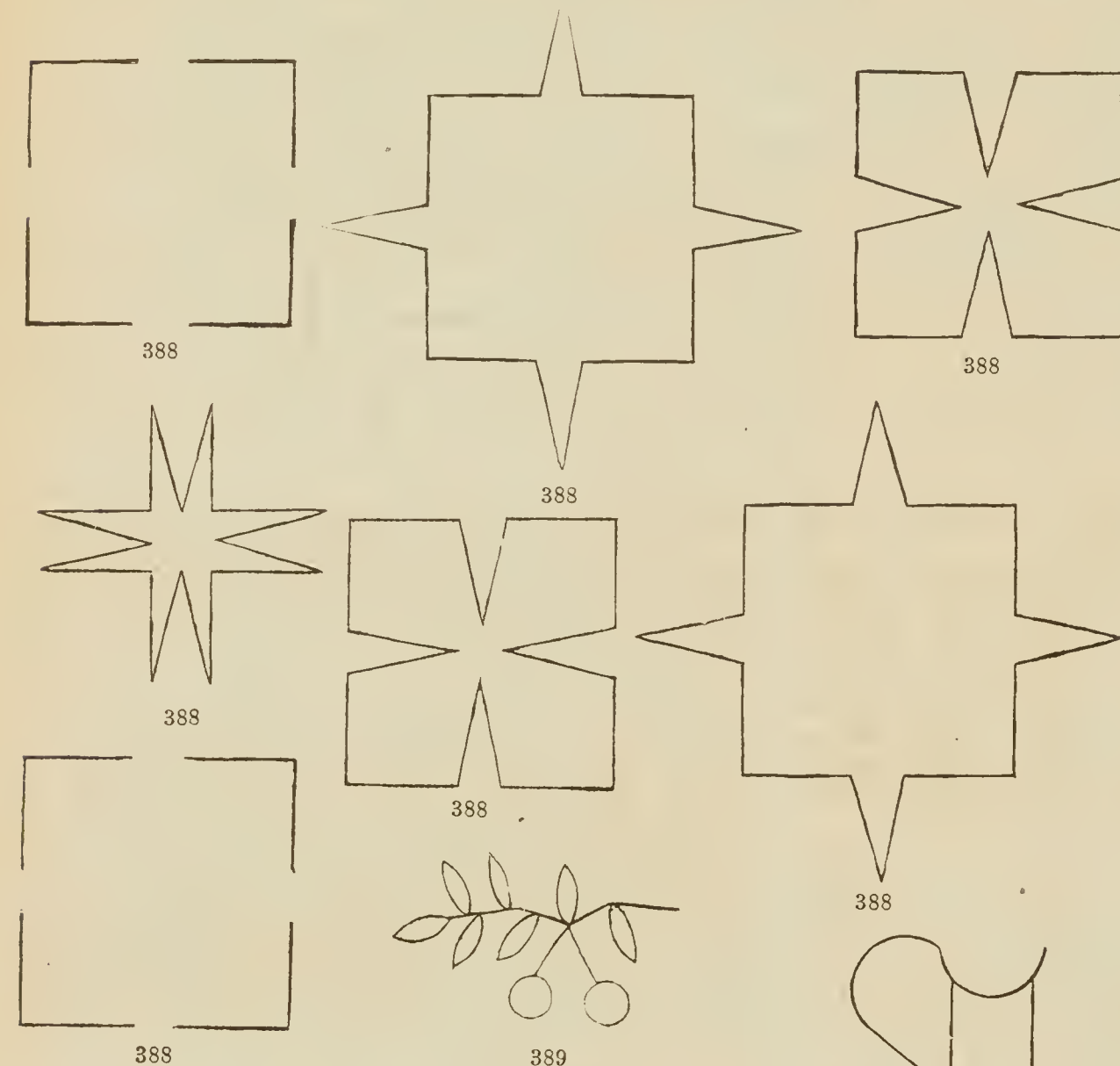
Wooden sticks in five lengths—one, two, three, four and five inches long—and in the form of square prisms compose the ninth gift. (Illustration No. 376.) They might be of any

or an acorn and let the children see it germinate. Teach them how the shoot grows and finally becomes a tree, registering its age by each year adding a ring to its circumference. Give an account of the process necessary to prepare the stick for use, mentioning more or less of the particulars according to the age and intelligence of the children. Call attention to articles made of wood, making a list of them. Follow this by exercises in placing a stick, front and back, right and left, and slantwise. To keep in the play spirit and cultivate the imagination, arrange a short sequence in forms of life, using three sticks to make a doorway, an umbrella, a flag. (Illustration No. 377.) Parallel lines, right and left, and front and back, follow. (Illustrations Nos. 378 and 379.) After the lesson has been given with the sticks allow the child to draw what he has made, either on paper or blackboard. Sewing cards are also useful in this connection. Let the various simple forms be sewed, commencing with long vertical, horizontal and slanting lines, with the holes far apart. This occupation will apply the lesson taught by the gift.

The first geometrical figure to be outlined is the square, following the square tablet of the seventh gift and the face of the second gift cube. After the fifth gift has been thus given and the triangle of the seventh gift, use the sticks to lay triangles, pentagons, hexagons, octagons, oblongs, and squares of five different sizes, one within the other. This last would approximate the face of the cube. (Illustrations Nos. 380, 383 and 384.)

Begin to talk about angles in connection with the use of the sticks. Place a piece of folding paper on the table and frame it with two inch sticks. Take up the paper and note that four square corners have thus been made. A square corner is a right angle. Look about the

room for right angles and, if necessary, test the angles by seeing if the corner of the paper will fit into them. Follow the



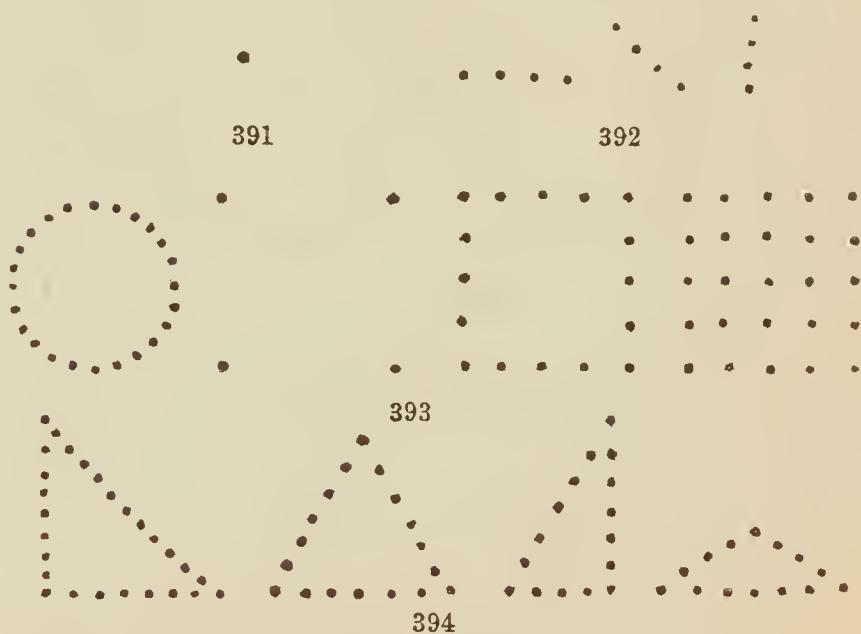
length and very thin, but are, in fact, made about the thickness of a match to prevent breaking and to be the more easily retained in position. They may be obtained in the natural wood colors or in the six colors of the spectrum. The colored sticks are especially pleasing to the children and may be used where color is a point to emphasize, or to represent certain familiar objects, as growing grass or the national flag.

This gift, with the seventh and eighth, belongs to the third or abstract set. It is used to teach the line and lines teach both direction and the enclosure of space. In the stick we have the beginning of outline drawing, including perspective. It embodies the edges of the cube, the limitations of surface.

The first line to be taught is the vertical. This is a most important line. We use terms derived from the vertical line to represent moral qualities, for instance, "uprightness," and "erectness," suggesting manliness. The vertical line also has its use in art, for when the artist paints a picture he groups all his figures about a vertical line. When teaching the child the vertical line, tell him that it is derived by dropping a line from the highest point in the sky, called the zenith, to the earth.

The next line taught is the horizontal, of which the horizon is the perfection. Connecting the vertical and horizontal lines, we have the slanting line. The ninth gift is used indirectly to teach number, with the elements of addition, subtraction, multiplication and division.

In giving the lessons commence with a two-inch stick. This corresponds to the edge of the second gift cube. Carry the child back to the tree from which the stick came. Gradually, as would be natural, bring out the different kinds of trees he knows and the uses of wood, then the benefits the trees confer in the way of shade, fruit, the gathering of moisture and as affording places for birds to build their nests. Tell about Arbor Day and why it was instituted, thus instilling a love for trees and a desire to take proper care of them. Plant a maple seed



right angles by angles smaller and larger than it is. (Illustration No. 381.) Border patterns are pleasing. One may be

given alone and afterwards changed or added to according to fancy to constitute a sequence. Enhance the interest by the use of a story with this lesson. (Illustration No. 382.)

The ninth gift may be used to show an endless variety in forms of life and to some extent in the forms of beauty. These last are more or less geometric patterns, which also contain the forms of knowledge. Illustrations Nos. 385, 386 and 387 show



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a shovel, a boat and a house, simple examples of forms of life.

Illustration No. 388 is a sequence derived from the square. This would come under the head of forms of beauty. Forms of beauty made with the third, fourth, fifth, sixth and seventh gifts can also be outlined with the sticks, omitting the perspective.

Sticks and rings are often combined, especially in forms of life, and, being more concrete, are much liked by the youngest children. The example here given is a bunch of cherries and a water pitcher, using both sticks and rings. (Illustrations Nos. 389 and 390.)

THE TENTH GIFT.

Any small seed that may be easily handled singly and that will remain in place will do for the tenth gift. (Illustration No. 391.) Most Kindergartners select lentils, which belong to the bean family, as being well adapted to the purpose. As the point has neither length, breadth nor thickness we indicate it by a dot. Tell the child what the seed is. He will have a curiosity to know and this curiosity should be satisfied.

Then plant some of the seeds that he may see them grow. It is also well for the Kindergartner to make a collection of seeds.

The tenth is the last Kindergarten gift, and, with the seventh, eighth and ninth, constitutes the third or abstract set. In the gifts we begin with solids, undivided for the first two, divided for the next four, with the seventh introducing surfaces, the boundaries of the solid. Then the eighth and ninth gifts emphasized lines, the limits of surfaces, while in the tenth, points, the limitations of the line, are indicated. As a line is a succession of points, the tenth gift is used to represent the line. Anything that can be indicated with the line can be shown with points. The tenth gift may represent the line or the ends of the line, giving at the same time direction. (Illustration No. 392.) It may represent a surface, outline a surface or indicate a surface. (Illustration No. 393.) By this means the forms or faces of the preceding gifts are emphasized with the particular character of each. The same plan is also carried out to indicate the planes of the seventh gift. (Illustration No. 394.)

The particular use of the tenth gift, however, is to emphasize the point in itself and in its relation to lines, surfaces and solids. In the cube, for instance, it shows where three lines meet and is a corner. The seed should be introduced to represent the point in connection with sticks. Give each child a two-inch stick and also some seeds. Place the stick front and back, and let two seeds be placed in a similar position at one side to indicate the ends. Then add more seeds until a line is made of points. Afterwards make horizontal and slanting lines in the same way. Many of the lessons given with sticks can afterwards be rehearsed with seeds. A border pattern is shown in Illustration No. 396; forms of life, like the rake and umbrella in Illustration No. 395; leaves, flowers and animal forms are also re-

presented, or a story may be carried out. (Illustration No. 397.) Use the rings of the eighth gift for a border to the child's flower garden. Put seeds in the rings to represent the planting of flower-seeds. This especially delights the child. (Illustration No. 398.) The seeds are also used in the mass to make pictures of streams, houses, animals or trees. (Illustration No. 399.)

SUMMARY.

Summing up the gifts, we find them classified as follows:

FIRST SET.—Nursery gifts, symbolic, containing undivided solids and teaching color and form. The first gift consists of six soft worsted balls in prismatic colors. The second gift consists of the wooden ball, cube and cylinder.

SECOND SET.—Building gifts, analytic and synthetic, containing divided solids. The third gift consists of a two-inch wooden cube divided into eight one-inch cubes. The fourth gift consists of a two-inch wooden cube divided into eight bricks, each $2 \times 1 \times \frac{1}{2}$ inches in size. The fifth gift is a three-inch wooden cube divided into twenty-seven one-inch cubes. Three of these are divided by a diagonal cut into half cubes and three by two diagonal cuts into quarter cubes. The sixth gift is a three-inch wooden cube divided into twenty-seven bricks of the same dimensions as the fourth gift. Three of these bricks are divided by a lengthwise cut into halves and three breadthwise into halves.

THIRD SET.—The abstract set is synthetic, showing surfaces, boundaries of surfaces, limitations of boundaries. The seventh gift consists of thin pieces of wood in six forms, viz., circle, square, half-square, equilateral triangle, right-angled scalene triangle, obtuse-angled triangle, to represent surfaces, all being derived from the circle. The eighth gift consists of wire rings, half and quarter rings in three sizes, and shows the boundary of a ball. The ninth gift consists of sticks of different lengths to show lines, the boundaries of surfaces. The tenth gift consists of seeds for the point, elements of lines, limitation of boundaries.

THE FOUR APPLE TREES.*

Many years ago there was a man who wanted to have a beautiful orchard. So he sent for some young trees, knowing that he should not have to wait so long for his orchard if he planted trees which had already had a good start in growing. Unfortunately, however, the trees arrived just at the time when the man was obliged to leave home for several days. He was afraid the trees would not live unless they were planted very soon, and yet he could not stay to attend to them. Just then a man came along who wanted work.

"Do you know how to set out fruit trees?" asked the owner.

"Yes, indeed," said the other man.

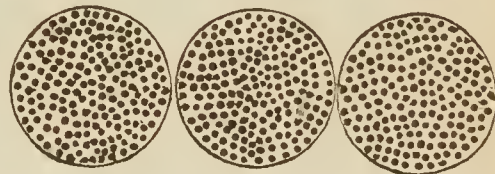
"Then you may stay and set out these young apple trees. I am going to have an orchard, and I have marked the places for the trees with stones."

By-and-by the owner of the trees came back and went to look at his orchard. He had been gone four days.

* From "In the Child's World," by Emilie Poulsson.



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"How is this?" he asked, "only four trees set out?"

"That is all I had time for," answered the other man. "I dug great holes, so that the roots might be spread out to the farthest tip; I hauled rich earth from the woods, so that the trees might have the best of food; I set the trees straight and filled the holes with care. This took all the time, but these four trees are well planted."

"That is too slow a way for me," said the owner. "I can plant the whole orchard in one day."

So he went to work and planted the other trees in his own

way. He did not dig the holes large enough or deep enough, and, therefore, many of the little root mouths were broken off when he set the trees into the holes. He did not take pains to get soft, rich earth to fill the holes, and so the trees could not have as good food as they needed. The poor little trees lived for a while, but they were never very strong, never bore very good apples, and at last were cut down. Finally all that was left of the orchard was the four trees which had been planted with such faithfulness and care. These four trees are now older than an old man, and have been bearing delicious great apples.

PRESERVATION AND RENOVATION.—No. 5.

LACES, FEATHERS AND GLOVES.

TO CLEAN LACE.—There is no branch of renovation that affords more pleasure to the expert than the cleaning of laces. They are such frail, delicate works of art, so easily injured and yet so quick to respond to gentle manipulation, that instinctively one handles them with care and respect. Mme. Modjeska is a connoisseur of lace and owns some very fine and rare specimens. Her method of cleaning it is with calcined magnesia. This process, which answers very well if the lace is not too much soiled, is as follows: Spread the lace out smoothly upon a sheet of paper, well sprinkle both sides of it with powdered magnesia and lay it away for several days between the leaves of a large book. The powder may then be shaken out. This method is much in vogue in Europe and has the advantage of preserving the original soft appearance which laces lose upon being washed in water.

The so-called "chemical dry cleaning," as practiced by dyers, is not adapted to cleaning linen or cotton laces, but excellent results may be obtained when silk laces, fichus, etc., are thus treated. It consists in immersing the articles to be cleaned in benzol, benzine, gasoline or spirits of turpentine, which has the effect of dissolving the grease, and thereby liberating the accumulated dust. For general use there is no better renovator of lace than good Castile soap and pure water, though an exception must be made in the case of black laces. To wash white lace, first examine carefully for any stains of iron rust, ink or fruit and treat all such as directed in *THE DELINEATOR* for July. When this has been done, procure an ordinary quart claret bottle and cover it with *white* flannel, basting the lap down smoothly and evenly. Now take one end of the lace and tacking it lightly to the flannel wind the rest of the piece evenly around the bottle, taking great care that none of the scallops or purlings get turned under. The outer end of the lace should be basted lightly to the under folds when the whole piece has been wound smoothly upon the bottle. Now cover the whole bottle with a piece of fine muslin. Make some strong suds of castile soap in tepid water and immerse the bottle therein, squeezing the soapy water through the lace with the hands. When this has been thoroughly done the bottle should be rinsed repeatedly in clear, tepid water.

Should the lace be very badly soiled, fill the bottle with warm (not boiling) water and boil it in Castile suds for half an hour, taking care that the bottle is meanwhile kept under water. To facilitate handling, it is well to attach a string to its neck, as by this means it may be easily withdrawn when the lace has been sufficiently boiled. Rinse well in several waters or by placing the bottle under a faucet of running water. For a dressing, make a weak solution of gum Arabic and sugar, about a teaspoonful of each to a quart of water, plunge the bottle into this several times and place it in the sun to dry, turning it frequently. When almost dry remove the lace from the bottle, carefully pick out all the points with the fingers and spread it upon a clean sheet to dry thoroughly. It should now be perfectly clean.

If it is desired to bleach the lace this may be done while it is yet on the bottle by placing it for a short time in javelle water (see last month's paper), great care being taken not to leave it in the bleaching fluid too long, and to afterwards thoroughly rinse out all traces of the chloride of lime. If an *écru* tinge is desired, place powdered saffron in the final rinsing water, increasing the strength until the desired tint is obtained.

Black laces are best cleaned by allowing them to lie over night in strong tea, afterwards manipulating them by squeezing, as with the white laces. Do not rinse them in clear water, but after dressing them with gum Arabic and sugar clap them until

half dry in a coarse towel, press them with a *warm* iron and dry in the shade. Never touch lace of any kind with a *hot* iron, but when necessary to press it into shape always iron with a sheet of paper over it, and have a thick flannel pad underneath.

FEATHERS.—Everybody knows that ostrich feathers may be recurled with a dull, sharp-pointed knife. But not everyone knows that when the quill has become bent, it may be straightened by the aid of steam. In such case try holding the bruised spot over the spout of a boiling kettle and you will be surprised at the result. To clean white feathers rinse them in two changes of gasoline or benzine and dry in a good draft of air. Bleach them with the fumes of burning sulphur in a moist atmosphere. A tight box or barrel will answer for a bleaching chamber and the moisture may be generated by means of a small pan of water placed over a lamp. Feathers should not come in contact with metal while in the bleaching chamber.

Colored feathers should be washed in strong, lukewarm suds made from Castile soap and allowed to remain in the bath for one hour, with frequent handling. When clean rinse them in cold water to which some two tablespoonfuls of starch to the quart of water has been added. They may then be squeezed lightly and allowed to dry in the air, with frequent shaking out. Proper drying is the most important part of renovating feathers for if not well watched the feathers will become matted. Consequently it is necessary that while drying they should be subjected to a strong current of air.

The foregoing directions may be followed by anyone, though professional dyers employ more elaborate means for renovating feathers. Should you purpose dyeing your feathers a different color or bleaching them, do not forget the important fact that before a good result can be obtained, the feathers must first be thoroughly freed from all fatty substances; so wash them well with soap, two or three baths if undyed, and rinse out in several waters. The same should be done with lace or gloves to be dyed.

GLOVES.—From the cleaner's point of view, gloves are of two kinds, dressed and undressed. The latter—which include chamois, buckskin and undressed kid or *Suède*—may be cleaned dry by drawing them upon the hand or upon a glove-tree, and rubbing with powdered oyster crackers. Another way is to procure a dry nail brush, dip it in a dry mixture of equal parts of fuller's earth and powdered alum and scrub the gloves until clean. To clean dressed kid gloves place them in a wide mouthed bottle, with enough purified gasoline or spirits of turpentine to cover them and shake well. Allow them to stand for an hour and shake them again. Should the gloves still appear soiled, you may remove the spots with ether or chloroform. Dry them in a current of air until all odor has been removed. Fold them neatly and press them between paper with a warm iron. Purified gasoline is recommended because when gasoline has been washed, by agitation, in sulphuric acid, the heavy coal tar is eliminated, leaving the gasoline inodorous. The dry process is always to be preferred to the wet, as gloves lose much of the factory finish and shapeliness when washed. For this reason, if obtainable, a woodenhand or glove-tree should be used on which to stretch and dry them. When water is used, take care that not quite all the soap is rinsed out as it is the small amount of soap retained within the pores of the leather that keeps them pliable. Never wring gloves. They should be clapped in a towel, then pulled into shape and dried in the sun, after which they may be carefully pulled out and stretched. If a glove-tree be out of the question, then wash them on a flat board or dish, by stretching the glove out flat and rubbing *towards* the finger tips with flannel dipped in Castile soap curd, turning frequently so as to reach all sides. Rinse and dry as directed.

E. RUSSELL COOPER.

BURNT WORK.—SIXTH PAPER.

BY HARRIET KEITH FOBES.

[MISS FOBES WILL BE GLAD TO ANSWER ANY QUESTION OR GIVE INFORMATION IN REGARD TO BURNT DECORATION ON LEATHER, GLASS, IVORY OR WOOD. LETTERS TO HER SHOULD BE ADDRESSED CARE OF THE EDITOR OF THE DELINEATOR AND BE ACCOMPANIED BY A STAMP FOR A REPLY BY MAIL.]

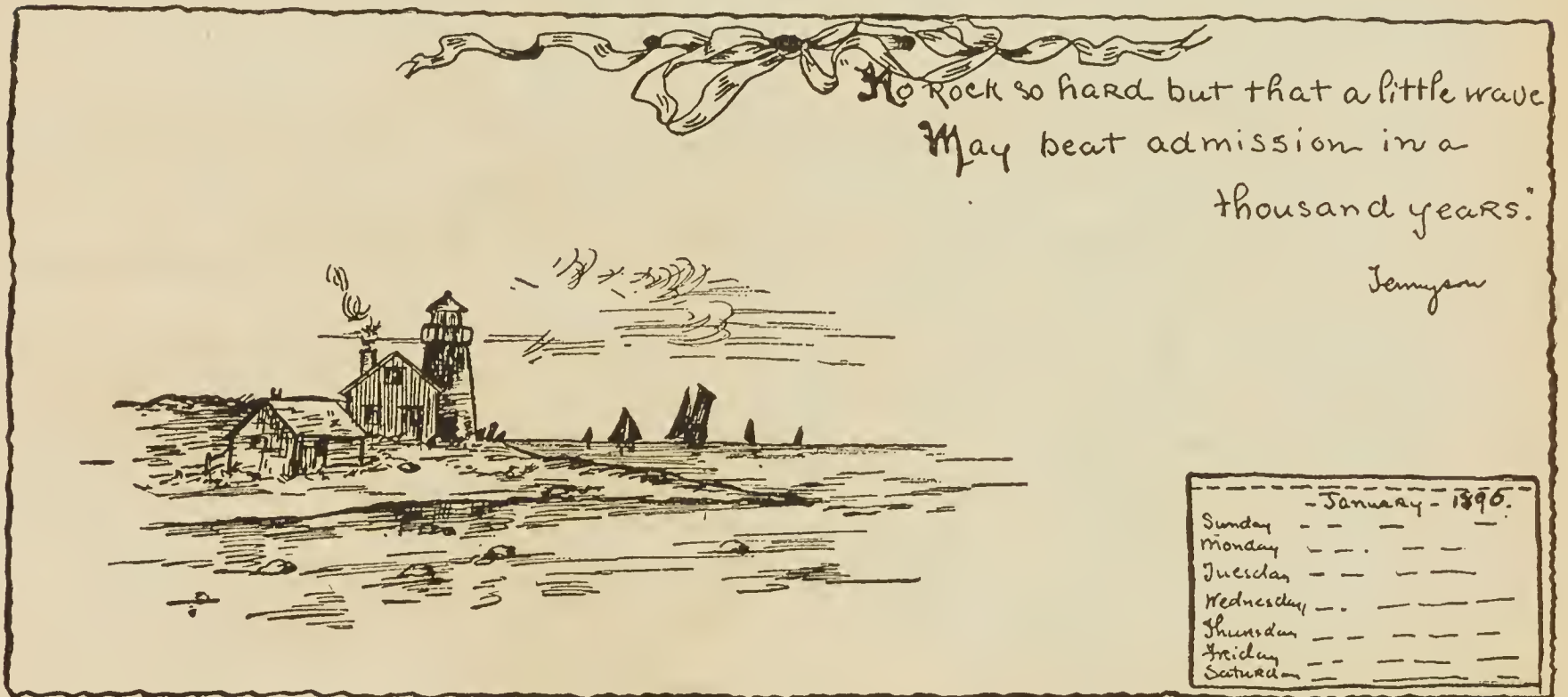


FIGURE NO. 51.—SEAVIEW DESIGN FOR BLOTTER.

The attention of the student of burnt work will now be called to marine and landscape work. This field is so broad and full of interest that the brief consideration here given can serve only as an introduction. The student should read all that is to be found on the subject, accepting only that which best satisfies his individual needs.

Marine designs are singularly effective in burnt work, and being simpler and less difficult in composition than landscape, with its puzzling masses of foliage and perspective, may wisely be given first consideration.

In figure No. 51 is shown a sea-view design for a blotter. It has an appropriate quotation in the upper right-hand corner and beneath the quotation is placed a tiny calendar, making the article a doubly useful adjunct of the writing desk. Such a marine sketch might be a delightful reminder of some actual scene endeared by historic association or vacation familiarity. The student will find it difficult to sketch directly from Nature at first, so it is advised that instead good reproductions of fine water color studies be worked from until hand and eye are trained. These studies can be obtained through the art magazines, or at any store where artists' materials are sold. In selecting sea views choose those having but one or two ships and nothing difficult in cloud effects. Transfer the design to the leather only after first making a rough sketch on paper.

If one be at the sea shore, a sketch book may soon be filled with odd bits of rocky coast, wrecks, sails, masts, rigging, notes on the lines of ships and boats in motion, and other things which can be utilized for burning. Studies of rocks are valuable in sea views, as they give a natural foreground which assists in securing a good effect of distance for the water.

The laws of perspective must be complied with before one can attain success in any kind of drawing. If one is not acquainted with them, the fact is quickly felt in the attempt to draw from Nature. There should always be a central point in the sketch, be it landscape or marine, which concentrates the attention from the beginning. If this be a boat or ship on the horizon line, it will necessarily be small, but it must be sharply detailed. Against sunrise or sunset the object will be distinctly outlined, and the drawing must be exact.

Clouds are made by seorching the leather through the small holes on the sides of the point. The depth of the tint seorchd



FIGURE NO. 52.

will be determined by the distance of the hole from the leather. A quick, semi-circular motion, with a downward and upward twist, will give the effect of the rounded and tumbling masses of cumulus clouds, while a series of steady sweeps across from left to right, one below the other, will result in bands of varied brown tones, suggesting color.

A pretty gift may be made by cutting a piece of leather the exact size desired and glueing it upon the front cover of an ordinary blank book six by four inches in size. Upon this leather cover burn a marine sketch with its title underneath it, and at the top the word "Journal." A border should surround the sketch. Figure No. 52 illustrates such a decoration. The back of the book could be left without decoration, or it may have the owner's initials and a border, if desired.

The amateur in burnt work may profitably study etchings, both as to their subjects and their technique. Marine and landscape studies in burnt work are really etchings, though done with other tools, fire on leather replacing acid upon copper. But the lines are similar.

Practice in line work may be had by translating, as it may be called, a photograph or a painting into an etching upon leather. There is a rich suggestion of color in the burnt work upon leather that is wanting in a black-and-white sketch.

Figure No. 53 shows an example of such an etching, with an oak frame two inches in width surrounding it. This frame has a burnt decoration, a heavy beading on the inside nearest to the leather, and, for the rest, a design of fishes, nets and shells appropriate to the subject of the enclosed picture. The leather need not be covered with a glass, though it will hold its natural tint longer if thus protected. Its hues will deepen with age. Water-color paintings furnish excellent



FIGURE NO. 53.

subjects to translate into burnt lines and, perhaps, afford better practice than etchings in which the lines are more readily copied.



FIGURE NO. 54.—SKETCH FROM NATURE.

In connection with the subject of marine design studies of fish, sea weed, shells and other sea forms should be made. A little study of each will give the artist a highly useful command of accessories.

Marine views are available in various ways. They may be used to decorate blotters, book covers, pads and screens, but are hardly suited to adorn chair seats, pin-cushions and like articles of homely use, though sometimes thus employed. Of course, the only strictly appropriate place for either sea view or landscape is upon the wall, where it simulates a window in what would otherwise be blank space.

Reflections also have to be considered in all water views. Figure No. 54 illustrates this point, the reflection shown being exceedingly satisfactory in burning. Short perpendicular strokes broken by an occasional horizontal line will give the effect of depth in water, if carefully managed.

In transferring use only a pencil and fine oil paper. Colored transfer paper is not necessary.

SKETCHING FROM NATURE.

For landscape sketching out of doors have a smooth, light board one inch thick and twelve by fifteen inches in surface measurement. Four strong thumb-tacks will be necessary to attach the piece of leather to the board. With a

sharp pointed pencil outline the sketch, then light the point of the burning needle and burn in the outline with such additions as suggest themselves. It is often difficult to light the point in the open air because of wind, in which case a shelter must be found. After the point is alight there will be no further trouble, as it will burn as usual until the gas is exhausted. The needle will not show its red color so plainly as it does in the house, but its heat will be the same, and to avoid burns the operator should test it on a piece of wood as usual. A box is convenient to hold the burning tools when one is out walking, and afterwards is useful as a stool, a screen for the lamp or as a table. A common starch box is about the right size and when strong and well made it answers the purpose nicely. Leather straps can be arranged on such a box so that it may be carried as easily as a camera.

The greatest drawback to out-of-door sketching in colors is ordinarily the distance one has to travel to find a suitable subject and the formidable amount of luggage to be carried, entailing an amount of fatigue at the journey's end often fatal to the sketch. But burning a sketch is a different matter from painting one. There are no water bottles to fill, no paints to dry, no palette to be cleaned, no oil to spill, nor yet a wet canvass to be carried carefully home. The completed sketch is rolled up, or left on the board tucked securely under the arm. Fill the reservoir before leaving home, screw in the round point, fasten the handle to the rubber tube, and the rubber tubes to the reservoir, so that the machine is ready for use. It can be wrapped carefully in a large cloth or taken in the box, with the sharp knife, pencil, eraser and well filled alcohol lamp. The matches must not be forgotten. The knife can be used to scratch out mistakes in burning as well as to sharpen the pencil.

In selecting an object, or a subject—which may include several objects—avoid taking anything too near to be treated simply, or too far away to be treated distinctly. Choose something with clear, well-defined outlines. An old well or a tree, or a house with a field about it, is better to start with than a line of trees without a break, or a distant village. Many views are beautiful to look at, but not available for reproduction. An excess of detail is sure to make trouble in a sketch. By nearly closing the eyes much that is unimportant will be shut out, leaving only the large masses and the strong lights and shadows to be dealt with. It is well to select some one thing that is odd, picturesque or characteristic of that particular place and make a careful, truthful sketch of it, subordinating everything else to it as a center of interest. There must be some controlling idea in the artist's mind to account for the sketch. If that idea is striking, it

will impress those who look at the sketch, even though the execution be faulty. In composing the sketch be careful not to put all the important things either in the foreground or in the background, but preserve a due balance between them and the middle distance so as to bring out the relations of all effectively and thus make a harmonious whole. Do not hesitate, even with the scene before you, to improve upon Nature where you are sure that it can be done. Therein lies one advantage of the artist's brush over the camera. If every line is made delicately at first, it will be easy to afterward find the darkest spot and accentuate it, grading the others accordingly. Be exceedingly careful not to cover the leather with a mass of meaningless lines. Every stroke should tell, but the fewer they are the better is the art.

Figure No. 55 illustrates a landscape design for a panel. The



FIGURE NO. 55.

leather, four by six inches in size, is fastened by means of small, brass-headed tacks, studded closely together upon a piece of oak or chestnut wood half an inch thick and large enough to project two or three inches beyond the leather in all directions. Upon the border of wood projecting beyond the leather is burned a design of oak leaves with a scorched background. Such a panel may be effectively inserted in the wood work of a house, as, for instance, in a mantel or door.

A portfolio or large blotter cover may be made from a piece of leather twenty-four by fourteen inches in size and of medium thickness. It should be creased in the center like a sheet of note paper, thus making the cover of a blotter fourteen by twelve inches. Fold two sheets of white blotting paper cut to fit this blotter so that they may be laced to the leather through two holes in its crease by a piece of ribbon, which should tie on the inside. Burn

the edges, add a border inside and outside, and finish with a pretty sketch on the front cover.

The characterizing lines should be well defined in all studies of foliage. Trees with imperfections, bare branches and broken limbs are easiest to draw, because they show what Ruskin calls the "lines of destiny." The pine is one of the best trees to begin with for this very reason, the downward sweep of its branches suggesting the storms they have withstood.

Do not be afraid to begin the study of Nature, but do so reverently, and with the determination to improve at each successive attempt. Do not repeat faults until they become a part of your method of work. The best time of the day for burnt work sketching from Nature is about six o'clock in the afternoon, when the landscape begins to grow quiet in color and the shadows deepen. The sky effects are often finest just at that time.

These are a few hints founded upon actual experience in sketching from Nature with the burning needle.

CANADIAN COLLEGES FOR LADIES.*—No. 2.

ONTARIO LADIES' COLLEGE, WHITBY.

I shall always remember my first glimpse of Ontario Ladies' College. There were two of us on the train, one an "old girl" who was to graduate that year, and the other myself, a very inexperienced "new girl." It was almost twilight, as the porter called

A FIRST GLIMPSE.

out in his gruffest voice, "Whitby Junction!" My companion hustled me into a coach which stood at one side of the station, and nodded consequentially to the driver's interrogating "College, miss?" Oh, the delightful jogs and joltings of that initiation trip! There were now four of us, for two other maidens had joined us at the station. We laughed and chattered and listened with deep respect to the revelations of the "old girl," until suddenly she cried, "Look, look! Yonder is the College!" There to our right, standing proudly apart from the town on a gentle elevation, was a noble white building, looking like the enchanted palace of our childhood in the crimson glory of the sunset. Every window was like a flame; the Elizabethan architecture, with its turreted battlements and tower cut sharply against the evening sky; the white brick looked in the distance of the whiteness of marble, the slate roof like ebony; the fiery windows hinted of genii guarding treasures untold; the surrounding pines, the orchard at the far side, suggested to our excited imaginations the mysterious forest, in the old stories always in the neighborhood of the enchanted castle. Was it Fairyland we were journeying toward? For an instant we were fain to believe so. Then came a dark shadow hiding the fair pillared walls from us, and when at last we turned into the gates and rolled noisily along the drive, the transformation wrought by the "glistening beams" of the sun had faded, and though the stately building had not vanished, its proportions had become formidable, its casements had lost their lustre, and the magic charm had departed.

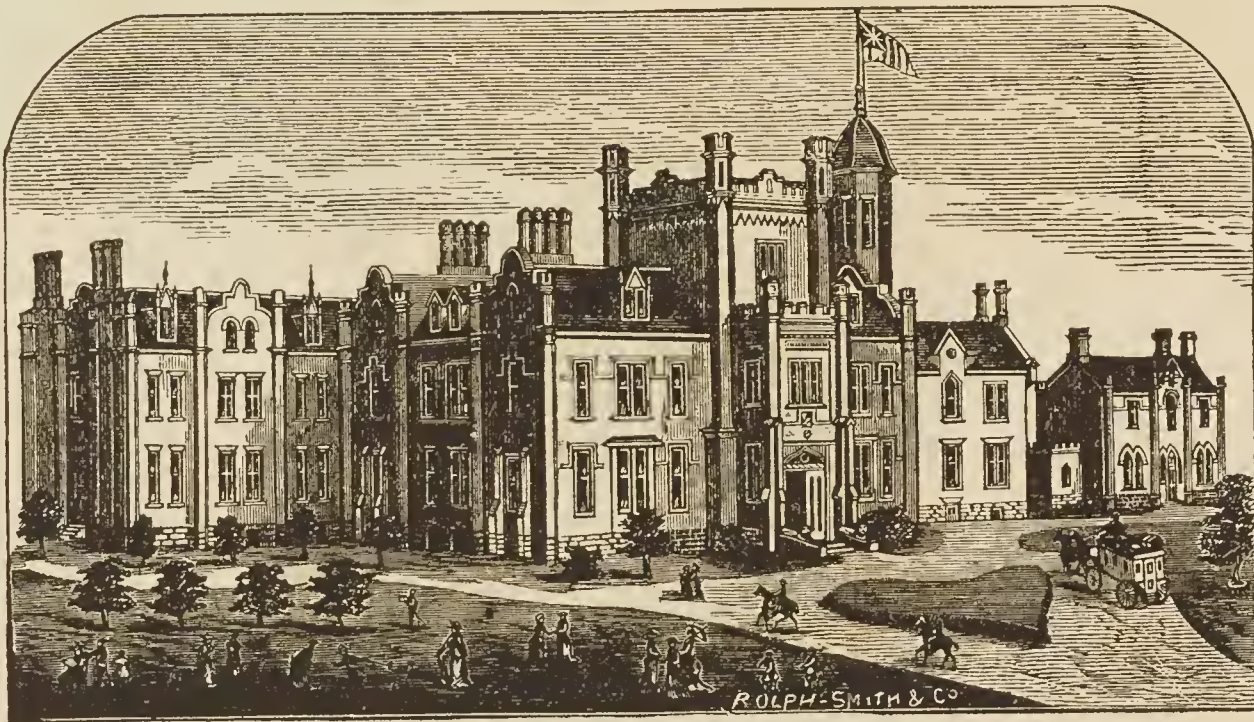
Of late I have thought that this girlish fancy was, after all, but an unconscious and instinctive recognition of the work this Canadian college is doing. Founded in 1874, its aim has been to surround the young women within its walls with every influence helpful to the formation of character. The opinion of the founders was with Montaigne, that "it is not enough that our education does not spoil us: it is necessary that it should alter us for the better." Even the enthusiastic efforts of all connected with the College, whether as

directors or as members of the faculty, in the cause of the higher education of women striving, as they have been, earnestly, constantly and successfully to take one step forward in intellectual progress each year, are subservient—I use the word in its literal sense—to the supreme ambition of providing a home with all the unity and social development found in a large and happy family, where the acquisition of knowledge in science and literature, the development of the artistic faculty in music and painting, growth in oratorical power, shall be considered but as parts, essential indeed, in the upward and outward unfolding of the whole nature, mental, moral and spiritual, into a wise and cultured character.

Any one reviewing the twenty-one years the College has been in existence will see a steady onward march. In its first years work preparatory to collegiate matriculation with lectures on the natural sciences was the extent of the ground covered. But its lines broadened with the admission of women students to the Canadian universities, and

GROWTH.

the spread of the feeling which with our neighbors had resulted in the establishment of Vassar and Wellesley, that the ideal was to be found in the separate education of our young women, giving them as broad and extended a course of study as they like, but at the same time surrounding them with an atmosphere of womanliness in its best sense,



FRONT VIEW OF MAIN BUILDING.

IDEALS.

inculcating such virtues, refinements and accomplishments as shall make them good daughters and mothers, heads of households and leaders of society. The College was received into affiliation with Victoria University and in 1890 the graduates of that year were granted third year standing with honors in modern languages, and in two years obtained their degrees from the University. Every year since then students have been prepared and have passed successfully the "pass" and "honor" matriculation, the first year and the second year examinations of the University of Toronto. Most of these students have preferred the department of modern languages for their honors, but it is also possible to choose natural sciences, and this course may be taken with special advantages, as the College possesses a fine museum of natural history. The cabinets of rocks, fossils and casts of fossils are selected for their educational value as well as the cabinets of zoölogical specimens. The telescope is one of the best in Canada and on clear nights is a great attraction.

Graduates of the College with the degrees of M.E.L. and M.L.A. have the option of pursuing an elective course in substitution for the regular university work, not less difficult, but less confined to one particular department and, in the opinion of many, better fitting a young woman who does not intend to enter a profession for the place in society she will be called upon to occupy. Along with its entrance into the fields of university work, the College has continued its collegiate work, including preparation for the provincial non-

DEGREES.

* IN THE COLLEGE SERIES WE HAVE ALREADY PUBLISHED:—VASSAR—MAY, '94, SMITH—JUNE, '94, WELLESLEY—JULY, '94, BRYN MAWR—AUGUST, '94, RADCLIFFE—SEPTEMBER, '94, MT. HOLYOKE—OCTOBER, '94, WOMAN'S COLLEGE OF BALTIMORE—NOVEMBER, '94, BARNARD—DECEMBER, '94, CORNELL—JANUARY, '95, UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN—FEBRUARY, '95, UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN—MARCH, '95, UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO—APRIL, '95, OBERLIN COLLEGE—MAY, '95, OHIO STATE UNIVERSITY—JUNE, '95, AND ALMA COLLEGE—JULY, '95.

professional certificates, which its students have always been very successful in obtaining.

The faculty of Arts is only one of the five faculties of the College. That of Music has played an important part in the history of the institution. The staff is large and includes several of Toronto's leading musicians.

MUSIC.

Monthly recitals take place throughout the year and during the Winter a concert is given in Toronto by the graduates. The course of work necessary for graduation is identical with that demanded by the Toronto Conservatory of Music, and requires the same thorough knowledge of harmony and counterpoint.

Nor is the faculty of Fine Arts a whit behind that of Music. Its students have always stood well in the provincial art school examinations, and under the direction of an eminent Canadian artist, for ten years the president of the Royal Canadian Association of Artists, and the daily instruction of a well-known associate member, with their sketching tours into the country and their studies of the antique, of still and animated life in the studio, what could their pictures gain but prizes in the yearly exhibitions?

FINE ARTS.

The Commercial department enjoys a deserved popularity and has sent out from the College corridors many a business girl now occupying a responsible position. A certain literary standing is asked from every aspirant for a commercial degree.

Nor would the instructors of oratory agree that their work is second to any. The principles inculcated here

ORATORY.

are that the foundations must be securely laid ere the towers and façades are erected. Beauty and grace of gesture are of no avail if but superficial adjuncts instead of being component parts of the subject. The movement must be from the mind outward, and it follows that in dramatic rendition all motion of face and body must be only such as is inspired and justified by the re-living in the person of the reader of the *personæ*. As a consequence, all motion must be unconscious, the mind absorbed in its subject guiding the body. Hence the foundation studies for this work must be practical psychology and a general knowledge at least of the structure of the human body. This department, too, has its weekly public recitals in which every student is expected to take part at some time, its frequent plays, varying from the lightest farce to Shakspeare, and its lectures on oratory and physical culture.

The mention of physical culture brings us to an equally important factor in the education of young women—the training of the human body according to the dictates of health.

GYMNASTICS.

The College has passed successively through stages of calisthenics, club-swinging, dumb-bell exercises and has now, as have the majority of educational institutions, acknowledged the superiority of the methods adopted by the exponents of Physical Culture. The particular system in use is the Emersonian, and every student is expected to attend the daily drill as well as to practice the exercises in private. There is a spacious and well fitted gymnasium in which all are required to spend a portion of time, and in addition there is exacted from every one an hour's walk. Seniors have the privilege of going out unaccompanied, but the lower class students are members of the different divisions in charge of teachers.

If the internal development of the College has been unceasing, its external growth has kept pace with it. Built for a private residence, in imitation of an old English castle, with broad, baronial halls, oaken stairways and richly stained windows, once, indeed, known as Trafalgar Castle and having the honor of entertaining the Prince of Wales when he visited this country, the founders were particularly fortunate, on the decline of its owner's fortune, to obtain it for the nucleus of their new undertakings. A halo of romance hangs over this older

portion of the building and there are whispers of a secret chamber and dark passage leading to it, and stories of the misfortunes of its original possessor in which these play an exciting part. Ryerson Hall was added a few years later, and some five years ago a new detached hall, "The Cottage," where the honored principal and his beloved wife, now lady-principal, have their apartments, was fitted up with dormitories and joined to the main building by means of a long, covered passage. Now comes the jubilee year in the history of the institution, when this passage is to vanish and a great new hall, to be called the Lilian Massey Hall, in honor of a generous benefactor of the College, is to take its place. This new wing, of the same architecture and appearance as the older halls, will contain a spacious dining hall, a concert hall with a large new pipe-organ, and lecture rooms on the ground floor, while above them will be two stories of new dormitories. On Commencement Day the laying of the corner-stone will be celebrated, and October will see it an accomplished fact, a lasting memento of the untiring energy of the principal, who has been guardian of the institution since its inauguration. The new hall will be formally opened by Lord and Lady Aberdeen. At the same time new heating apparatus and incandescent lights will be put in and every part of the building will be rehabilitated.

Life within the College walls begins at half-past six o'clock in the morning with the ringing of the tower bell and the clanging of a hand-bell through the various halls. But the hard students are usually deep in their studies

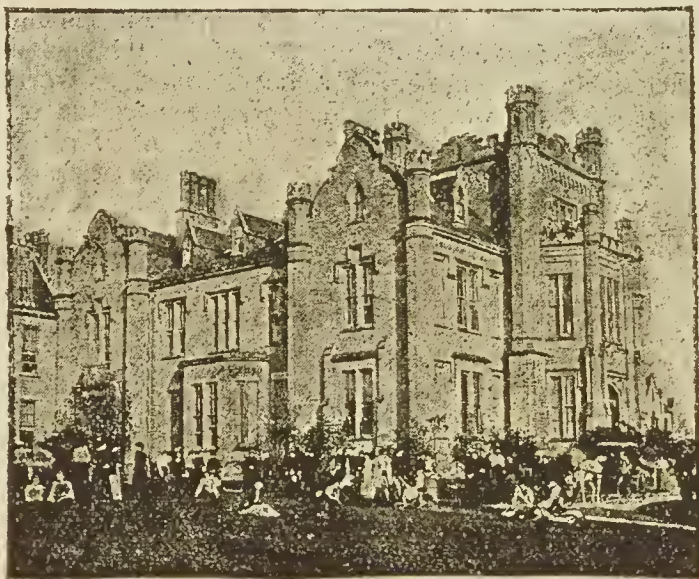
HOURS.

and the noise of pianos is heard in some far practice-room an hour before. At seven o'clock every girl is at her books or at practice and so continues until she is summoned to breakfast and prayers at eight. A short walk is taken before nine, when lectures and classes begin and continue until one, with a half-hour's intermission for the physical culture drill. After the mid-day dinner the students are at liberty until five, save that they must take a walk, and if it is Friday, answer their letters. At five comes another study-hour. The half-hour after tea before the bell rings again for study is often the pleasantest in the day. In the Winter the students gather in the reading-room or in the chapel to sing college songs, and in my time it was the custom on Monday nights—an observance handed down from former

years—to gather in Lower Main Hall for a march, when great was the rivalry as to who should be leader and introduce the most intricate and original figures. But as soon as the pleasant Spring days come and the lawns grow green, the tennis courts, the base-ball field, the long winding walk to the gates, the shady "Lovers' Lane" with its grapery, are the attractions and the halls are deserted for a brief space. Study-hour comes all too soon, but at half-past eight another free half-hour is taken full advantage of, until the great bell announces bedtime, and at half-past nine rings the lights out. Seniors and University girls are permitted to keep their lights burning until ten. Friday nights are free and usually have inducements to offer in the shape of a concert or a lecture, a recital or the production of a play, perhaps a supper, and if nothing else it is the evening for general calling. Saturdays are free with the exception of two hours' study in the morning. For Saturday afternoon there is usually planned some pleasant excursion into the country or a trip into the city or into a neighboring town. In the evening there may be a meeting of some of the societies, or if it is the first of the month, some lucky individuals may be invited out to tea in the town. Thus the weeks roll by, full to the brim with satisfying work and quickening pleasures.

A girl has not fully entered college life until she joins the two general college societies, the Christian Endeavor and the Literary. Nearly all the students belong to the first named, with which the Missionary Society is incorporated. The meetings are held regularly every Tuesday between prayers and study-hour and are always well attended.

SOCIETIES.



RYERSON HALL.

BUILDINGS.

Entirely unconnected as it is with any one religious denomination, and by means of its various committees—look-out, personal consecration, flower mission, benevolent and social—completely identifying itself with every phase of college life, its influence cannot be lightly estimated. The other great force is the Literary Society. Here aspiring orators have their wings clipped and their plumage much ruffled by the vicissitudes of debate and the often-times trying condolences of the judge; here authors long-prized by the ignorant world outside are valued at their true worth by a new and ambitious generation of critics; and, indeed, here is found patronage and kindly though critical encouragement for all kinds of outpourings. Several standing prizes are offered for the best original college songs, thus promoting college spirit as well as providing an outlet for poetic talent.

But the best evidence of the Literary's achievements is the College paper published each month, in which the chief essays and criticisms find a place. *The Sunbeam* is managed and edited by a staff elected annually from the

THE SUNBEAM.

Society. It is the pride of every student and reflects, to a great degree, the life of the College. It has always been noticed kindly and favorably by other college papers. The highest honor conferred upon any graduate is to be elected to one of these three offices: editor-in-chief of *The Sunbeam*, president of the Christian Endeavor Society, or president of the Literary Society.

Certainly the College girls cannot be called dull. There are times when a festive air pervades the corridors, work is flung to the winds, and mirth and jollity reign. One of these occasions is always Hallowe'en and the magic spell of the night is not forgotten, whether it is celebrated by an old-fashioned taffy pull or by the popular masquerade, when Queen Elizabeth and Mary, Queen of Scots, walk around the best of friends, when Joan of Arc and "Samanthy at the Fair" hobnob together, when Bluebeards and Florence Nightingales, Titanias and witches and countless other creatures of all times and countries once more live a fast and furious life in Main Hall. The Fall term is always bright with receptions—student receptions to the new girls, faculty receptions to the students, class suppers, ending with the Christmas reception to friends of the College and of the students. In February the great social event of the year, outside of Commencement, takes place, the "At-Home" given by the faculty and seniors to the students of Victoria University principally—though many others of the students' friends from far and near are invited (and they

FESTIVITIES.

all come.) The halls, the drawing-rooms, the library, the reception-rooms, the chapel, all are filled with bright young faces; the cheery strains of an orchestra float through the rooms; university man and college maid compare notes on the promenades; then the visitors produce banjos, guitars and mandolins and ring out college choruses with their rich young voices; supper follows, and, alas, all too soon comes the hour when the special trains spirit away the unwilling guests, who, before parting, put in many pleas for the coming year! This is a return of hospitalities on the part of the College, for in December its students are always invited to Victoria's *conversazione* and usually furnish the greater part of the programme.

Spring in Whitby is always a hint of Eden's lost glory, and is the happiest season of the year to a college girl. Early and late she is on the tennis courts or one of a gay party searching the woods for wild flowers. The Whitby apple blossoms are pinker, the

cherry-trees more feathery, the pear-trees more waxen than in other places, and when the 24th of May arrives, the great Spring holiday to celebrate Her Majesty's birthday, with all Nature clad in a green and fragrant splendor, with dashes of the purple of the lilac, the white of the narcissus and lily-of-the-valley, and the flaunting gaudiness of the tulips, there can hardly be one note of aught in any heart save happiness. Tennis tournaments and, indeed, tournaments of all sorts, are the order of that day, and when evening comes tea is served in rustic style under the trees. Very often the directors come in to enjoy the frolic, or perchance a few invitations are sent out. I have not space to tell of the seniors' picnic to Corbett's Point, of the fortunate day on which students and faculty have their picnic on the lake shore, nor of all the merry happenings before Commencement.

There is no "laborious ease" when the last days approach. It is all laborious work, preparation for concerts, preparation of recitals, of literary and oratorical essays, of the valedictory, all for the week of closing, with its art exhibits, its graduate recitals, its two concerts, and, lastly, Commencement Day itself. On this day, only the friends from a distance are admitted, some five hundred of them usually claiming the privilege. Besides the concert on the arrival of the train from Toronto and the conferring of degrees in the evening, there is a garden party in the late afternoon. The next day everyone has gone, the graduates with smiles and tears, all laden with flowers, loath to forsake the well-beloved places and associates but wistful to try the strength of their equipment in that new world now open before them.

COMMENCEMENT.

AN OLD GRADUATE.

SEASONABLE COOKERY.

WHAT IS IN THE MARKETS.—CEREALS.—COLD DRINKS.—SOFT SHELL CRABS.—GREEN CORN.—SUMMER DESSERTS.

In the markets much the same meats are found as last month, lamb, veal, beef and mutton being plentiful. Young chickens are growing less expensive, and even young geese and ducks are now to be had. The fish market offers a tempting array. Fish when perfectly fresh is now more to be desired than flesh. Porgies are cheap and no more delicate fish can be found, the meat being juicy, white and firm, and the bones so large as to be of no annoyance. This fish makes a delightful mayonnaise, being as firm as halibut at half its cost. Bluefish, bass, brook trout, sword fish, halibut, flounders and mackerel, also clams, lobsters and soft shell crabs are to be had.

In the vegetable market lima beans, cauliflower, string beans, cress, tomatoes, cucumbers, lettuce, mint, peas, squash, green corn and mushrooms are plentiful, while the ever-present carrots, turnips and potatoes still hold their own. Canteloupes and watermelons are coming in, and blackberries, raspberries, peaches, harvest apples, pears and even grapes make a tempting array.

CEREAL FOODS.

During the hot months the sage housekeeper gives, if anything, more thought to the feeding of her family than she does during the cold season. Meat once a day is quite sufficient, fruit and fresh vegetables taking its place at other meals. Cereals now form an acknowledged article of diet and that table

is an exception upon which some cereal food is not served at least once a day. Corn meal is heating to the blood and is little eaten during the Summer, but wheat and oats in some of their many preparations, proprietary and otherwise, are sure to be found upon the average breakfast table. A cup of coffee, a dish of oatmeal or cracked wheat, watercress and fruit make an ideal breakfast for a sultry August day.

HOT WEATHER BEVERAGES.

The question of beverages is also an important one during these hot days. It is said that an adult requires at least a quart of water daily. To preserve health this should be of the best and the best is not always obtainable. Experienced travellers often refuse to drink the water of the country they are passing through, taking a natural mineral water instead. Lithia and potash waters are, however, too medicinal for general use and should be taken only in case of rheumatic tendencies.

The use of frozen dishes during hot weather is very common, but its advisability is for most people doubtful. Severe cases of indigestion may be traced directly to the ice cream dessert, the excessive cold chilling the stomach and arresting digestion. Even the very strong should indulge but sparingly in these cold desserts or in cold drinks.

ROOT BEER.—Home-made beverages for the hot months

are looked upon with much favor by those remote from city markets. The following ingredients will be found about right for root beer:

- 14 quarts of water.
- 2 quarts of sugar.
- 1 bottle of root beer extract.
- 1 scant pint of baker's yeast.
- 3 tea-spoonfuls of extract of ginger.

Place all the ingredients together in an earthenware jar and bottle as soon as the sugar is dissolved. The corking of the bottles should be perfectly tight, else the contents will be lost. If the patent rubber-corked bottles are not procurable, ordinary well-fitting corks will do. Soak the corks half an hour in warm water, drive them well into the necks of the bottle and tie them down tightly.

SOFT-SHELL CRABS.

This month and next find soft-shell crabs at their cheapest and best, the price often touching as low as fifty cents a dozen, while almost the very next day they may be three times as much. The market man will dress the crabs for the purchaser, but this gives him a chance to work off dead crabs, and the shrewd marketer will, therefore, order her crabs sent home alive. They should be vigorous and unmistakably alive or the meat is not good. To dress crabs is not difficult if the directions are carefully followed. The back of the crab at each side tapers to a point. Lay the crab on its face, take one of these points between the thumb and forefinger of the left hand, press the back with the second finger, bending the shell back about half way. There will thus be exposed a spongy substance all of which must be pulled off. Repeat the operation at the other point on the opposite side. The apron, a small, loose sort of tail running to a point at the middle of the under shell and closely lapping it, should be pulled off. The sand bags are found just under the eyes. Cut an opening in the crab just back of the eyes and extract these two bags, which will sometimes be found quite full of sand. Wash the crabs in cold water and they are ready for cooking. Crabs should never be dressed until just before they are wanted.

FRIED CRABS.—Dip the crabs in beaten egg and then in rolled bread dust that has been seasoned with salt and pepper. Have the frying pan hot and enough butter in it to keep the fish from burning. Fry as quickly as possible. All shell fish require rapid cooking, else the juice escapes and the food is tough and disappointing. They should cook in from eight to ten minutes, and be of a deep red color when done. Crabs are best served dry without gravy, but for those who always like a dressing, one may be made from the butter in the pan in the usual way, adding a table-spoonful of flour to every spoonful of oil, stirring well and adding hot water to secure the desired thinness.

BAKED CRABS.—Season with salt and pepper, dip in melted butter, dust with flour, and bake in a very quick oven for ten minutes. Serve with a

MUSTARD SAUCE.—

- 1 cupful of milk.
- 3 table-spoonfuls of butter.
- 1 " of flour.
- 1 tea-spoonful of mustard.
- $\frac{1}{2}$ " of salt.
- A dust of pepper.

Place the milk upon the stove in a double boiler, or in a granite stew-pan set in a vessel of hot water. Beat the butter, flour and mustard to a cream, and when the milk is boiling pour it slowly upon this cream. Add the salt and pepper, return the mixture to the kettle and cook gently for three minutes.

GREEN CORN.

CORN PUDDING.—When green corn is once more obtainable many are the excellent dishes which may be added to the menu. The proof of all corn pudding is in the baking. The ingredients are:

- 1 quart of milk.
- 4 eggs.
- 1 dozen large ears of corn.
- 2 table-spoonfuls of melted butter.
- 1 tea-spoonful of salt.
- $\frac{1}{4}$ " of pepper.

Score the corn down the center of each row of grains, then grate it from the cob. Add the salt and pepper, then the butter and lastly the milk. Separate the whites from the yolks of the egg, beat the whites to a dry froth, then beat the yolks and add the whites to them, beating again. Stir this mixture into the corn mixture, turn into a greased flat baking dish and bake in a moderately quick oven until a nice brown, and thoroughly set—about twenty-five minutes should suffice. Shake the

pudding slightly, and if the center seems firm it is done. If cooked too long, it will break and become watery.

CORN FRITTERS.—

- 1 pint of grated corn.
- $\frac{1}{2}$ cupful of milk.
- $\frac{2}{3}$ tea-spoonful of salt.
- $\frac{1}{8}$ " of pepper.
- 1 egg.
- 1 tea-spoonful of melted butter.
- 2 " of baking powder.
- Flour to thicken.

Grate the corn, add the salt, pepper and melted butter, then the beaten egg and the milk. Add flour until the track made by the spoon in stirring is not lost in the batter, then add the baking powder and fry by the spoonful in boiling hot fat. Drain on yellow paper and serve hot.

CREAMED NEW POTATOES.

The small new potatoes are delicious when served with a cream sauce. For two dozen small tubers allow:

- $1\frac{1}{2}$ pints of milk.
- 1 table-spoonful of butter.
- $1\frac{1}{2}$ table-spoonful of corn starch.
- 1 tea-spoonful of salt.

Moisten the cornstarch in a half cupful of the milk, place the rest of the milk on the fire and when scalding hot add the cornstarch mixture. Cook until again scalding, set on the back of the fire and add the butter and salt. Have the potatoes peeled perfectly with no speck of the thin skin to be seen, boiled until tender and drained. Place these in the serving dish, pour over them the cream dressing, dust with a sprinkling of pepper, and serve at once. This makes a particularly nice dish for luncheon.

STEWED LIVER.

Buy one pound of beef liver, always an economical purchase. Cut it into two inch cubes and place them in a granite stew pan, add enough water to keep the liver from burning, cover tightly and stew gently an hour and a quarter, adding more water if necessary and stirring occasionally. Season with a table-spoonful of butter, salt and pepper. Rub smooth in a little cold water one table-spoonful of flour. Add this to the juices or broth of the liver, and when thick as cream serve on a hot platter. This is a delicious dish for those who care for liver, as it becomes as tender as chicken liver with the slow stewing.

WHIPPED CREAM AND ITS USES.

The fault of the average table is the sameness of its menu. The housekeeper who frowns at anything new—or, at least, new to her—because the preparation of the dish may be "fussy"—is the one at whose table one never sees the daintier desserts or, in fact, dainty dishes of any kind. Whipped cream gives a refinement to any menu quite out of proportion to the cost and labor involved. As cream is at its cheapest during the summer months, now is the time to make the most of it. Cream to whip nicely must be perfectly sweet. If it is not, the beating will develop tiny particles of butter. The cream must not be too thin and must be thoroughly chilled. Ten cents worth of cream will be sufficient for serving six persons, as when whipped it more than doubles in bulk. Place the cream in a cold dish, one rather narrow and deep. The ordinary quart tin cup used in all kitchens is convenient for this purpose. Use for whipping a Dover egg-beater, the so-called cream-whipper or churn not being as satisfactory as this implement. Place the egg-beater in the cream and slowly and gradually turn the crank, as in beating eggs. The cream will grow thicker as the beating continues until it is so thick that a tea-spoon placed in it will stand solidly upright without other support. This will require from fifteen to twenty-five minutes. Care must be taken at the last not to beat it too long as there is always the danger that the cream may granulate. Remove the beater, shake it clean and with a table-spoon place the whipped cream by the spoonful in the fancy serving dish. There will usually be found at the bottom of the dish a quantity of thin cream that has not whipped. This should not be placed with the rest as it but serves to thin the whole. The cream should be set in a cold place until wanted and may be prepared some two hours or more before using.

PEARS WITH WHIPPED CREAM.—Peel the pears, which must be perfectly ripe, the Bartlett pear being the best for this use. Cut the fruit into eighths the long way of the pears, removing the cores. In serving add a goodly spoonful of powdered sugar to each dish of the pears and on top place two tea-spoonfuls of whipped cream.

BLAIR.

THE SOCIAL CODE.

BY MRS. ROGER A. PRYOR.

SIXTH PAPER.

CORRESPONDENCE—STATIONERY.

The most delightfully worth-while of all accomplishments is, to my mind, that of writing charming letters. However sweet a song may be, it is evanescent as a breath, and survives as a divine memory only. Conversation requires the actual presence of those who engage in it and the pleasure it gives depends upon many things—a melodious voice, an attractive appearance, maybe cheerful rooms, congenial surroundings, freedom from the cares and interruptions of life. But it matters not how cold and bare a garret home may be, nor how forbidding its outlook upon the chimney-pots under a wintry sky; or whether the lodge be in a wilderness or foreign land; given some measure of leisure, good stationery and a convenient post-office, all the world may be ours! We may daily send forth, on white wings, our highest thoughts and most gracious words, and a full meed of appreciation will surely return to us.

Such a correspondence may be independent of the formalities of an introduction. No third person is needed if we wish to congratulate an artist or author, or express our gratitude to a philanthropist, philosopher or poet. These dwellers in the realms of thought are peculiarly susceptible to this delicate form of flattery. Momentous consequences have occasionally been the outgrowth of acquaintances thus begun. I knew a happy marriage to result from such a correspondence with a poet; and we all have known friendships, ending only with life, which have been nourished as they were begun, by letters only.

Of course, in the high thinking that must govern correspondence bringing about such results, formulas of expression and matters of stationery are quite swept into the background. And yet, I fancy, the initial letters in most cases must be immaculate—prim, trim little affairs, neat and trim as an epigram, producing something like the impression one receives from a perfectly gloved hand extended for its first greeting. The introductory letters must be happily worded—*cela va sans dire*—but I am sure they should also be neatly written. In the particular case above alluded to the lady's letter, I warrant, was carefully written. The poet, perhaps, scrawled his eloquent thanks obliquely across the sheet and thrust it clumsily into an ill-fitting envelope—but then the lady already knew him to be a poet!

LETTERS OF AUTHORS.

Distinguished men and women are not always gifted in conversation or familiar correspondence. I once complained to an author that men of his class rarely talked well or wrote good letters. "It is perfectly marvellous," I said, "how few really good things these celebrated writers can find to say." "My dear lady," replied the man of books, "you don't seem to consider that we cannot afford to give away what we make it our business to sell." Whatever the reason, the fact remains that few of the published letters of literary men are models of epistolary brilliancy. Pope's letters are stiff; Chesterfield's, stilted and

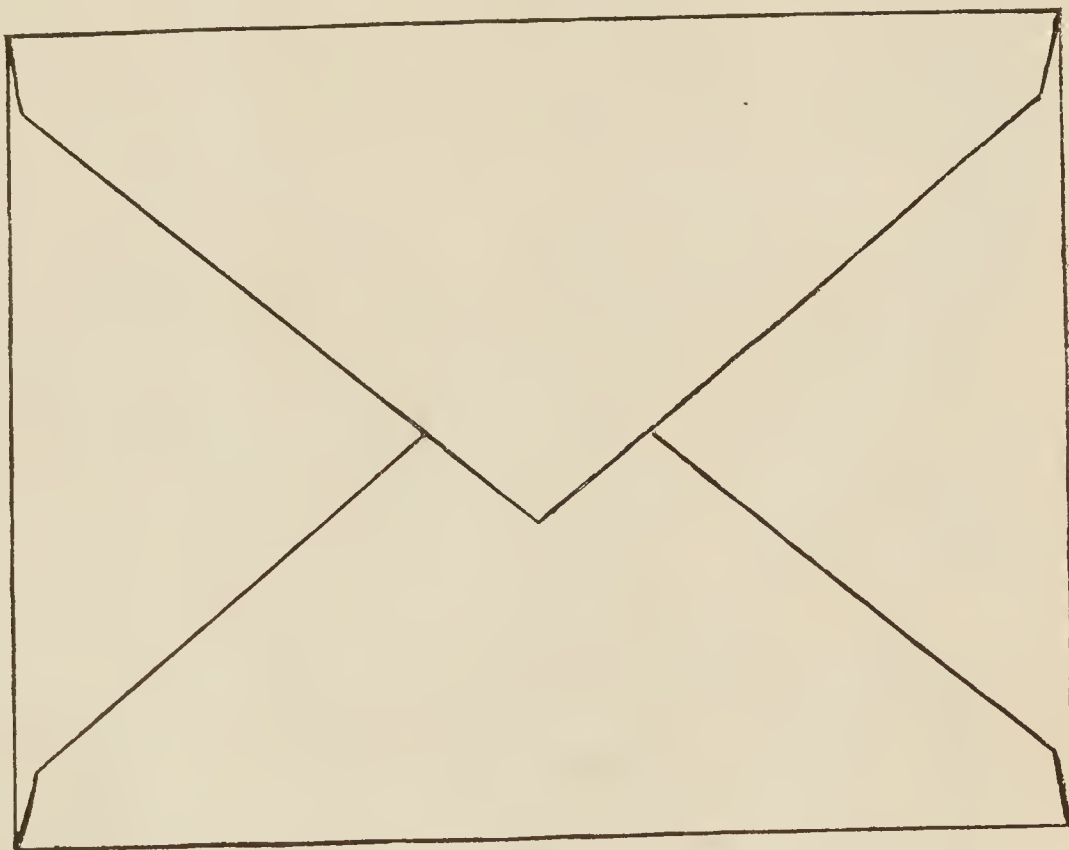
worse; Byron's, trailed all over with the slime of the serpent; Moore's, puerile and gossipy. Cowper's, however, are delicious, and bring us immediately into his presence, so that we see him writing on one side of the fire, in his black silk cap, with Mrs. Unwin on the other side knitting, while the kitten plays with the ball of yarn.

"Be sure to thank him for the hare he promised us," reminds good Mrs. Unwin. "And so I have!" answers Cowper. "I have told him to 'let her come a' God's name! I'm not afraid of her.'"

The prince of them all, to my mind, was dear Bobby Burns—the "naughty but nice," the darling of my youth. That bonny boy could never be commonplace. "Stand not upon your phrasing," was his principle.

"If you've nothing extra to say, e'en put down a laugh at full length."

I think in the library of printed letters women have the best of it. They are more natural in their letters than men. Men are apt to "pose" more than women when they put pen to paper. Lady Morgan's letters are charming, particularly so in the merry way she describes commonplaces. "What do you think," she exclaims in one of them, "our *conversazioni* are menaced by a dangerous innovation! Somebody last night talked till his throat was dry and asked for a lump of sugar.



FASHIONABLE SIZE OF ENVELOPE.

As sure as you live he will ask for a lemon next time, and the hot water kettle and decanter will follow." Lady Mary Wortley Montagu wrote admirable letters, and so did Madame de Genlis, who gives this wise bit of advice: "Never torture a commonplace subject into something unusual and striking. In short, tell your plain story in plain words and be done with it!"

It is still the fashion to describe Madame de Sévigné as the most shining example of a perfect letter writer; of her George Eliot said: "Madame de Sévigné remains the single instance of a woman who is supreme in a class of literature which has engaged the ambitions of men." A great charm of her letters is the naïve admiration they express for her own daughter, Madame de Grignan, who fills a niche in many minds as a delicious creature and a rare beauty, simply because she was thus esteemed by her own mother.

In order to write delightful letters one must have mind, heart, fancy, a generous wish to please, and tact in expressing that wish. To this must be added knowledge of human nature, fineness of feeling enabling one to touch the hearts of others without the appearance of vulgar intrusion and, above and beyond all things else, simplicity, naturalness and sincerity. We can all have these things. If we have them not, we can acquire them. Nobody is too old, or too dull, or too busy, or too unhappy to acquire all that I have suggested. Even in the wakeful hours of the night the mind and thoughts may be directed toward ways which will aid in securing them.

STATIONERY.

There is nothing in which a refined woman is more fastidious than in her stationery. Others may be entrusted with the responsibility of gowning her in proper fashion, but she is going to "have a say" when she orders her stationery. In the multitudes of letters which come to me I am led to marvel at the diverse tastes of my correspondents. There has lately reached me, from one of the greatest palaces on Fifth Avenue, a note written on violent *vieux rose*, highly perfumed paper. This one note will sufficiently scent the treasures of my desk, should I permit, for the rest of my natural life. The scenting of note paper is less in vogue than formerly. If it is practiced, the best method is to scatter a number of sachets of oreza or violet powder among the sheets as they lie in a tight box. Oreza is the freshest and least offensive of current perfumes.

There are four sizes of note paper that may be termed fashionable. The smallest of these, fitting when folded once into an envelope of the size shown in the engraving, is in the highest favor just at present. Some stationers furnish a sheet and envelope still smaller—not larger, in fact, than visiting card sizes. These little sheets have entirely superseded the convenient correspondence card, once so much in use. A few ladies write their briefest notes upon their visiting cards, but this is considered negligently informal, except among friends. The paper should be of immaculate white or else delicately tinted—not blue-white, brown-white, or (worst of all) dingy-white. The most desirable is a white of marvellous whiteness, which yet reveals, when the leaves are turned in a strong light, the faintest hint of rose. Of the tints used there are heliotrope, a pale gray-blue, delicious in delicacy, and a clear, very pale cream.

No eccentricity in stationery is admissible. If you cannot indulge your own instructed taste, choose always the plainest paper. Never yield to the blandishments of the merchant who offers you illustrated paper decorated with an embossed quill, or a violet or rosebud, or Cupid, or dove bearing a letter. Leave these for the children along with their funny "Brownie" papers.

A woman of fashion will choose some one tint for her individual paper, using no other. In Paris it is considered elegant to have the wax match the paper. I observe that young men are fond of the gray-blue tint, and of thick-laid white paper. Finely glazed paper of high satin finish is undoubtedly the handsomest of all, but it has the disadvantage of breaking into rough edges when folded. Many persons cannot write on this paper. Their ideas seem to slide away from them as if skating on ice. The medium-weight, cream-laid papers of unpretentious Irish linen are always sensible and satisfactory; but if the texture be too loosely woven, the pen picks up particles as it travels along and nothing can be a greater nuisance—unless it be the tiny hair which has fallen into your ink because you forgot the cover!

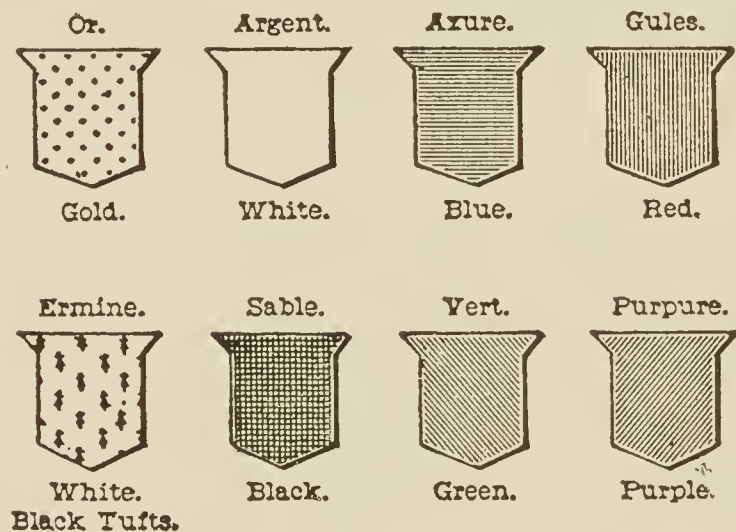
CRESTS AND MONOGRAMS.

If you had an ancestor (lineal) in one of the old countries, England, Spain, Holland, Germany, Italy, France, who won or inherited heraldic bearings for his shield, or who in later times was granted a crest by his sovereign, or who shouted a war-cry in battle which afterwards became his motto, or who was thought by Henry VIII to deserve "supporters," you have a perfect right to use these things and have some of them, crest and motto say, engraved upon your letter-paper. But I would advise you to first send across the water to verify your title unless, indeed, you have inherited a seal from your colonial fathers, or can decipher the outlines of arms upon their tombstones. If so, you are invulnerable, for they lived in a day when to wrongfully assume heraldic bearings was reckoned a felony.

If the pendulum swings too far in one direction, it will, when

released, swing just as far in the opposite direction—and thus people of assured position have been tempted, in very disgust, to leave to those who have assumed them the ostentation of using heraldic bearings. But there is no reason why we should decline to use our own honestly acquired property because somebody displays stolen goods. Of course, it is exasperating to see the spurious take its place alongside the genuine, but let them alone! There will come a time when the wheat and the tares will be separated.

It is not only necessary that you should know the outlines of the arms borne by your ancestors, but the tinctures are most important. These are represented in black and white by dots and by lines varying in direction. In ordering a shield or crest

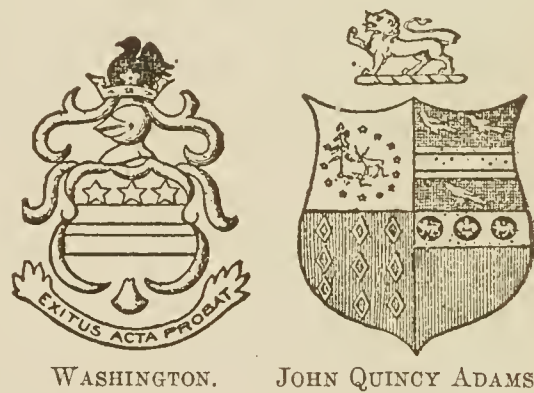


from your engraver, he must know these to make his work correct. Otherwise you must be content with an outline sketch. The difference is shown in the accompanying sketch of the coats of arms of George Washington and John Quincy Adams, the former being given

in outline only, while in the latter the lines showing the tinctures are used. Washington, by-the-by, did not use this device upon his stationery. It was blazoned upon the doors of his coach and may still be seen upon the vehicle that was drawn through the streets of New York

at the late Centennial (although it is well known that the genuine original belonged to Bishop Meade, of Virginia, and was cut up and made into canes, paper knives and other trifles sold early in the present century to help the good Bishop restore his churches!) General Washington used two seals and a crest.

COATS OF ARMS.



WASHINGTON.

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.



WASHINGTON'S SEALS AND CREST.

We infer that he may have taken some liberties with his original coat of arms. It looks as though the winged eagle's head may have been an afterthought evolved from the plump little pigeon which appears upon the carriage doors. The intense Americanism of the Revolutionary period sometimes touched even the motto and crest of a coat-of-arms, though the latter is held sacred by the canons of heraldry. One of these worthies, I remember, had his ancient arms cut upon a seal, but rejected the hereditary motto in favor of *E pluribus unum* which he placed within the talons of his double-headed eagle!

The crest and motto only should be used on note paper—if one wishes to be strictly correct. The crest is often handsomely presented in white picked out with gold, or in black and gold, or simply in gold, silver, heliotrope or blue. The stamping appears upon the sheet only—not the envelope. Above the crest a small monogram is admissible, but I should not advise it. Beneath the crest, or without it, the house number should be given, in small Roman characters or German text. The number of the house is usually in numerals and the street written out, as:

38 EAST THIRTY-THIRD STREET.

A monogram is handsome in gold upon a white medallion—quite as handsome as a crest and any one has a perfect right to use one. Highly ornate monograms with many flourishes and convolutions are not good form.



78 HARRISON STREET.

PAPER SEALS AND WAX.

Does anybody remember the time when every well appointed writing desk bore a box of paper seals with emblems and mottos? These

delicious little gummy squares and ovals, all ready to be pasted on the letter, were in high vogue fifty years ago. They were a boon to very young people, supplementing difficulties and deficiencies of expression in the laboriously-worded missive—often like a postscript, containing the very heart and core of the letter. How well I remember some of them: "*L'Amitié est l'amour sans ailes*;" "Silver and gold have I none, but such as I have I give unto thee;" a checker board with, "Such is life;" a flying bird with, "Liberty is sweet," (Imagine this, Sir, from a young dame to whom you have made a proposal!); and one, a prime favorite, showing a maiden gazing at a star, as she stands in a shallop on a dark sea, with the legend, "*Si je te perds, je suis perdue*."

To these succeeded a rage for the use of wax seals and for taking bread impressions of seals from letters received. The ordinary seal for common use was a red wafer. Wax has been in use for ages—I cannot tell how long. At first it was made in vermilion only—still the color for the sealing of state documents. Beautiful wax filled with gold flecks appeared fifty years ago and is still in fashionable use. But white and the delicate colors such as heliotrope and blue, are generally preferred. These emit an agreeable perfume in burning. The white wax is very refined on tinted paper, provided one is skilful enough to use it without blackening the wax or melting it. The slightest hint of smoke transforms it into a dingy gray. When this happens there is but one remedy—amputation. With sharp scissors you must cut away all the smirched wax from the stick, take a fresh envelope and begin anew. Some persons follow in wax the color of the stamping. But if you wish to be very French—which means, of course, very elegant—your wax will be of the tint of your paper, a shade more or less deep, perhaps. One should have an alcohol lamp, or a roll of the wax taper sold for the purpose, and still air in the room to properly seal letters. With the seal and envelope before you, turn one end of the stick of wax rapidly over the flame, not near enough to ignite it, until it is creamy and ready to drop, then deftly rub it round and round over the point of the envelope flap until enough is deposited, when the dab of wax may be held a moment immediately over the flame. Then firmly press the seal into it. If a drop of the hot wax is first placed under the point of the flap the seal will be less likely to break. A well-cut seal will never stick, and practice will ensure a firm impression with the wax moulded neatly and evenly around the seal. In all this pray be careful! Blazing wax in some hands is dangerous. Remember Mrs. Longfellow's sad fate from the lace of her gown catching fire as she sealed her letters!

ADDRESS AND SUBSCRIPTION.

The stilted forms of address and subscription have passed away. Nobody now writes "Honored Sir," or "Respected Miss," or "Honored Madam." I fancy people could be very intrusive and "forth-putting" in the days when that sort of

thing was customary, hence the necessity of keeping the world at arm's length. To your tradesman or butcher you will say "Sir," to everybody in your own sphere—and even in the sphere above you, if you acknowledge any such—you will say "My dear Mrs. Blank," or "My dear Mr. Blank," the rule applying to letters from young men to young women and vice-versa. Having said your say, you will subscribe yourself "Yours truly," only in orders to tradespeople; to your friends you will have your own formula, "Very sincerely yours," "Cordially yours," "Faithfully yours," "Sincerely your friend," "Very truly your friend," "Yours sincerely"—in nine cases out of ten the last form being employed. Don't say "Truly," "Sincerely" only—that style of abbreviation is very bad form. Never appear to lack time to be polite. Shun abbreviations. Do not say "Dear Mr. A."—do not speak of anybody by initial only. Write out numbers, and if you are talking of dollars and cents—as you often may be, in your charitable organizations—do not express yourself in numerals. Write out the sum. At the close of your letter after signing your name—and it is now the fashion for ladies to sign in full, as "Mary Elizabeth Towns," not "Mary E. Towns"—write your date below in the left hand corner. This looks better than to write it at the top of the letter. There you have your coronet, or pheon, or mascle, and you will leave the distinguished hall-mark alone in its glory. I do think, however, that some ladies go too far in the direction I am indicating, when they write the date in full: "August the first, eighteen hundred and ninety-five." I should prefer: "August 1st, '95," myself.

In letters to high dignitaries of the church or state, bishops, senators or judges for instance, a more distant form of address is proper. You will not "My dear" these awful personages. You will say upon your envelope "To His Excellency the President of the United States," "To the Hon. Daniel Lamont, Secretary of War," or "Hon. David B. Hill, United States Senator," and within, "Mr. President," "Mr. Secretary," or "Mr. Senator." In concluding such letters you will say, "I have the honor, to be, Mr. President, your obedient servant," "I am always your obedient servant," or "I remain, Sir, your most obedient servant." A lady would subscribe herself "Always, Mr. President, yours faithfully," "sincerely" or "respectfully." She never says "obedient servant" to anybody! In writing to an old lady, very formally, you would say, "I am, my dear Madam, with great respect, yours faithfully," but you may "my dear" and "my darling" some old ladies known to be lovely enough to excuse you. A clergyman is formally addressed as "Reverend Sir" and the "Reverend" is repeated in the signature, viz: "I have the honor to be, Reverend Sir, your obedient servant," or "yours faithfully."

The higher judges, are knighted in England, but have at the same time a rank superior to knights. They are addressed "To the Right Honourable Mr. Justice Blank." A county court judge is there addressed "To His Honour, Judge Blank." Letters to judges are commenced, "Sir," and concluded, "Your obedient servant," a respect due the majesty of the law. Here judges of the higher courts are addressed as, "Mr. Justice." Members of Congress are addressed as "Hon. Mr. Blank." It is complimentary to remember a man's distinctions in addressing an envelope to him. The English are very punctilious in this. They add F. R. S., Ph. D., &c., as far as space will allow, if such titles are due. A man who has been honoured with a degree from his university likes to see "LL. D." on his envelope. Inexperienced young folk must take care not to separate those two Ls by a period! No man is addressed as "Mr." on the envelope, although he may so style himself upon his card. He is always "Esquire"—as "Charles Jones Esqr.," the "Esquire" never being added, however, when a title has been given. In writing to a committee or a firm, you will commence, "Gentlemen," and end, "I am, Gentlemen, yours faithfully." If the committee address you through a secretary, your answer will be addressed to him.

SUNDRY SUGGESTIONS.

In sending a note where the messenger is to await an answer it is far more courteous to say "Requesting an answer" on the envelope than, brusquely, "Answer!" "R. s. v. p." is much less used than formerly, it being understood that a person of ordinary intelligence will appreciate the necessity of a reply when one is needed. Such a request may be regarded almost as an affront.

A reply to a note of ceremony must always follow the style

suggested by the note itself. If this is written in the third person, as:

"Mrs. Lofty presents her compliments to Mrs. Lowly and wishes to be informed of the date of the meeting of the Silken Society,"

Mrs. Lowly must not "My dear" Mrs. Lofty. She must address her at arm's length. But a comprehensive correspondence with many hundreds of prominent women reveals, in my own experience, one or two letters only of this type. It is melancholy, when a letter begins in this formal way, to be unable to keep it up to the end and to drop into the familiar first and second persons, and yet the formula prescribed for the British Prime Minister in addressing Queen Victoria mixes the first and second persons is just as queer a fashion, as: "Lord Salisbury, with his duty to Your Majesty." Which reminds me to remind you that the good Queen is always "Your Majesty," "Royal Highness" being reserved for Princes and Princesses.

There is so much to say about letters and letter-writing that I find it difficult to conclude my paper upon this delightful subject. I dislike to mar it by even an allusion to disagreeable letters. Some time in life, I fancy, everybody gets them. Never answer them in the same spirit in which they are written, say I! As the ball passes back and forth it will hit harder every time. Of course, if you resolve to accept and digest a good bit of humble pie, abiding by the consequences, you can write what your Christian spirit dictates.

As to anonymous letters, no civilized man or woman would be capable of writing one and no lady or gentleman should give one received a moment of worry or, in fact a second thought. They come from the caves of darkness, and they should be returned thither by way of the nearest grate.

Having written your letter, you fold and seal it neatly and, unless it is to go by private messenger, you consign it to the care of the postal officials, first affixing the prescribed stamp. Treat the noble head of the Father of his Country with respect. Do not dash him upon the letter upside down or cross-cornered. *Never* touch him with your own lips! I suspect adhesive gums, be they gum Arabic or gum Columbian! Moisten the pure, clean paper and press the stamp neatly upon it. And now for the postman—poor fellow! In common charity write the name and address plainly. Remember that he must run as he reads. Do not devise a Chinese puzzle to distract him. Do not air your refined instincts by omitting the usual initials for the town in which you reside, when writing a letter to some other citizen of the same town. Do not say "Mr. John Baker 38 East 33d St: En Ville"—write "New York." Or, if your letter goes by private messenger, do not say "Chez lui"—or even "Present." Write the address. If the letter is sent by a gentleman, say "Courtesy of Mr. Blank" in the left hand of the envelope. You must recognise Mr. Blank as differing from a hired messenger.

Can any of my readers tell me the meaning of this device which prefaces some addresses on letters I receive?

In old novels we are told that milady wrote a letter and folded it "in a cocked hat," or penned something delightful "and

twisted it into a note." The cocked hat was a triangular affair—any child can tell you how to fold it. The "twisted note" was very secure, the paper being folded four times and twisted with a wafer cunningly inserted beneath. The old-time Virginians, as late as the early days of the present century, sometimes sent twisted notes to their neighbors.

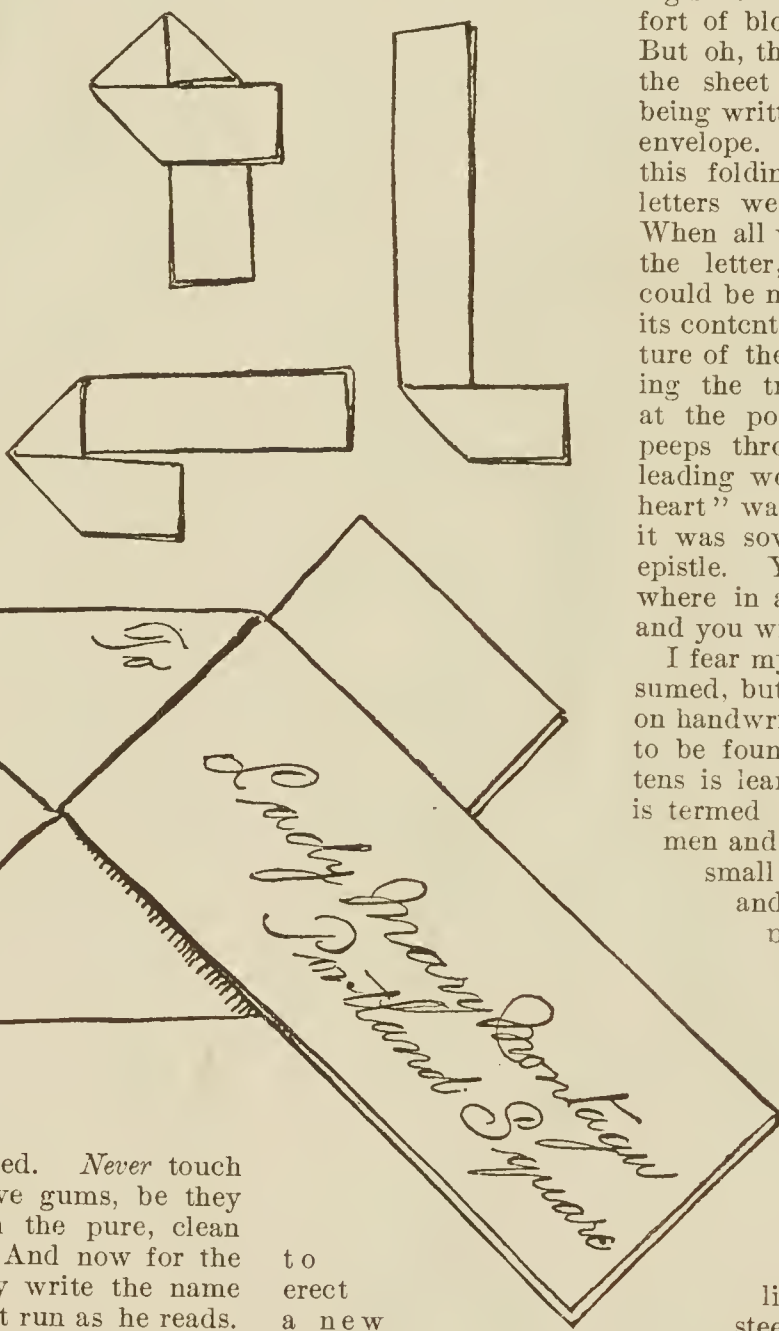
It is hardly necessary to add that the postal card is never used except in very hasty notes to very intimate relatives. It is rarely sent to convey an order to a tradesman, except in cases where he himself furnishes a printed form.

Should the rules given above seem to the very young numerous and burdensome, let them comfort themselves by knowing how much more the little men and women of fifty years ago had to learn. First they must possess a sharp pen-knife (still called "pen-knife") and master the delicate craft of pen-making. Poor little inky fingers! How deep they used to go into the "ink-horn!" Then they must be careful not to use too much of the precious and fascinating sand in the sand-box, for the comfort of blotting paper was not as yet. But oh, the folding! Five times was the sheet folded—its outside never being written upon but reserved as an envelope. We may see specimens of this folding in the hundred-year-old letters we are so fond of framing. When all was done the open edges of the letter, by skilful manipulation, could be made to reveal something of its contents. Hence the familiar picture of the village postmistress, keeping the trembling applicant waiting at the post-office window, while she peeps through the letter within. A leading word—"darling" or "sweet-heart" was sure to stand forth, seeing it was sown thickly all through the epistle. You may sink a mine any where in an old-fashioned love-letter and you will not fail to find it.

I fear my allotted space is all consumed, but I *must* be allowed a word on handwriting. The generation now to be found in the happy kindergartens is learning a new system which is termed "the vertical." The little men and maidens sit upright, their small backs perfectly straight, and write an upright hand, precisely, so far as inclination goes, like that in which the twenty-five bold barons of England wrote their Magna Charta.

A very short time after the announcement appeared that the vertical hand-writing was to be taught in future to our little sons and daughters, steel pen appeared as the latest fashion convinces the rising generation of uprightness in the matter will have performed a worthy work.

We are to have no more so-called "English" hand-writing; nor Gothic, climbing in turrets to the line above; nor Eastlake, with square corners; nor Italian, rippling along in undefined lines so convenient in regard of spelling; nor the script that leans backward; nor that dreadful eccentricity which turns all the tails of letters the wrong way. Legibility is in high fashion just now. So you must write so that people can read, and I trust you will all write so charmingly that the bare sight of your beloved characters will set in motion a whole school of lively fancies and happy anticipations.



PATTERNS BY MAIL.—In ordering patterns by mail, either from this office or from any of our agencies, be careful to give your post-office address in full. When patterns are desired for

ladies, the *number* and *size* of each should be carefully stated, when patterns for misses, girls, boys or little folks are needed; the *number*, *size* and *age* should be given in each instance.

APPROPRIATE ATTIRE FOR STOUT LADIES.

The increasing avoirdupois which often comes to the woman of mature years is an affliction to her, whether she lives a life of activity or abandons herself to ease and comfort. The object of the present article is to point out how portliness may be rendered less conspicuous by special adjustments of popular modes. A lady owes it as much to others as to herself to look her very best, no matter whether youth still lends her its charm or whether the golden season has passed. Dress exercises a great influence upon her appearance, and the time she gives to mastering its mysteries is profitably employed.

That most of the current fashions may be conformed to individual styles and figures is illustrated by those herewith presented. Exaggerated simplicity, as well as its opposite, is proscribed, safety for plump figures lying in the golden mean. Horizontal stripes, whether woven in the dress materials or made by the arrangement of the trimming, and whether broad or narrow, seem to reduce the height and increase the breadth of a figure and should be carefully avoided by stout ladies, as should also large, gayly-colored plaids and pronounced checks. Fabrics bearing pin or small broken checks, narrow, perpendicular stripes or simple figures in self or in quiet color contrasts, and plain goods in sober tints or in black, are obviously correct. Brilliantine in its many varieties is very largely chosen and so are plain crêpons, camel's-hairs, serges, cloths and, of course, chevots and kindred materials, all of which, if of a simple design, may be made very dressy by trimming.

Vertical applications of lace, jet and braid tend to make the figure seem slender, and these trimmings should be preferred to ribbon or showy passementeries. Underwear should be as clinging as possible. Combination suits of Lisle thread or silk, or of fine wool when warmer clothing is required, are less cumbersome than any other kind and necessitate the wearing of but one petticoat, which should be hung from a shaped yoke instead of a band, all fulness being thus removed from the hips. The corset should be worn over the underskirt. This is a French fashion and has an excellent reason for being. Bodices and skirts set much better over a corset thus adjusted, the surface over which the fitting is done being perfectly smooth and unobstructed. Flat silk laces are considered the most practical, and after they have been drawn as closely as can be borne with comfort they are brought forward and tied at the end of the steel or under the hook which is provided in some corsets for holding the dress skirt in place in front. An admirable corset for very stout figures is full gored and has elastic webbing inserted at the hips. At the end of the steels, which are of the spoon-shaped variety, there is a lock clasp, for steels have a

fashion of becoming unfastened, and in addition there is a shaped belt, which may be adjusted across the abdomen without fear of injury. There are also corsets with webbing bands at the bottom for large hips. Elderly women of slight build will find sufficient support in

short corsets, and for those who cannot endure the pressure of stiff steels, there are soft, spring steels, made expressly for invalids. These may be obtained in any length. Both shoes and gloves should be chosen with regard to comfort. A too-snug fit in either article will but render the hands or feet unsightly by compressing the flesh at one point and giving it prominence at another. In black Suède gloves, without stitching at the back, the hands look smallest. When, however, colors are preferred, they should be very dark. Simple head-gear and simple neck-dressing are, of course, imperative.

At figure No. 1 SA is illustrated a fashionable toilette developed in blue seaside canvas and black satin, by skirt pattern No. 7772 and basque No. 7793, each costing 1s. 3d. or 30 cents. The skirt is gored and is formed in two spreading box-plaits at the back. The waist is made with plaits at the lower edge of the back, and between it and the fronts two under-arm gores are inserted at each side. The fronts are full at the shoulders and at the lower edge the fulness is drawn to a point. Satin is disposed with vest effect between the fronts and at each side a section of satin follows the curves of the figure back of the fulness. The stock collar is cut from satin and at the back are two loops. The lower outline of the basque is followed with a band of satin ribbon caught down at the center and three long ends of ribbon tipped with jet pendant ornaments fall from the belt ribbon in line with the trimming on the basque. The puffed upper-



FIGURE NO. 2 SA.



FIGURE NO. 1 SA.



FIGURE NO. 3 SA.



FIGURE NO. 4 SA.

portion of the sleeves droops over the close-fitting forearm in the manner usual to the leg-o'-mutton style of shaping and each is trimmed with a band of satin knotted at the center. Faille, *gros de Londres* or grenadine could be made up effectively by this mode.

The hat is trimmed with ribbon rosettes and bows and a jet buckle.

The coiffure which suits the face best is always the most becoming. The hair may be

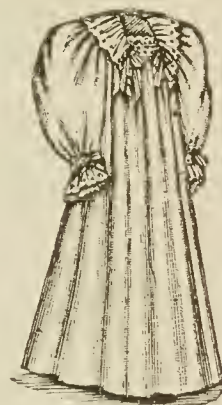
parted and smoothly brushed back from a full face, and the coiffure arranged below the crown for general wear and a trifle higher for ceremonious occasions. To her whose tresses are hued like snowdrifts, a little fluffiness is becoming, and the parting may give way to a Pompadour arrangement, with here and there a curl escaping from the roll on the forehead. No lovelier framing can be imagined for a face to which time has given the serenity and sweetness that tell of a life well spent.

Figure No. 2 SA represents a surplice basque-waist cut from figured navy-blue challis and black satin ribbon. At the lower edge of the back are made plaits that flare fan-wise toward the shoulders. The fronts are full and cross in surplice fashion over under-fronts of lining, which are faced with fancy tucking and exposed with chemisette effect at the top, and along the front edges of the fronts are applied ribbon bands. At the neck is a ribbon stock collar with bows back and front, and a twist of ribbon finishes the edge of the waist, a bow being arranged at the left side. The sleeves are in leg-o'-mutton style. For theatre wear, the waist could be made of black Brussels net over black silk. It is cut by pattern No. 7792, price 1s. 3d. or 30 cents.

After a shopping tour or promenade one is glad enough to remove the close-fitting street gown and don a loose lounging-robe. White India lawn may be effectively used in the making of an Empire lounging-robe on the design furnished by pattern No. 7710, price 1s. 6d. or 35 cents. The back is laid in box-plaits at the top, the plaits flaring into the fulness of the skirt below the line of the waist. The front is gathered and cut square at the neck, the

closing being made at the left side. A frill of Valenciennes lace falls from the neck at the back and ends in a point at each side of the front. Across the top of the front is a narrow frill of the lace, which stands above a row of insertion. The full sleeves are finished with a frill of lace headed by insertion.

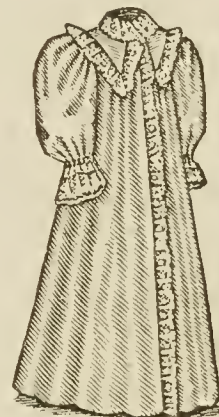
Another lounging-robe of simple design is cut from white India dimity, by pattern No. 7804, price 1s. 6d. or 35 cents. The back and fronts are full. At the neck is a narrow standing collar and from



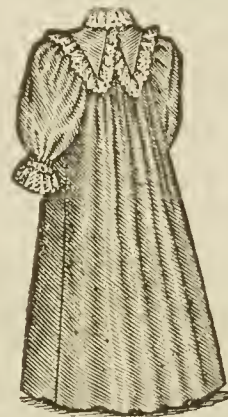
7710



7710



7804



7804

it falls a pointed collar in two sections. Irish point embroidery falls over the standing collar and also from the edges of the pointed collar. The full sleeves are shirred at the wrists and from each edge embroidery flows over the hand. Figured white linen lawn or dimity is as appropriate for such a garment as all white goods, and colored embroidery may be used for trimming.

The stylish toilette represented at figure No. 3 SA is becoming to stout

figures of all ages. The material is a silk-and-wool novelty fabric in a dark-brown and blue mixture with heavy vertical cords

rising from the surface. The skirt is gored and is laid in side-plaits at the back, the ripples at the front and sides being but slight and the flare toward the foot moderate. The shapely basque is short-skirted and is made with coat laps and plaits at the back. At the neck is a shawl collar, and in the opening is worn a white linen chemisette and black satin cravat. The mutton-leg sleeves are of less exaggerated proportions than many sleeves of that type. Pattern No. 7809, price 1s. or 25 cents, is used for the basque, and No. 7775, price 1s. 3d. or 30 cents, for the skirt. A similarly designed toilette could be

fashioned from golden-brown seaside canvas, a cool, dressy material of an open, canvas-like weave, in combination with black



FIGURE NO. 5 SA.



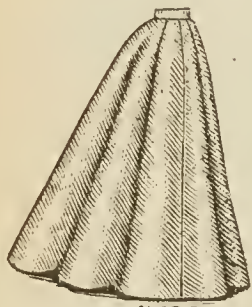
FIGURE NO. 6 SA.

taffeta showing small pale-heliotrope figures. The silk could be used for the chemisette, if a white linen one were not desired. A lapel collar of black satin, for which the pattern also provides, would prove satisfactory. The straw hat is simply trimmed with black satin ribbon.

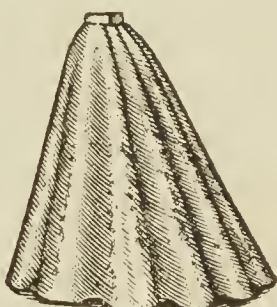
At figure No. 4 SA is pictured a Norfolk jacket made of mixed cheviot, with three plaits laid on both back and front. At the neck, which is cut low enough to receive a linen chemisette, is a notched lapel-collar, though the neck may be made high and finished with a Byron or standing collar. The sleeves are in leg-o'-mutton style. A belt of the goods is worn about the waist. The jacket is made by pattern No. 7596, price 1s. 3d. or 30 cents. The toque is trimmed with ribbon and tips.



7588



7588



7588

A skirt that may suitably accompany this jacket is made of plain navy-blue serge. It is six-gored and has a seam down the center of the front. Two godets are formed at the back, and the skirt naturally falls elsewhere in flutes. It could be made up with

only five gores, in which event the center-front seam would be omitted. Pattern No. 7588, price 1s. 3d. or 30 cents, should be used in the making.

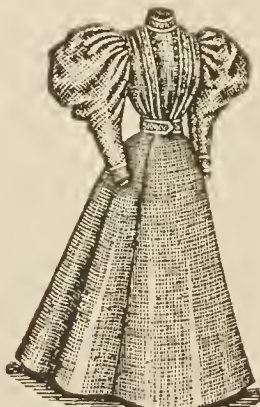
Figure No. 5 SA illustrates a trim afternoon toilette fashioned from mixed gray-and-white cheviot. The front-gore of the skirt is extended at the sides to form a yoke the outline of which is rendered more pronounced by a trimming of black braid, the braid being formed in a succession of loops and in a pointed end down each side-front seam nearly to the bottom. Three jet ball buttons are placed at the top of the upper loop at each side. The waist has a double box-plait applied on the center of the back and front, and at each side of the latter plait is a braid trimming consisting of two loops and a pointed end, which comes at the bust. The standing collar is also covered with braid disposed in a cross-bow at the back and trimmed with three buttons in front. A braid belt is clasped about the waist and braid encircles each wrist of the *gigot* sleeves, a pointed end of the braid falling at the back of the arm. A toilette of black brilliantine could be effectively decorated with narrow jet trimming. The patterns used in the development of this toilette are skirt No. 7560, price 1s. 3d. or 30 cents, and waist No. 7675, price 1s. or 25 cents.

The straw hat is trimmed with ribbon, braid and flowers.

Navy-blue and white pin-checked goods may be used in making an exceptionally stylish costume according to pattern No. 7687, price 1s. 8d. or 40 cents. Gathers are made at the back

of the six-gored skirt, and below them the back falls in godets, which will hang with less severity if not stiffened. The waist is full at the shoulders in front and again at the waist-line. At each side of the back and front bias bands of the material are applied, the bands being each edged with the narrowest of jet outlining, which is also laid over the side-front seams of the skirt. A short row of riveted jet buttons is placed in front of each band in the front. The standing collar and belt are also trimmed at both edges with jet and so are bands that encircle the wrists of the mutton-leg sleeves. Black cr  pon could be made up stylishly by this mode. Bands of heliotrope silk covered with black point Venise lace will provide handsome trimming.

A toilette for travelling is portrayed at figure No. 6 SA and embraces a skirt of plain gray brilliantine, a basque of dark gray



7687



7687

striped brilliantine and a circular cape of gray faced cloth with a plaid silk lining. The skirt is made with a seam down the center

of the front and godets at the back. Pattern No. 7677, price 1s. 3d. or 30 cents, is used in its construction. The basque has a pointed lower outline and curved closing edges. The collar is in standing style and the sleeves are of the mutton-leg type. It is fashioned from pattern No. 7781, price 1s. 3d. or 30 cents. The circular shaping of the cape causes it to hang in flute-like folds all round. It has darts on the shoulders and a Medici collar, and falls below the hips. Such a cape may be eas-



FIGURE NO. 7 SA.

ily put on and removed, and will afford sufficient protection on cool days. The edges may be left unfinished when the material is firmly woven or they may be machine-stitched. The cape should be made by pattern No. 7604, price 1s. or 25 cents.

The toque is trimmed with wings and ribbon.

A dressy toilette for semi-ceremonious occasions is developed at figure No. 7 SA by skirt pattern No. 7571, price 1s. 3d. or 30 cents, and blouse-waist No. 7678, price 1s. 3d. or 30 cents. The circular skirt is cut from black cr  pon and falls in gentle ripples at the sides and in three godets at the back. The waist is fashioned from heliotrope taffeta bearing black flowers, and black faille. A box-plait is folded at the back and there is a plait disposing of the fulness at the bottom at each side of the box-plait. The fronts are full and open over a faille vest, that is covered with   cru point Venise lace. At the neck is a faille stock collar with loops at the back, and round the waist is a black ribbon belt with two long ends falling on the skirt. Puffs fall to the elbows of coat sleeves, which are encircled at the wrists with faille bands overlaid with lace.

The hat is a toque trimmed with ribbon, flowers and a shaving-brush aigrette.

A very handsome tea-gown may be fashioned from striped black and old-rose

surah and white Japanese cr  pe. The side-fronts are reversed in apering lapels to the waist-line and open over a center-front of cr  pe that is adjusted on Princess fronts of lining. The lap-



7540



7540



7540

els are faced with crêpe. A yoke effect is produced at the top by a facing of crêpe trimmed with two rows of butter-colored batiste insertion, and below the yoke facing the center-front is shirred at the top to form a frill-heading and again several times at the waist-line, drooping blouse-like over the shirrings and nearly concealing them. The skirt portion flows in folds to the bottom. Two godets hang at the back of the skirt, which falls without interruption to the lower edge. Insertion is applied to the standing collar and also to the wrists of the *gigot* sleeves. Full shoulder-caps are included in the pattern, but their advisability is doubtful, as they tend to increase the broad effect across the shoulders. A simpler tea-gown could be cut from the same pattern, No. 7540, price 1s. 8d. or 40 cents, using blue and white polka-dotted and plain blue or white challis, and if trimming were desired, it could be supplied by grass linen embroidery.

A fashion eminently suited to elderly women of generous proportions is represented in a toilette of dark-gray silk-warp crêpon and black *gros de Londres*. The front-gore of the skirt is extended to form a yoke at the sides and hangs in three godets at the back, a piping of the silk being included in the side-front

seams and extended all along the yoke seams. The basque is short and is made with two under-arm gores. Fancy bretelles of silk cross the shoulders and extend in points to the lower edge. They may be shortened, or in their stead may be used notched lapels. The standing collar is cut from silk, and the mutton-leg sleeves are piped at the wrist edges with silk. The patterns used in the construction of the toilette are skirt No. 7560, price 1s. 3d. or 30



7560

7560



7536

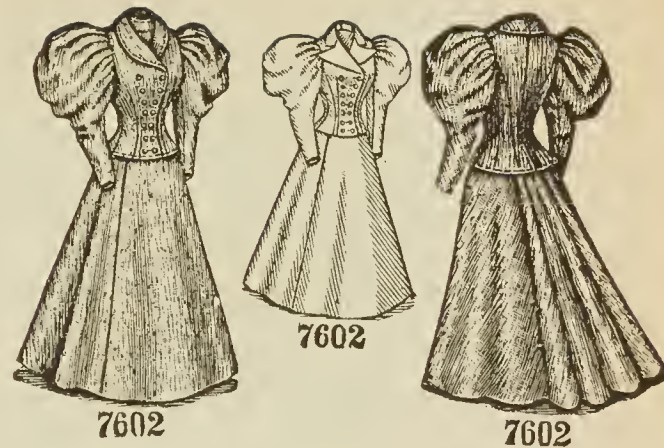
7536

7536

cents, and basque No. 7536, price 1s. 3d. or 30 cents.

At once practical and stylish for travelling or shopping is a costume of brown-and-tan mixed twilled mohair. The four-gored skirt is but slightly undulated at the sides and hangs in godets at the back. The basque is closely adjusted. Coat-laps are cut below the center seam at the back, and the fronts are closed in double-breasted style with button-holes and smoked pearl buttons. The neck is cut low to receive a shawl collar, and in the opening is adjusted a chemisette with a standing collar. The chemisette being removable, several may be provided

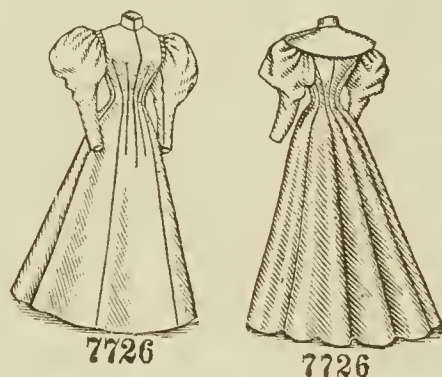
for the costume. The sleeves are in the popular leg-o'-mutton style. The costume was shaped according to pattern No. 7602, price 1s. 8d. or 40 cents, and may be made up in whipcord or diagonal, with machine-stitching at each side of the side-front seams of the skirt and along the free edges of the basque.



7602

7602

7602



7726

7726



7726

7726

The Princess dress is well suited to plump figures, and is a style usually selected for dressy wear. Black crêpon will make a handsome Princess dress when cut by pattern No. 7726, price 1s. 6d. or 35 cents. The skirt flares at the back below the seams in godets, and in front the second dart at each side is extended to the bottom. At the neck is a standing collar, and the *gigot* sleeves are shirred at the shoulders. Jet spangle outlining is disposed over the closing to the lower edge and again over the darts, the trimming on the first darts extending also to the bottom to maintain uniformity. The pattern provides a round nun's collar, but its application is not advised when the neck is short and the shoulders very plump. When desired, it may be made of lace. A Russian lace collar

made in this shape would add considerably to the good effect of a black crêpon gown, if found becoming to the individual wearer.

THE HOME.

TENTH PAPER.—WHAT THE HOUSEWIFE OUGHT TO KNOW.

John Ruskin says that every craft may and should become a fine art. He especially emphasizes the necessity of a broad and definite knowledge of the elements by which we are nourished, and of those accessories of herb, and spice and balm that make common food wooing and savory.

The art of cooking ought not to make gluttons of us, but its perfectness should stir the digestive apparatus from that sluggishness which preoccupations haste and overwork are too likely to engender. Artistic cooks are imaginative and inventive as well as clear in their judgments and accurate in their knowledge of proportions. Merely good cooks need have no imagination nor yet be inventive, provided they retain in their memories definite rules of proportion for the mixing of uncooked elements, and the various needed gradations and prolongations of heat, with due measurements of time for bringing suitable compounds to an exact finish and perfection.

Housekeepers who have inherited but a limited variety of cooking formulas and have applied them without knowing or

caring why they used such and such proportions of materials, or why they had hot or moderate fires, or for what reason a short or long time was needful to produce gratifying results, are likely to hold the acquirement of more extended and exact information a needless as well as difficult attainment. But it isn't. Cooking—that is, perfect cooking—is a science that is exact in its formulas but happily flexible in the areas which it covers. To acquire an easy and delightful knowledge of cookery is no more difficult than learning the multiplication table. The understanding, the judgment and the memory may be quickly and permanently informed regarding various nourishments, their values and their most approved combinations and manipulations and also their transformations and transmutations by greater or lesser heats and longer or briefer exposures to it. And how interesting is the study of these elements by which we may live long in health or drag out a miserable brief existence in pain!

Of course, health is the first consideration in providing and preparing foods for the table. Next, perhaps, is economy,

while the third desideratum, often poorly valued, is its attractiveness to the eyes and the palate. The result of the finest art in cooking is, first, to allure and gratify one through the eyes, then by aromas to charm the sense of smell and, last and most important of all, to justify the approval of a taste that is critical as well as perfectly satisfy the demands of hunger. In no other land in the world does nature supply man with such an abundance and variety of foods and fuel for its preparation as in ours and yet we have the fewest really competent cooks, either professional or private.

Good bread—really perfect bread—is rare, and yet it might, with a little study and an application of intelligence, be universally excellent and health sustaining. How to produce it is explained in scores of trustworthy cook-books and is taught practically wherever there are classes in cookery. It is a lack of conscientiousness or a want of that robust sense of responsibility which every wife and house-mistress should possess that dooms us to sour, under-baked, heavy, unpleasantly spongy bread! Doubtless it is due to an absence of completed intelligence regarding one step or another in the process or, perhaps, to a carelessness in the application of exact methods. There are countries where sour bread is preferred. In ours it is not, our climate and physical characteristics making sour, heavy bread unwholesome and destructive to the digestive machinery.

No exact formula can be given that will apply to bread-making in every household. One family requires small thin loaves and another large, thick ones, but a woman who studies the tastes and needs of her own household will be able to discover a definite and gratifying recipe for yeast mixing, bread raising and baking for herself and then she should scrupulously adhere to it. Will she? There are in cookery temptations to haste and negligence to which few other occupations or accomplishments are subjected. But why should not the mistress of a home be as proud of her uniformly excellent bread as of habitually grammatical speech or unvarying courtesy? It is the worst of bad form—because bad form is born either of ignorance or negligence—to offer inferior bread to anybody or, indeed, poor food of any kind, when average intelligence carefully applied could have bettered it.

A proper proportion of foods for good health is said to be one-thirds of animal to two-thirds of vegetable substances—these quantities to be ascertained by weight. The housewife's good judgment will, however, readily fix similar proportions from day to day with sufficient accuracy without too careful adherence to any hard-and-fast rule on this subject.

No man who is a gentleman marries a woman simply because he believes her to be a good cook, but he admires her the more when he finds that she has this fine and womanly accomplishment, just as he does when he discovers that she has any other delightful and unlooked for attainment. When a young woman is to preside over a house of her own and is conscious that she possesses skill in selecting foods, that she knows how to choose meats by their color and texture, is acquainted with all their various cuts and the proportionate value of each and knows the best methods of utilizing them attractively, that she can make good bread and teach others to do it also, and that she can utilize the remnants of to-day's dinner for an even better one to-morrow, she suffers no dread of household worries, she is conscious of being equipped to triumph over difficulties if they appear. Why should she not prepare herself for such dignity and content before marriage? She is likely to find all such exact knowledge useful whether wedded or not. Here are a few of the things a woman should know:

That eggs ought to be weighed instead of counted for custards, cakes, puddings, etc., because nine large, ten medium and twelve small ones weigh one pound without their shells.

That two ounces of unmelted butter are as large as an egg of medium size.

That two cupfuls of granulated sugar weigh a pound.

That one cupful of butter weighs half a pound.

That twelve level table-spoonfuls of dry material are equal to eight that are heaped.

That four table-spoonfuls of liquid are equal to one wine-glassful. (A sherry or a claret glass is not a wine glass ordinarily alluded to in measurements.)

That one cupful of wet or dry material is half a pint.

That two rounded table-spoonfuls of flour weigh an ounce.

That one heaping table-spoonful of granulated sugar weighs an ounce.

That two heaping table-spoonfuls of powdered sugar weigh an ounce.

That two table-spoonfuls of liquid weigh an ounce.

That to stir any compound is to mix it, but to beat it means to whip into it all the air it will hold.

That whites of eggs should be beaten until the mass keeps its form, and yolks until the mass is slightly thickened.

That when, after being beaten, the whites and yolks are to be mingled again, the whites should be turned into the yolks and not the reverse, because the beaten white of egg slips out of its dish without leaving any of its substance adhering to the vessel.

That a salt-spoonful of salt is enough for a quart of custard.

That a tea-spoonful of flavoring extract or of ground spices is enough for a plain cake, or a quart of custard.

That one level tea-spoonful of soda is sufficient to sweeten a pint of milk.

That one scant measure of liquid is sufficient for three full measures of flour for bread, two of flour for muffins and one of flour for batter, the flour always to be measured after it has been sifted.

That an oven which needs to be a quick one for searing roasts before their juices can escape will in three minutes turn to a dark-brown a bit of white paper placed in it.

That to lessen such a heat at once for roasting properly after the searing is completed, a pan of cold water may be set into the oven and the draft somewhat reduced.

That water should not be put into an open meat pan, its place being supplied by bits of fat from the roast, or by drippings.

That racks made of wire should support meat in the roasting pan to prevent it from sticking to the bottom and being unevenly roasted.

That all cut meats should first be laid on the rack skin-side downward, provided the hottest air is above, in order that the lean part from which juices might escape, may be at once crusted over to retain them.

That a six pound roast in a little oven requires one hour's roasting to be rare and an hour and a quarter to be well done.

That the same time and the same preliminary crusting are required to cook mutton and lamb properly. Veal and pork need no crusting.

That the caul, and also all the pink, skin-like substance that is about mutton should be pulled off or cut away from it and cast aside if the rank taste which this substance imparts to mutton and lamb is disliked. By thus peeling it and dredging the meat well with flour much more delicacy of flavor is secured.

That to test an oven for bread, pastry and other cereals not meant to rise any more, a bit of paper may be placed on it, and if it turns a dark-brown in five minutes the heat is just right.

That an oven intended to be moderately hot for cakes, delicate puddings, etc., should turn a bit of white paper yellow in five minutes.

That if the heat is too great above a baking pan, a brown paper may be laid over meats, bread, cakes, etc., but if it is too hot below the pan, an oven grate may be slipped beneath it.

That to slam an oven door while cake or pudding is raising but is not baked, is to risk making it fall to rise no more.

That to test the finish of bread or cake while it is still in an oven it is convenient to thrust a doubled broom straw, looped end first, into it. If on drawing it out no crumb adheres to it, the loaf is properly done, provided the crust has a satisfactory color and stiffness.

That rolls which are too dry may be freshened by dipping them quickly into hot water and placing them immediately on a grate in the oven for five or six minutes, or until the water upon them has dried.

That roasted coffee which has been exposed to the air too long may be greatly improved, if not fully restored in flavor, by stirring it in a dry pan until it is hot all through and smokes and then brewing it at once.

That a pudding or loaf of brown bread that is steaming or boiling should never be moved until it is entirely stiff.

That broken pieces of bread should be dried once a week in an oven only moderately warm and then crushed fine and sifted for thickening sauces, making dried fruit puddings, rolling fish, jointed chicken, all sorts of croquettes, and, indeed, whatever is to be crumbed and fried. These crumbs should be kept in a bottle in a cool, dark place, but should not be used when they have a stale odor.

That bacon fat is better than butter for frying chicken, and is also more wholesome, cooked butter being difficult to digest by some and quite out of the question for weak persons.

That biscuits (sometimes called crackers) to eat with salad, cheese or after-dinner coffee should be set into the oven for three or four minutes and then served at once upon a hot plate.

That thick and hard biscuit should be split and their inner

surfaces slightly buttered before going into an oven, where they should be heated, buttered sides up, and served immediately.

That steaming a stale loaf of bread for ten minutes and then placing it at once for ten minutes in an oven that is moderately hot restores it to very nearly its best condition.

That turning vinegar over boiled green beans or cauliflower left from dinner transforms it into good pickles in two or three days. Boiling water should first be poured over the vegetables and drained off to free them from seasoning.

That it is well to save the water drained from rice cooked in

Southern fashion (the only proper method) for starching muslins, thin linens, fine cotton gowns and the like. The excellence of this plan lies by no means wholly in its economy, as the house mistress will observe by the effect it has upon delicate fabrics.

That, after duly beating and sweeping rugs and carpets, cleaning them with a brush dipped in fine burning fluid is the best restorative of their color, as well as the best method of preserving them from ravages of moths. This process must be done with open windows and when there is no fire or lighted gas or lamps. The odor quickly escapes. A. B. LONGSTEERT.

A PLAY-TITLE PARTY.



DEAR CLARA:

Please do come and spend Thursday evening of next week with me—just a few friends for a dramatic guessing match. Everybody is to wear an original device suggesting the title of a play or opera and everybody else is to try to guess what it means. Then the wearer must sing or recite something from the piece selected. So put on your thinking cap and your prettiest gown and do not fail

Beech Grove, Your devoted
Wednesday, A. M. KATE FENTON.

Such was the invitation which Miss Clara Merivale tossed across the breakfast table to her mother and, without giving that good lady time to digest its contents, began an animated discussion of her friend's novel proposition.

"The idea is certainly an improvement upon the hackneyed 'book' party," said Mrs. Merivale and at once the twain resolved themselves into a committee on ways and means.

It may be inferred that the result of their deliberations was satisfactory, for Clara came home from the party a week later declaring that she had had "just the loveliest time" and exhibiting as substantial evidence of her assertion the first prize for ladies won in her friend's competition—a daintily bound copy of Jerome's "Stageland." This award she had secured—thanks to the help of her mother's sage council—for a decoration of cards bearing the names of Wilkie Collins, Benjamin Disraeli, Douglas Jerrold, Frederick Marryat, John Ruskin, and other famous writers born in the English metropolis, representing the literary "Lights o' London."

Then she proceeded to tell Mrs. Merivale all about it in the breathless haste characteristic of excitable daughters. A child's bank in the shape of a ball, with the inscription over the slot, "Help the Poor," had carried off the second ladies' prize, as a veritable "Charity Ball." A young collegian had taken the first prize for gentlemen by his clever suggestion of "Too Much Johnson." It consisted of a number of imitation books, small in size so as to be easily suspended from buttons and button-holes, and bearing the titles "Rasselas," by Johnson; "The Idler," by Johnson; "Johnson's Dictionary," "Boswell's Life of Johnson." The second prize for gentlemen had been awarded to "Captain Swift," for his Mercury outfit, consisting of a cap, in the shape of those usually worn by militia captains, wings and the caduceus. "Pinafore" was easily recognized by a large white apron worn over the dress. A live grasshopper fastened by a long string which gave it ample opportunity to hop about, entitled the wearer to

be called "La Cigale." Strange to say "A Bunch of Violets" was among the last to be guessed, no one at first suspecting that the flowers were worn for any other reason than as an adornment. This discovery led to another, the recognition of "Sweet Lavender," a young lady wearing some of those fragrant blossoms.

"And oh, Mama," said Clara, "what do you suppose Mr. Widmer had on his coat lapel to suggest 'The Ironmaster?'—the most absurd little figure of a Chinese laundryman brandishing a flat-iron!"

While "The Butterflies" had been easily guessed, the decoration was voted the most artistic of the lot, the fair possessor of a fine collection of butterflies wearing some of her choicest specimens. They seemed to have alighted upon her bodice and sleeves and to be nestling in her hair. An ingenious young man displayed a map of Virginia, with "U. S." printed across it in large type. This was finally discovered to refer to Sheridan Knowles' masterpiece, "Virginius." A picture of the wolf in sheep's clothing, accosting Little Red Riding-Hood, readily suggested Tom Taylor's one-act comedy of that name. A placard bearing the typical penmanship bird and the words "Cards written to order," was worn by "Jim, the Penman," who in addition carried a large quill pen behind his ear.

The early part of the evening was, of course, devoted to guessing the titles. This process was facilitated by the guest rendering to the best of his ability, or inability, a selection from the drama or opera represented, a feature which added greatly to the general merriment. Humorous sketches and topical songs were the principal favorites and as given, with happy disregard of the capability of the actor, they elicited quite as much laughter as if rendered by the original performers. However, a few of the selections brought out real ability in recitation and singing and were duly enjoyed upon their merits.

A pleasant surprise of the evening was the original method of pairing off partners for supper. As the devices worn by the ladies were guessed, the hostess jotted down on separate cards the names of the authors represented, seeking help from her guests when her own knowledge failed her. Then she distributed these cards among the gentlemen, making them the authors for the time being, and each gentleman escorted to supper the lady who had honored his play with a device. The facetious Mr. Widmer, Mrs. Merivale readily discovered, had represented Mr. Sims in giving his arm to the fair exponent of "The Lights o' London."

With authors, actors and plays to talk about, and dancing and supping to complete its diversions, the evening proved delightfully entertaining, and Clara finished her account of it by echoing the general verdict of Miss Fenton's friends, that her drama party was "just lovely."

L. ADAMSON WORDEN.



CROCHETING.—No. 51.

ABBREVIATIONS USED IN CROCHETING.

l.—Loop.	h. d. c.—Half-double crochet.
ch. st.—Chain stitch.	tr. c.—Treble crochet.
s. c.—Single crochet.	p.—Picot.
d. c.—Double crochet.	sl. st.—Slip stitch.

Repeat.—This means to work designated rows, rounds or portions of the work as many times as directed.

* Stars or asterisks mean, as mentioned wherever they occur, that the details given between them are to be repeated as many times as directed before going on with the details which follow the next *. As an example: * 6 ch., 1 s. c. in the next space and repeat twice more from * (or last *), means that you are to crochet as follows: 6 ch., 1 s. c. in the next space, 6 ch., 1 s. c. in the next space, 6 ch., 1 s. c. in the next space, thus repeating the 6 ch., 1 s. c. in the next space, twice more after making it the first time, making it three times in all before proceeding with the next part of the direction.

DOORWAY DECORATED WITH BRAID-AND-CROCHET FRINGE.

FIGURE No. 1.—This engraving shows a fringe for a doorway between two rooms. It is equally effective on both sides.

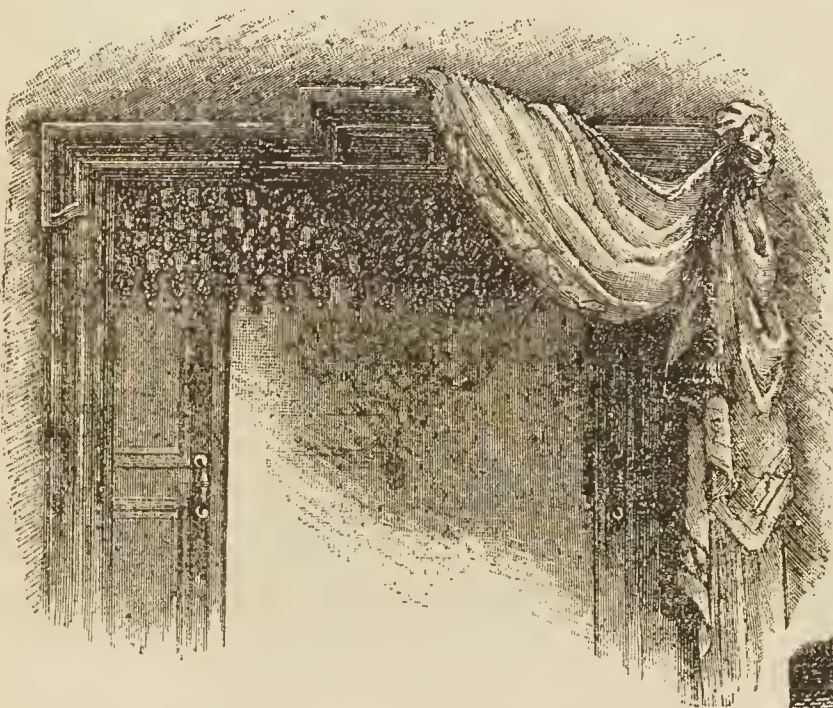


FIGURE No. 1.—DOORWAY DECORATED WITH BRAID-AND-CROCHET FRINGE.

Rings covered with colored crochet cotton, and strips of broad braid give the trellis pattern, crochet moulds tip the blossom-like pendants at the lower edge, while a fancy braid worked with dark mustard-yellow cotton twisted with gold thread forms the upper edge. Figure No. 8 shows a piece of braid on which the rings are knotted. Figure No. 7 shows a ring made of two moulds laid one on the other, and button-holed over. The way the rings are arranged when finished and the braid plaited through may also be seen at figure No. 2; it is better to tack the design with small nails to a top of a deal table, and then fasten on the rings with pins or tiny nails, and make the trellis-like part connecting the rings by plaiting the braid in. Figure No. 7 gives a single piece of the braid which must be alike on both sides. Rings and braid are kept in place by invisible stitches of sewing silk exactly the same color.

One of the crochet-pendant blossoms is shown at figure No. 3, and composed of four long hollow petals, each crocheted separately (see figures Nos. 4, 5 and 6), and easily, every leaf, blossom or tendril being executed with single slip stitches on a ch. foundation (see figure No. 5), the leaves being curved out (hollowed) by working each of the last rows either tighter or decreasing the number of loops. The worker has to begin each leaf in the middle (see figure No. 5), with a foundation of 9 or 10 stitches. This is turned to the left side and crocheted round with slip stitches, the thread always lying in front, and the hook inserted into the back of each stitch link. In this way a tight, large-ribbed and yet elastic textile is made (see figure

No. 6). The shape and size of the leaves must depend on individual taste. Pointed leaf shapes require the stitches to be increased at the beginning and end of the leaf; round shapes are crocheted evenly in the round. Single leaf shapes when finished are sewn or crocheted together. The raised effect is mostly given by curving and pressing out the different parts with the finger; but large, pointed or complicated forms may be kept in place by fine wire put on inside.

The pendant enriching each blossom is shown at figure No. 11, and is composed of a round wooden mould crocheted over with slip stitches worked on a ring-shaped foundation of three chain (see figure No. 9), the crochet being increased in the ascending rows and decreased in the closing ones to shape it to the wooden mould, which is slipped in when the crochet is half finished, as seen at figure No. 10. A chain two inches long joins the pendant to the blossom and provides the loop for fastening it into the fringe.

LEAF LACE.

FIGURE No. 12.—Make a chain of 23 stitches, turn.

First row.—3 d. c., 1 ch. and 3 d. c. (to form a shell) in 4th stitch of ch., 1 d. c. in 6th stitch, 2 ch., 1 d. c. in 9th stitch, 2 ch., 1 d. c. in 12th stitch, 2 ch., 1 d. c. in 15th stitch, 2 ch.,

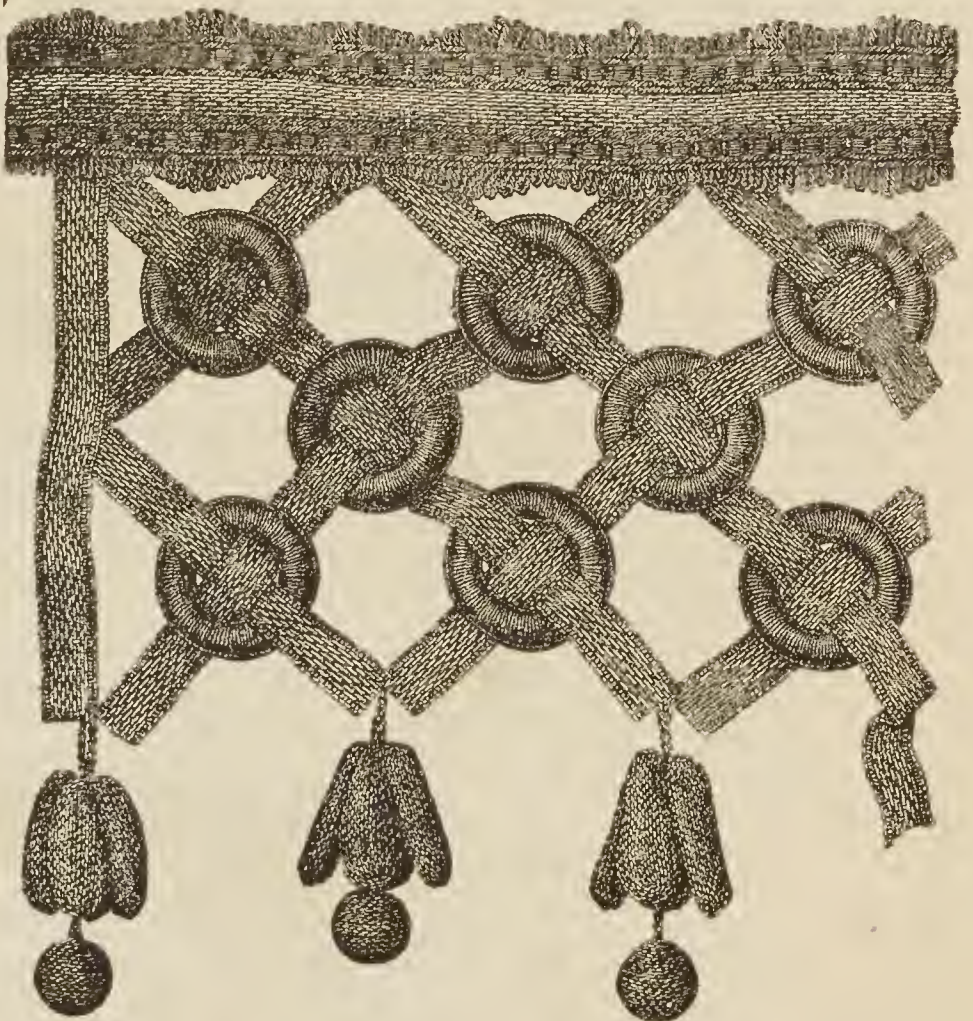


FIGURE No. 2.—BRAID-AND-CROCHET FRINGE. (ABOUT HALF-SIZE.)

1 d. c. in 18th stitch, shell in 21st stitch, 1 d. c. in 23rd stitch, turn.

Second row.—2 ch., shell in shell, 1 d. c. in 1st d. c., 3 ch., 3 d. c. in last stitch of 2nd 2-ch., 1 d. c. in 3rd d. c., 3 d. c. in next stitch, 3 ch., 1 d. c. in 5th d. c., shell in shell, 1 d. c. in ch. at end, 4 ch. caught down in end of shell in 1st row, turn.

Third row.—10 d. c. under 4-ch., 1 d. c. in 1st d. c., shell in shell, 1 d. c. in 2nd d. c., 2 ch., 3 d. c. in 1st d. c. of 7 d. c., 1 d. c. in each of the next 5 d. c., 3 d. c. in next d. c., 2 ch., 1 d. c. in next d. c., shell in shell, 1 d. c. in ch. at end, turn.

Fourth row.—2 ch., shell in shell, 1 d. c. in 1st d. c., 1 ch., 3 d. c. in 1st d. c. of 11 d. c., 1 d. c. in each of the next 9 d. c., 3 d. c. in next d. c., 1 ch., 1 d. c. in next d. c., shell in shell, 1 d. c. in 1st d. c. after shell, 2 ch., 1 d. c. in 3rd d. c., 2 ch., 1 d. c. in 5th d. c., 2 ch., 1 d. c. in 7th d. c., 2 ch., 1 d. c. in 9th d. c., 2 ch., 1 d. c. in 11th d. c., turn.

Tenth row.—2 ch., shell in shell, 1 d. c. in 1st d. c., 3 ch., 3 d. c. in last stitch of 2nd 2-ch., 1 d. c. in 3rd d. c., 3 d. c. in next stitch, 3 ch., 1 d. c. in 5th d. c., shell in shell, 1 d. c. in next d.

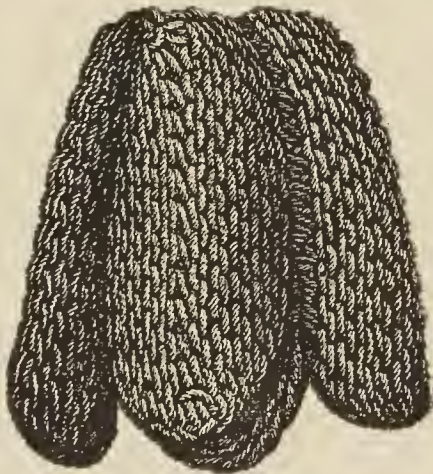


FIGURE No. 3.



FIGURE No. 4.



FIGURE No. 5.

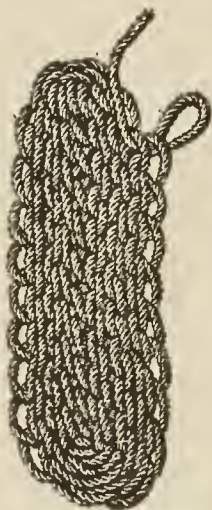


FIGURE No. 6.

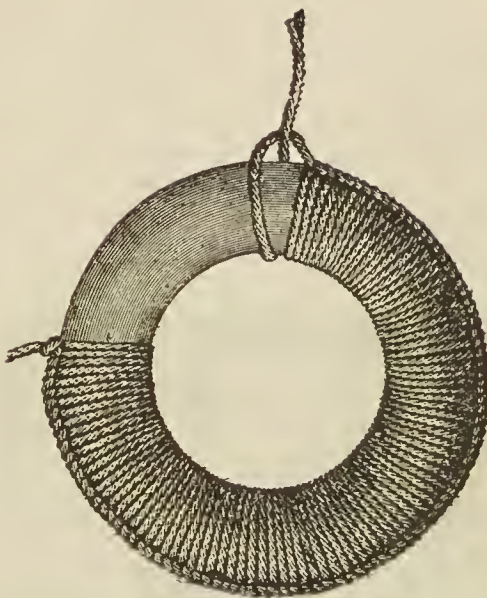


FIGURE No. 7.

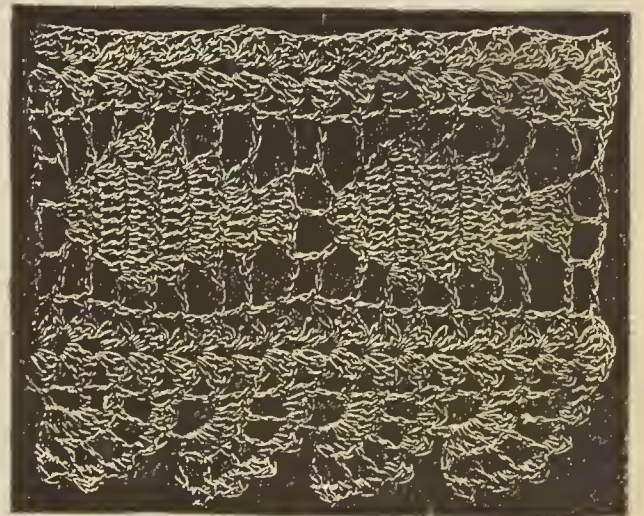


FIGURE No. 12.—LEAF LACE.

Fifth row.—1 s. c., 2 d. c. and 1 s. c. under each 2-ch. to form 5 small scollops, 1 d. c. in d. c. next to shell, shell in shell, 1 d. c. in next d. c., 2 ch., 3 d. c. in 4th d. c. of the 15th d. c., 1 d. c. in each of the next 7 d. c., 3 d. c. in next d. c., 2 ch., 1 d. c. in d. c. next to shell, shell in shell, 1 d. c. in ch. at the end, turn.

Sixth row.—2 ch., shell in shell, 1 d. c. in 1st d. c., 3 ch., 3 d. c. in 4th d. c. of 13 d. c., 1 d. c. in each of the next 5 d. c., 3 d. c. in next d. c., 3 ch., 1 d. c. in d. c. next to shell, shell in shell, 1 d. c. in next d. c., 4 ch. caught down between 1st and 2nd small scollops, turn.

Seventh row.—10 d. c. under 4-ch., 1 d. c. in 1st d. c., shell in shell, 1 d. c. in next d. c., 3 ch., 3 d. c. in 4th d. c. of 11 d. c., 1 d. c. in each of the next 3 d. c., 3 d. c. in next d. c., 3 ch., 1 d. c. in d. c. next to shell, shell in shell, 1 d. c. in ch. at end, turn.

Eighth row.—2 ch., shell in shell, 1 d. c. in 1st d. c., 4 ch., 3 d. c. in 4th d. c. of 9 d. c., 1 d. c. in next d. c., 3 d. c. in next d. c., 4 ch., 1 d. c. in d. c. of next shell, shell in shell, 1 d. c. in 1st d. c. after shell, 2 ch., 1 d. c. in 3rd d. c., 2 ch., 1 d. c. in 5th d. c., 2 ch., 1 d. c. in 7th d. c., 2 ch., 1 d. c. in 9th d. c., 2 ch., 1 d. c. in 11th d. c., turn.

Ninth row.—1 s. c., 2 d. c. and 1 s. c. under each 2-ch., making 5 small scollops; 1 d. c. in d. c. next to shell, shell in shell, 1 d. c. in next d. c., 2 ch., 1 d. c. in 4th stitch of 4-ch., 2 ch., 1 d. c. in 4th d. c. of 7 d. c., 2 ch., 1 d. c. in 1st stitch of 4-ch., 2 ch., 1 d. c. in next d. c., shell in shell, 1 d. c. in ch. at end, turn.

c., 4 ch. caught down between 1st and 2nd small scollop, turn. Repeat from 3rd row.



FIGURE No. 8.



FIGURE No. 9.



FIGURE No. 10.



FIGURE No. 11.

FIGURES NOS. 3 TO 11.—DETAILS FOR BRAID-AND-CROCHET FRINGE.

THE ART OF KNITTING.—No. 50.

ABBREVIATIONS USED IN KNITTING.

k.—Knit plain.
p.—Purl, or as it is often called, seam.
pl.—Plain Knitting.
n.—Narrow.
k 2 to.—Knit 2 together. Same as n.
th o or o.—Throw the thread over the needle.
Make one.—Make a stitch thus: Throw the thread in front of the needle and knit the next stitch in the ordinary manner. (In the next row or round this throw-over, or put-over as it is frequently called, is used as a stitch.) Or, knit one and purl one out of a stitch.
To Knit Crossed.—Insert needle in the back of the stitch and knit as usual.

sl.—Slip a stitch from the left needle to the right needle without knitting it.
sl. and b.—Slip and bind. Slip one stitch, knit the next; pass the slipped stitch over the knit stitch as in binding off work.
To Bind or Cast Off.—Either slip or knit the first stitch; knit the next; pass the first or slipped stitch over the second, and repeat as far as directed.
Row.—Knitting once across the work when but two needles are used.
Round.—Knitting once around the work when four or more needles are used, as in a sock or stocking.
Repeat.—This means to work designated rows, rounds or portions of work as many times as directed.

* Stars or asterisks mean, as mentioned wherever they occur, that the details given between them are to be repeated as many times as directed before going on with those details which follow the next *. As an example: * K 2, p 1, th o, and repeat twice more from * (or last *), means that you are to knit as follows: k 2, p 1, th o; k 2, p 1, th o; k 2, p 1, th o, thus repeating the k 2, p 1, th o, twice more after making it the first time, making it three times in all before proceeding with the next part of the direction.

KNITTED LACE.

FIGURE No. 1.—This lace is worked in fine cotton or linen, and with the insertion makes a pretty trimming for underclothing.

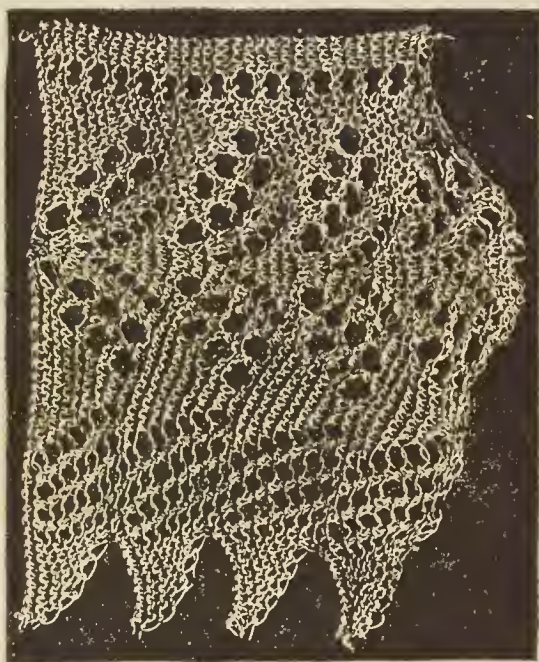


FIGURE No. 1.

Use needles to correspond with the size of the thread selected, and cast on 43 stitches. Then knit across plain.

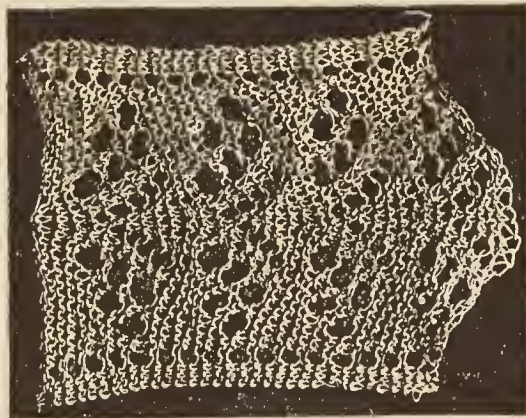


FIGURE No. 2.

FIGURES NOS. 1 AND 2.—KNITTED LACE AND INSERTION.

First row.—Sl 1, k 3, o twice, n, k 1, n, o twice, n, o twice, n, n, o, n, k 6, n, o, n, n, o twice, n, o twice, n, k 2, o, n, o, n, o, k 2.

Second row.—Thread over needle and k the row plain, all excepting the o twice, out of each of these make 2 st., (k 1, p 1).

Third row.—Sl 1, k 14, n, o, n, k 4, n, o, n, k 10, o, n, o, n, o, n, o, k 3.

Fourth and each alternate row.—Like second row.

Fifth row.—Sl 1, k 3, o twice, n, k 3, n, o twice, n, o twice, n, n, o, n, k 2, n, o, n, n, o twice, n, o twice, n, k 5, o, n, o, n, o, n, o, k 4.

Seventh row.—Sl 1, k 16, n, o, n, n, o, n, k 13, o, n, o, n, o, n, o, k 5.

Ninth row.—Sl 1, k 3, o twice, n, k 5, n, o twice, n, o twice, n, n, o, n, o, n, n, o twice, n, o twice, n, k 8, o, n, o, n, o, n, o, k 6.

Eleventh row.—Sl 1, k 18, n, o, n, k 17, o, n, o, n, o, n, o, k 7.

Thirteenth row.—Sl 1, k 3, o twice, n, k 9, n, o twice, n, n, n, o twice, n, k 13, o, n, o, n, o, n, o, k 8.

Fifteenth row.—Sl 1, k 18, n, n, k 32.

Sixteenth row.—Bind off 10 st. and knit the remainder plain. Repeat from first row.

KNITTED INSERTION.

FIGURE No. 2.—Cast on 32 stitches, and knit across once plain.

First row.—Sl 1, k 3, n, o twice, n, o twice, n, n, o, n, k 4, n, o, n, n, o twice, n, o twice, n, k 4.

Second row.—Sl 1, and k the remainder plain, excepting the o twice; in each of these knit 1 and purl 1.

Third row.—Sl 1, k 2, o, k 8, n, o, n, k 2, n, o, n, k 8, o, k 3.

Fourth row, and each alternate row.—Like second.

Fifth row.—Sl 1, k 5, n, o twice, n, o twice, n, n, o, n, n, o, n, n, o twice, n, o twice, n, k 6.

Seventh row.—Sl 1, k 2, o, k 10, n, o, n, o, n, k 10, o, k 3.

Ninth row.—Sl 1, k 9, n, o twice, n, n, o, n, k 1, n, o twice, n, k 10.

Eleventh row.—Sl 1, k 2, o, k 11, n, n, k 11, o, k 3.

Thirteenth row.—Sl 1, knit remainder plain.

Fifteenth row.—Sl 1, k 2, o, k 11, n, n, k 11, o, k 3.

Sixteenth row.—Sl 1, knit remainder plain. Repeat from first row.

NORMANDY LACE.

FIGURE No. 3.—*First row.*—Cast on 31 stitches and knit across plain.

Second row.—K 8, n, o, k 3, o, n, k 9, n, o, k 3, p 1, o, k 1.

Third row.—K 2, o, k 5, o, n, k 7, n, o, k 5, o, n, k 7.

Fourth row.—K 6, n, o, k 7, o, n, k 5, n, o, k 1, n, o, k 1, o, n, k 1, p 1, o, k 1.

Fifth row.—K 2, o, k 1, n, o, k 3, o, n, k 1, o, n, k 3, n, o, k 9, o, n, k 5.

Sixth row.—K 4, n, o, k 11, o, n, k 1, n, o, k 1, n, o, k 5, o, n, k 1, p 1, o, k 1.

Seventh row.—K 2, o, k 1, n, o, k 3, o, n, k 2, o, n, k 1, o, k 3 to., o, k 13, o, n, k 3.

Eighth row.—K 5, o, n, k 9, n, o, k 3, o, n, k 1, o, n, k 3, n, o, k 1, n, o, k 1, n.

Ninth row.—Bind off 1, k 1, o, n, k 1, o, n, k 1, n, o, k 1, n, o, k 5, o, n, k 7, n, o, k 6.

Tenth row.—K 7, o, n, k 5, n, o, k 7, o, n, k 1, o, sl 1, n, pass slipped stitch over, o, k 1, n, o, k 1, n.

Eleventh row.—Bind off 1, k 1, o, n, k 3, n, o, k 9, o, n, k 3, n, o, k 8.

Twelfth row.—K 9, o, n, k 1, n, o, k 11, o, n, k 1, n, o, k 1, n.

Thirteenth row.—Bind off 1, k 1, o, k 3 to., o, k 13, o, k 3 to., o, k 10.

KNITTED LACE.

FIGURE No. 4.—Cast on 40 stitches and knit across plain.

First row.—K 4, n, o, n, o, n, o, k 2, n, k 4, n, k 2, o, k 1, o, n, o, n, o, k 5, o, n, o, n, o 3 times, n, o twice, p 2 to.

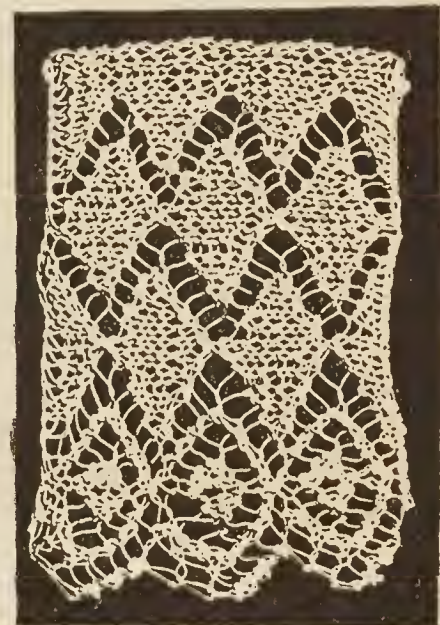


FIGURE No. 3.—NORMANDY LACE.

Second row.—Th o twice, p 2 to., k 2; p 1 k 1 and p 1 all in the next loop; k 1, p 1, k 1, p 1, k 4, p 24, k 4.

Third row.—K 4, n, o, n, o, n, o, k 2, n, k 2, n, k 2, o, k 3, o, n, o, n, o, k 5, o, n, k 1, o, n, k 4, o twice, p 2 to.; drop the last thread.

Fourth row.—Th o twice, p 2 to., k 5, p 1, k 2, p 1, k 4, p 24, k 4.

Fifth row.—K 4, n, o, n, o, n, o, k 2, n, n, k 2, o, k 5, o, n, o, n, o, k 5, o, n, k 2, o, n, k 3, o twice, p 2 to.; drop the last thread.

Sixth row.—Th o twice, p 2 to., k 4, p 1, k 3, p 1, k 4, p 24, k 4.

Seventh row.—K 5, o, n, o, n, o, k 1, o, k 2, n, k 4, n, k 2, o, n, o, n, o, n, k 4, o, n, k 3, o, n, k 2, o twice, p 2 to.

Eighth row.—Th o twice, p 2 to., k 3, p 1, k 4, p 1, k 4, p 24, k 4.

Ninth row.—K 5, o, n, o, n, o, k 3, o, k 2, n, k 2, n, k 2, o, n, o, n, o, n, k 4, o, n, k 4, o, n, k 1, o twice, p 2 to.

Tenth row.—Th o twice, p 2 to., k 2, p 1, k 5, p 1, k 4, p 24, k 4.

Eleventh row.—K 5, o, n, o, n, o, k 5, o, k 2, n, n, k 2, o, n, o, n, o, n, k 4, o, n, k 5, o, n, o twice, p 2 to.

Twelfth row.—Cast off 3 stitches, then pass the stitch from the right hand needle onto the left one, now, th o twice, p 2 to., k 5, p 1, k 4, p 24, k 4.

KNITTED LACE.

NOTE.—The following direction was printed in THE DELINEATOR for July (figure No. 1), but in some unaccountable manner the wrong engraving was inserted with it. We herewith reprint it giving the correct engraving.

We also give at figure No. 6, the cut used in THE DELINEATOR for July (as figure No. 1), together with the instructions belonging to it.

FIGURE NO. 5.—Cast on 25 stitches. Knit across plain.

First row.—K 3, * pass needle through the next stitch, o 4 times, k the stitch, * repeat 7 times more from *, k 2, o twice, n, k 7, o, n, k 1.

Second row.—O, n, k 13, purling the put-over, slip 8 long stitches on right-hand needle, to unwind them; then slip the 8 back on left-hand needle, k the 5th, 6th, 7th and 8th, slipping them over the first 4 stitches; then k the first 4 stitches, k 3.

Third row.—K 23, o, n, k 1.

Fourth row.—O, n, k 24.

Fifth row.—K 13, o twice, n, o twice, n, k 6, o, n, k 1.

Sixth row.—O, n, k 26, purling the put-overs.

Seventh row.—K 25, o, n, k 1.

Eighth row.—O, n, k 26.

Ninth row.—K 3, * pass needle through the next stitch, o 4

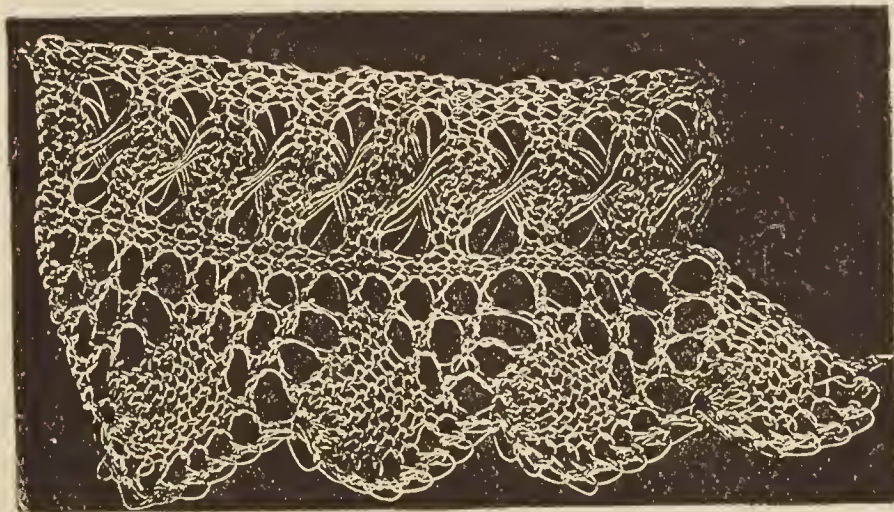


FIGURE NO. 5.—KNITTED LACE.

times, k the stitch, * repeat 7 times more from *, k 2, o twice, n, o twice, n, o twice, n, k 6, o, n, k 1.

Tenth row.—O, n, k 18, purling the put-overs; remainder like second row from "k 13."

Eleventh row.—K 28, o, n, k 1.

Twelfth row.—O, n, k 29.

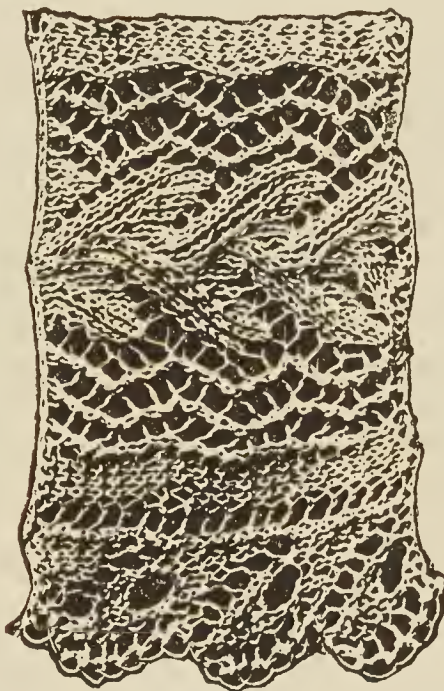


FIGURE NO. 4.—KNITTED LACE.

Thirteenth row.—K 13, o twice, n, o twice, n, o twice, n, o twice, n, k 7, o, n, k 1.

Fourteenth row.—O, n, k 33, purling the put-overs.

Fifteenth row.—K 24, slip 10 stitches on the left-hand needle over first stitch, knit stitch.

Sixteenth row.—K 25. Repeat from first row.

KNITTED LACE.

FIGURE NO. 6.—Cast on 36 stitches, knit across plain.

First row.—K 3, o, n, k 1, o, k 1, n, o three times, n, n, o, k 3 together, o, k 1, n, o three times, n, n, o, k 3 together, o, k 1, n, o three times, n, n, o, k 1.

Second row.—K 6, p 1, k 9, p 1, k 9, p 1, k 6, o, n, k 2.

Third row.—K 3, o, n, k 2, o, n, k 3, n, o, k 3, o, n, k 3, n, o, k 3, o, n, k 3, n, o, k 1.

Fourth row.—K 32, o, n, k 2.

Fifth row.—K 3, o, n, k 3, o, n, k 1, n, o, k 5, o, n, k 1, n, o, k 5, o, n, k 1, n, o, n, k 1.

Sixth row.—K 31, o, n, k 2.

Seventh row.—K 3, o, n, k 4, o, k 3 together, o, k 1, n, o 3 times, n, n, o, k 3 together, o, k 1, n, o three times, n, n, o, k 3 together, o, n, k 1.

Eighth row.—K 8, p 1, k 9, p 1, k 11, o, n, k 2.

Ninth row.—K 3, o, n, k 2, n, o, k 3, o, n, k 3, n, o, k 3, o, n, k 3, n, o, k 3, o, k 2.

Tenth row.—K 31, o, n, k 2.

Eleventh row.—K 3, o, n, k 1, n, o, k 5, o, n, k 1, n, o, k 5, o, n, k 1, n, o, k 5, o, k 2.

Twelfth row.—K 32, o, n, k 2.

Repeat from first row.

This will be found a pretty lace, when made in colored knitting silk or fine wool for decorating infants' clothing, or flannel petticoats. Made of écreu linen thread it would be a handsome lace for trimming gingham or linen dresses, collars, etc.



FIGURE NO. 6.—KNITTED LACE.

A CORRECTION.

There are three misprints in the directions for the "Front Piece" of the "Infant's Knitted Bonnet" given in THE DELINEATOR for June. They occur in the fourth, ninth and twelfth rows. Correct directions for these rows are given below. The rest of the directions are without error.

Fourth row.—O twice, p 2 to., o, p 2 to., o, p 2 to., k 5, o twice, p 2 to., k 4, o twice, p 2 to., k 2, p 5, k 2, o twice, p 2 to., k 4, p 11, k 4, o twice, p 2 to., k 2, p 5, k 2, o twice, p 2 to., k 4, o twice, p 2 to., k 8.

Ninth row.—Sl 1, k 3, o, n, o, n, o twice, p 2 to., n, o twice, n, o twice, p 2 to., k 2, o, k 1, sl 1, n, bind 1 over, k 1, o, k 2, o twice, p 2 to., k 2, n, o, k 3, o, k 1, sl 1, n, bind 1 over, k 1, o, k 3, o, n, k 2, o twice, p 2 to., k 2, o, k 1, sl 1, n, bind 1 over, k 1, o, k 2, o twice, p 2 to., n, o twice, n, o twice, p 2 to., k 1, o, n, k 2, o, k 1, o twice, p 2 to., o, p 2 to., o, p 2 to., drop last stitch.

Twelfth row.—Bind off 3, k 9, o twice, p 2 to., k 4, o twice, p 2 to., k 9, o twice, p 2 to., k 2, p 15, k 2, o twice, p 2 to., k 9, o twice, p 2 to., k 4, o twice, p 2 to., k 8. Repeat from 1st row until you have 22 scollops.

BATHING AND BATHING COSTUMES.

(For Illustrations of Figures see Page 123.)

A plunge in the surf when the temperature of both air and water favors is one of the delights of Summer which must be experienced to be fully appreciated. If indulged in with moderation great benefit may be derived from surf bathing, not only because of the medicinal property of salt water, but as well on account of the massage of the waves. To those who have mastered the art of swimming the pleasures of the surf are intensified. To be able to move about at will in the water by the aid of a few simple strokes seems a wonderful feat to the uninitiated, its usefulness is universally acknowledged and it is now counted among the fashionable accomplishments. It is probably true that swimming does not come naturally to man, though there are some who maintain that an emergency will often develop the knowledge.

SWIMMING.—The art of supporting the body in water can be acquired easily enough if the pupil have confidence in herself and in her instructor. Indeed, without a certain amount of coolness and courage, no sport in which personal safety is involved can either be thoroughly learned or comfortably practiced. Swimming in salt water is far easier than in fresh water. The specific gravity of the former is considerably greater than that of the latter, and the body by displacing a greater weight is the more easily buoyed up, less exertion being required to keep afloat. The various movements made and positions taken in swimming after awhile become mechanical, and when once learned are never forgotten. The philosophy of swimming is to give the body motion so as to cause it to ride upon layers of water.

THE BREAST STROKE.—The breast stroke, being easiest, is usually taught first. In the first position the heels are held close together and the legs are drawn up. The palms of the hands are also held close together, the thumbs near the chin. In the first movement the hands and feet are simultaneously thrust out with energy, the legs being separated widely and the arms stretched to their fullest length. The legs are then brought together with vigor until they nearly touch. In the second movement the hands are separated, the palms being turned slightly outward so as to press against the water and the arms make a backward sweeping stroke until they are in line with the shoulders. At the same time the legs are drawn up slowly to the first position. In the third move-

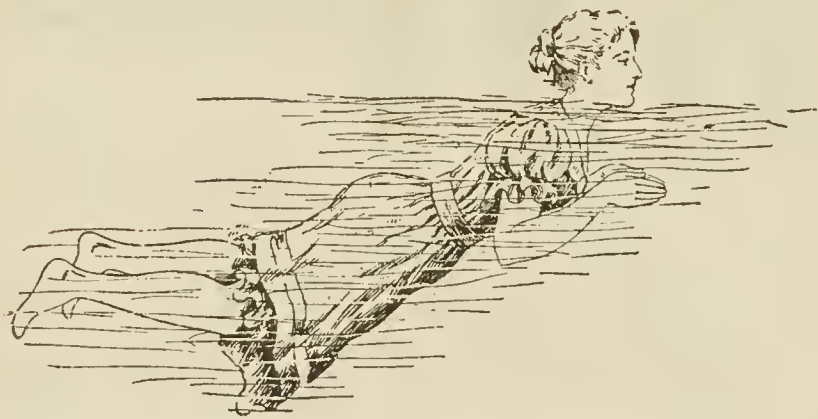


FIGURE NO. 1.

ment the hands are turned until vertical and brought back under the chin as at first. These movements are repeated over and over again. In drawing up the legs, the toes should be pointed backward to avoid the resistance of the water against the instep.

THE SIDE STROKE.—The side stroke is adopted only by expert swimmers for speed or racing. In using it the swimmer turns on her side at the beginning of every stroke and her body cuts the water edgewise, thus offering less resistance than when lying squarely upon the water as in the breast stroke. The entire reach and strength of the arm used in making the

stroke are brought into play. Another reason why this is an advantageous position is because the pressure on the chest is lessened and breathing thus becomes easier. The hand-over-hand and overhead strokes are favorites with men, but are rarely

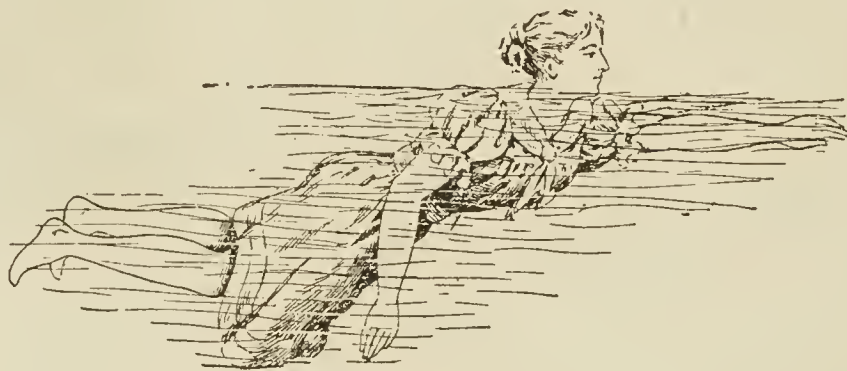


FIGURE NO. 2.

attempted by women, as they tax the muscles of the abdomen too severely.

SWIMMING ON THE BACK.—Swimming on the back is very restful, since it is not necessary to exert the arms; but unless the water be free from obstructions, which cannot readily be seen when in this position, the swimmer is in constant danger of collisions. To change from the breast stroke or side stroke to this position, simply turn over in the water as you would in bed, and to prevent water from splashing in the face, paddle gently with the hands, the arms being held just under the surface of the water, parallel with the body and close to it, the legs assuming the various positions described in the breast stroke. The chest is expanded and the head is held well up, the chin resting upon the chest. Paddling with the hands is not absolutely necessary, but it assists locomotion. If the legs become tired, keep them together and use the arms for propulsion by extending them until they form a right angle with the body and then with the hands held vertically, making a stroke downward until they are parallel with the body, and repeating the operation, taking care to keep the hands horizontal in the recovery. Much self confidence is required in floating. The mouth should be kept closed, as, in fact it should always be while swimming. The lungs should be well filled with air before beginning to float and should be kept as nearly so as possible. By swimming on the back, one can save a drowning person more readily than in any other way as the legs only are required to propel the body, the arms being free to hold the person to be saved.

It is unwise to take a sudden plunge into the water upon first coming from the dressing room. Take a turn or two about the beach before entering the water. Twenty minutes should be the limit for robust bathers in water whose temperature is not less than 68 degrees. Eight minutes are considered quite long enough for those who are not strong, and a surf bath should not be taken oftener than every other day. It is well, even when not swimming, to move about in the water, and on leaving it, a bath robe should be, at once, thrown over the body for protection while walking from the beach to the bath house. When the bathing suit is removed, which should be done as quickly as possible, the body should be vigorously rubbed with a coarse bath towel. Everyone knows that bathing immediately after a meal is dangerous. At least two hours should elapse after eating before taking a bath but after coming out of the water some light refreshment may be taken with benefit.

CLOTHING.—Now about proper clothing: clinging stuffs are avoided for obvious reasons, yet the material should be light of weight, and, at the same time, repel the water. Gloria, alpaca, or brilliantine and repellant serge, a wiry woollen fabric with a fine twill, have been recently adopted for bathing costumes and have not been found wanting in excellence. These are principally

offered in navy-blue and black. Cravenette, a water proof serge, not unlike the repellent serge, is also used for bathing suits. Black surah silk suits are occasionally seen, but unless the best quality is selected, the material will not wear well and the best quality is decidedly expensive for such a purpose. Flannel, pluette (a water-proof serge) and wide-wale English serge in the indigo dye, still have a large following. Red and mixed gray twilled flannels are also seen, but they are oftener worn by misses or children than by ladies. Canvas bathing shoes are sometimes worn, but they are not generally popular. Black stockings, held up by hose supporters instead of garters are mostly seen, though, at present, there is a fancy for wearing no stockings at all, for which the Trilby craze is perhaps responsible. Stockings are a hindrance to swimmers, for when wet they retard the action of the legs.

Corsets are uncomfortable, yet many bathers are unwilling to dispense with their support. The most practical corset, one designed expressly for bathing, is made of white jean by pattern No. 3285 (copyright), price 10d. or 20 cents. It is cut with gores, laces at the back and buttons in front, extending just to the waist-line. Bones are, of course, inserted, and shoulder straps are provided. The bathing suits for both sexes, of which descriptions follow, while exceptionally attractive, are modelled



upon purely practical principles. Their adjustment is simple and their decoration is in harmony therewith.

A ladies' bathing suit may be fashioned from dark-blue brilliantine and fine white flannel by pattern No. 7690 (copyright), price 1s. 6d. or 35 cents. The blouse and drawers make one garment, the body portion being gathered to a square yoke and the drawers either left plain at the bottom or drawn up closely in knickerbocker style. The neck is cut low to accommodate a flannel sailor collar with pointed ends, from which fall tie ends of the same.



If a high neck is preferred the sailor collar should be cut with rounding ends. The sleeves are short and puffed, though bishop sleeves with narrow flannel cuffs are provided for. A full short skirt hangs from a belt of flannel over the drawers and near the bottom a band of flannel is decoratively applied.

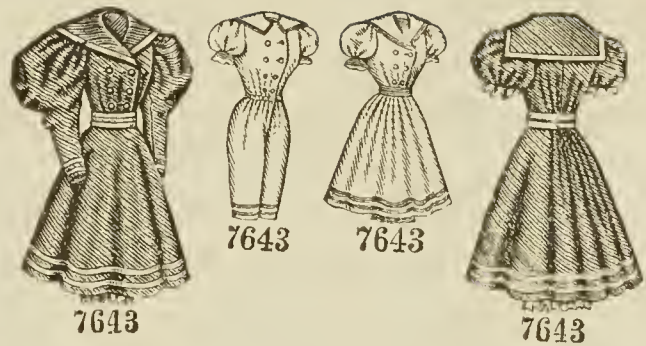
A misses' knickerbocker costume is represented in pattern No. 751 (copyright), price 1s. or 25 cents, in blue serge. The body is gathered to a square yoke and is extended to form the knickerbockers, which are characteristically baggy at the knees. A



sailor collar finishes the neck and a belt encircles the waist, the sleeves being short and puffed. Narrow red worsted braid trims the yoke, collar, belt and sleeve

bands. A Byron collar and long sleeves may be chosen in lieu of those described, and if desired the ends of the sailor collar may be extended to the edge of the yoke, the neck being cut out between.

Light-gray and dark-red brilliantine were used for the costume shown at figure No. 1, the dark-red tone being in admirable contrast with the delicate hue of the gray. The design was furnished by pattern No. 7643 (copyright), price 1s. 6d. or 35 cents, which provides that the costume may be made with a high neck and leg-o'-mutton sleeves and with the drawers plain at the knee, or with open neck, short puff sleeves and the drawers in knickerbocker style, the latter arrangement having been adopted in this instance. The body and drawers are



The sailor collar is of the dark material, which was also used for the belt, and red braid trims the lower edges of the skirt, drawers and puff sleeves. A bathing cap made of oiled silk by pattern No. 9284, which costs 5d. or 10 cents, is worn.

The hair should be protected as much as possible. Too much salt water will injure the roots and discolor the hair. Bathing caps of dark-red or blue oiled silk are worn, but more coquettish than these are kerchiefs of colored silk which are simply adjusted about the head with the ends brought forward, knotted and spread in bow fashion on top of the head.

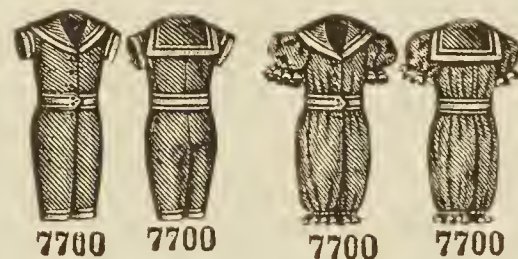


Figure No. 2 shows a dark-blue stockinet suit for men which consists of a shirt and trousers. The pattern is No. 739 (copyright), price 1s. or 25 cents, and also includes a cap.



The trousers are close-fitting and reach only to the knee, and the shirt extends well over the hips. Machine-stitching completes the suit neatly and is the regulation finish.

The neat suit for children shown at figure No. 3 is made of light-blue flannel and effectively trimmed with dark-brown braid. The pretty fulness of the costume will be admired by many, but for those who prefer plain bathing suits a close-fitting costume is also contained in the pattern, which is No. 7700 (copyright), and costs 10d. or 20 cents. The fulness in



this costume is regulated to the size of the waist by a tape inserted in a casing, the body and drawers being in one; and the drawers are drawn in about the knees in knickerbocker style. The short puff sleeves show frills at their lower edges and the sailor collar at

the neck has tapering ends that frame the open neck prettily. The collar is edged with braid and so are the drawers, sleeves and belt. A suit of red repellent serge could be attractively made up with white twilled flannel for a wee paddler.

Blue serge was chosen for the costume represented at figure No. 4, which is especially desirable for swimming, the absence of the skirt permitting perfect freedom of movement. The upper part of the body is a square yoke, and the lower part is extended to form drawers that droop at the lower edge in knickerbocker fashion. The slightly low neck is finished with a sailor collar, but the pattern also makes provision for a



high neck finished with a Byron collar, and for a sailor collar with long ends meeting at the lower edge of the yoke on a shield. A belt trimmed with black braid encircles the waist, and braid also trims the collar and the short puff sleeves, which may, if liked, be displaced by long sleeves plaited in at the wrists. The pattern is No. 750 (copyright), price 1s. 3d. or 30 cents, and its sensible design makes it adaptable for gymnastic and other exercises, as well as for swimming.



9232

Pattern No. 9232, which costs 1s. or 25 cents, is represented in the boy's bathing suit at figure No. 5. Navy-blue flannel and black serge are stylishly united in the suit, the effect being very satisfactory without added trimming. The suit has a slight fullness at the waist-line where it is encircled by a belt of the black material, and is elsewhere perfectly plain. The sleeves reach nearly to the elbow while the collar of black serge flares widely at the throat and the drawers are plainly finished at the knee.

The youth's bathing suit portrayed at figure No. 6 was shaped by pattern No. 738 (copyright), price 10d. or 20 cents, and is an exact duplicate of the men's suit shown and described at figure No. 2. Gray stockinet was used for this suit, this elastic material being the only one to which the close-fitting design is suited. The machine-stitched finish pictured is universally approved, but the suit may be plainly completed, if preferred.



738

738

738

A very attractive costume for misses is illustrated at figure No. 7, gray mohair with red worsted braid trimmings being represented. The costume



7691

7691

7691

has a square yoke at the top and the neck is shaped quite low at the front, the opening being framed by the pointed ends of the sailor collar. The lower part of the body is quite full and is extended to form the drawers which may be left loose or finished in knickerbocker style. The fullness is drawn in about the waist and a braid-trimmed belt is worn. The collar is also trimmed with braid, and a similar trimming is applied on the lower part of the full skirt. The sleeves are in short puff style. The pattern, which is No. 7691 (copyright), and costs 1s. 3d. or 30 cents, provides for a high neck and long sleeves as well as the style illustrated. Navy-blue gloria could be used successfully for a suit of this kind.



9908

A back view of men's bathing suit No. 9908, which costs 1s. 3d. or 30 cents, is shown at figure No. 8 made of blue flannel. The suit is held in at the waist-line by a belt and reaches to the knees. The collar is in rolling style and the sleeves end just above the elbow. Serge and outing flannel could also be used for its construction.

The costume shown in a back view at figure No. 9 is for misses and girls and corresponds exactly in shaping to the ladies' costume described at figure No. 1. Serge was used for this costume and the collar is braid-trimmed. The pattern is No. 7644 (copyright), price 1s. 3d. or 30 cents, and provides for the various effects mentioned in the description of the ladies' costume.



7644

7644

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7644

After each wearing, the bathing suit should be well rinsed in clear, fresh water and

hung up to dry. A partially dried suit should never be put on, for aside from its uncomfortable feeling, it chills the body, and may cause illness.

EMPLOYMENTS FOR WOMEN.*—No. 16.

ART NEEDLEWORK.

By EMMA HAYWOOD.

It is my intention in this consideration of art needlework as a means of profitable employment for women, to be strictly practical and, in fairness to those who are contemplating it from this point of view, I shall not conceal the drawbacks that experience develops, nor the stumbling-blocks in the way of obtaining through its agency more than a mere pittance.

It is a curious but undeniable fact that though within the last few years fancy needlework in all its branches has made wonderfully rapid strides towards perfection, both in Europe and in this country, and though it has in many instances been elevated to the dignity of an art calling for educated, skilled labor, the remuneration has lessened considerably, the average skilled worker in embroidery now finding herself not so well paid as a good plain dressmaker. The causes are not far to seek. In this rushing and inventive age, caterers to the popular taste, finding a demand for pretty decorative needlework, set to work

to supply it by machinery, and succeeded in producing the most wonderful imitations of every kind of hand-made fancy work. Some of this machine work is so perfect a fac-simile of hand-work that it is difficult for any but an expert to detect the difference, especially when it is artfully given a little handwork by way of finish.

To many purchasers it matters not at all how the work is accomplished so long as it is pretty and cheap. Others again are imposed upon, paying a good price for what their inexperienced eyes take for the genuine article. If one fully realizes the fact that the wonderful machinery of the present day turns out not only choice white and colored embroideries in satin stitch, stem stitch and solid long and short stitch, but also produces beautiful drawn and cut work, and even encroaches upon the exquisite modern lace work just now so popular, it is easy to understand that an inexhaustible supply of such wares, undeniably pretty and dainty and frequently offered at ridiculously low rates, must lessen the demand for, and lower the prices of the genuine hand-made article. To quote an instance much to the point although outside the range of artistic needlework, many know to their cost how completely the invention of a knitting machine killed the industry that had proved so profitable a source of income to many a reduced gentlewoman.

Again, in some branches of embroidery, such as that executed with thread on white linen, initials, monograms and floral de-

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vices on handkerchiefs, table and house-linen, the peasant and convent work from Europe is so perfect and so cheap, that even with the import duty added, the selling price is so low that home work cannot compete with it, particularly in view of the fact that frequently two or three profits have to be made before the handiwork reaches the buyer.

We have to acknowledge that these drawbacks cannot be remedied, but there is one which richly deserves to be held up to reproach. There are two classes of women who are legitimately entitled to make fancy work a matter of profit, viz.: those who look to it as their only means of support and those who are so badly off that they must needs do something to add to their income in order to meet expenses. Of these last there is a large and ever increasing number, and for these especially women's exchanges have been started by the benevolent all over the United States with more or less success. But, alas, the truth must be told, in hundreds of cases women of leisure, with ample means, deprive their needy sisters of their just rights by flooding the exchanges with dainty needlework for which they unblushingly receive money intended for the indigent only! Some of them declare that they give the money thus earned to charities, but it would be a truer charity to make clothing for the poor, or to deprive themselves of some little luxury, devoting the money thus saved to charitable purposes. As a matter of fact, the majority who thus elbow aside their needy sisters, do so for the indulgence of their own selfish whims. In either case such conduct is inexcusable and should be vigorously repressed by those who have the care of institutions conducted ostensibly for the laudable purpose of extending a helping hand to that large class of persons who are so difficult to reach, because while they feel keenly the sting of poverty, they must keep up appearances and have few openings for turning their talents to account.

Before leaving the subject of amateur work as a source of profit, it may be well to point out some other causes of failure. The amateur worker usually overrates the value of her productions. Thinking only of the time and money expended, she does not consider market values or the lowering tendency of competition. She forgets that a professional worker can do much more than she can in a given time, through constant practise. Nor does she take into account that for her materials she pays as a rule the retail price, while the professional worker secures wholesale rates. Therefore she appraises her work often far above its value, with the natural result that it is passed by, remaining unsold until it becomes soiled or out of fashion, when it is finally disposed of for anything it will fetch. Buyers will not pay at an exchange more than they would have to pay in a store; in fact they rather expect to obtain bargains.

Another cause of failure is poor work. Be it remembered that it takes a good needlewoman to embroider properly. Many self-taught workers, having no idea of proper methods, are loudly praised by their friends for some effective little trifles that pass muster well enough in their own homes but will not for a moment bear the test of comparison with skilled labor. Forthwith they rush before the public, and feel deeply injured when they do not meet with success. To be salable, all products of the needle must be immaculately clean, well worked, neatly made up, reasonable in price and, above all, in accordance with the fleeting fancies of the hour. With these requirements met, I have known of several cases where the worker could not supply fast enough the demand for some pretty little novelty so deftly made that it was caught up eagerly as fast as sent in, with repeated orders for more of the same kind.

Coming now to those who wish to take up some branch of art needlework as the business of their lives, I will begin by setting forth the bare facts as to the amount of emolument to be expected. In the first place, all kinds of embroidery and lace work is usually paid for by the piece. Why is this? For the simple reason that while pieces of work precisely similar must be sold at a uniform price, one person will get through a given amount of work in perhaps half the time that another would take to do it, yet their work in point of merit may be equal. A large employer of skilled labor in art needlework told me not long ago that she had tried every possible way of gauging fair payment, finally coming to the conclusion that both for those employed constantly in the house, as well as for those outside, the only satisfactory way for employer and employed, was to pay by the piece. I gather that the feeling is the same throughout the trade. I do not, of course, refer to the fortunate few who have risen from the ranks to good salaried positions of trust as supervisors, who yet fill up their spare time in assisting at the execution of the work under their charge.

I further learned that the utmost a skilled worker can earn in a week in these hard times, is about ten dollars, while the average is nearer eight. A moderately good worker cannot, at her best, look for more than six dollars, while her average amounts to somewhat less. No one, however deserving, can positively count upon securing a position of trust commanding a high salary, for the simple reason that there are not many such positions to fill.

Now if this modest emolument satisfies one's ambition, there is the satisfaction of knowing that a really skilled worker, who is prompt and reliable, is pretty sure to obtain steady work. This is no small consideration. The demand for good artistic needlework is certainly on the increase. Machine-made work can never really take its place, though in a measure it may depreciate its value.

As to the kind of work that pays best, it would seem that colored embroideries and lace work are the most profitable. The exquisite web-like specimens of Mexican drawn-work that one comes across occasionally can never—even at the seemingly high prices asked for them—have really remunerated the patient worker for the almost endless toil expended, while embroidering initials and monograms at two or three cents a letter—the usual price in the trade—is not a very enlivening prospect, being about on a par with shirt-making. Lace work, however, is better paid. I mean by that the modern lace work in various styles so often illustrated in these pages because so popular. There is a ready sale for it just now, owing to the fact that so much of it is used for dress trimmings as well as for furniture decoration and table use. It is, to all intents and purposes, real of its kind, because it is the product of the needle, although machine-made braids are taken as a basis for the design. No wonder it is popular since it so closely resembles when finished beautiful and rare specimens of pillow-made lace such as the Flemish, Venetian, Bruges and others of a like nature.

As to silk embroideries in white or colors, there is a growing taste for the best of its kind. Good solid embroidery that seemed only a short while ago to be almost a lost art is reviving and flourishing under the auspices of a band of enthusiasts who cull ideas from the choice productions of every age and every nation, adapting them to modern requirements. Thus they infuse into the newer designs the incomparable colorings of Oriental needlework, somewhat softening its brilliancy. They also catch somewhat of the spirit of European work of the Middle Ages, when lace makers spared no pains in elaboration of detail, yet they steer clear of a certain stiffness that characterized the productions of the Middle Ages.

Surely such needlework offers a fitting field of labor to women on their own ground. But if they would excel in it and earn the highest wages obtainable, they must be content to learn their trade and to do this effectually they must begin at the beginning, receiving but a nominal remuneration, if any, at first in return for steady work while learning. Practice alone will afford adequate mechanical skill, as well as the experience necessary to the artistic use of color, light and shade.

The widespread and growing revival of the use of ecclesiastical embroideries should likewise not be overlooked. It is, however, a branch of art needlework quite distinctive in character and differing considerably in its methods from secular work. The study of it is very fascinating to those who have leisure to take it up, but as a matter of fact it does not offer much chance of emolument to more than a few experienced workers, for the large religious communities practically have a monopoly of it. The sisters belonging to these institutions usually find plenty of willing hands among their friends and helpers to work for them for the mere love of it, or in return for the instruction received.

There is yet another means of earning money in connection with art needlework, but this calls for the education of an artist. I refer to designing. But to design properly for needlework, to the training of an artist must be added the knowledge of the practical worker who understands how the design is to be carried out in its every detail. For this reason, only a woman should attempt to make drawings for needlework or adapt them to the purpose. A decorative design most beautiful in itself as a work of art, might yet be totally unfitted for the purposes of embroidery. On the other hand a richly wrought piece of needlework of undoubted merit and harmonious design might present but a sorry appearance when reproduced by the painter's brush. Every branch of needlework requires its special designs, therefore the leading houses whose specialty is art needlework, must necessarily keep a good designer constantly employed to fill orders for the production and adaption of such designs as are called for in their trade.

One of the minor employments yet one which yields, when thoroughly understood, about the same remuneration as skilled needlework, is that of stamping. A great deal of this is done by men, but there is no reason why it should not be undertaken entirely by women. It is true that the worker is forced to stand and there is some bodily exertion in pressing, but the exertion is not greater than laundry work, and can scarcely be more tiring than serving in a store all day. Stamping may strike one at first sight as very easy work, but this is not so, for usually a great deal of good material is wasted by the tyro when it comes to fitting in repeat patterns, placing corners exactly on the square, etc. For this reason I am told that a careful, expert stamper is pretty sure to find steady employment at paying rates.

After frankly pointing out the discouragements attending needlework as a means of gaining a livelihood, I feel that in justice the other side of the question should be shown, and will therefore close my paper with the relation of an experience coming under my own notice. It was that of a girl who began this work at the age of eighteen. She had been apprenticed to a dressmaker and was a good plain needlewoman, but disliked her trade exceedingly, the more so after she took a strong fancy

for embroidery, owing probably to the fact that she had a friend employed in a house noted for its first-class art needlework. At last she applied there for a position, but was told there was no opening except to draw threads and cut linen, chiefly for table sets, filling up odd moments with plain hem-stitching. Any young girl of ordinary intelligence just leaving school could fill this place, so the pay offered was only \$2.50 a week, but there was the proviso that should a vacancy occur our aspirant was to be given the chance of learning to embroider. This was enough to decide her and she entered at once on her uninviting and monotonous duties, sticking to them bravely for many weary weeks, but quietly noted the while by her employer as a steady, persevering worker. When at length her chance came she showed marked aptitude, advancing gradually step by step, taking great pains to master every detail, keeping her eyes and ears open to everything going on in the workroom, till in the course of a few years she was master of the situation. Then the manager of the workroom leaving to be married, she reaped the reward for her patient toil, being installed in the vacant place of trust where she still remains, happy in her work and in the confidence of her employer.

FLORAL WORK FOR AUGUST.

THE FLOWER GARDEN ROCKERY.

If the soil of the plot chosen for the flower garden is filled with stones, no better way of disposing of them can be found than by having them collected and made into a rockery. This will in time form one of the most ornamental features of the garden.

The stones should be piled together in a careless and rugged fashion, leaving at intervals cavities six or eight inches deep to be filled with rich soil for growing creeping plants. Adding the soil is, perhaps, the most important point in making a rockery. This should be done while the rockery is in process of construction rather than after its completion. If the soil is not well packed into the crevices, it will be washed down through the rocks by rains, and the plants will be left without sufficient nourishment. In putting in the soil between the rocks, stout sticks of different sizes may be used to pack it down firmly into all the crevices. The plants may then be set out in the pockets left for them. They should all be of hardy varieties. For those intended to droop and cover the rocks, a selection may be made from the following list: *Sedums* (all kinds), *sempervivums* (all kinds), *lynchis grandiflora*, *achillea*, *vinca major variegata*, *violas* (all sorts), *thymus vulgaris variegata*, *soldanella alpina*, and all varieties of hardy ferns.

Spots where rocks crop out or project from the earth in their natural condition can often be made highly interesting and ornamental by setting out plants of a climbing habit to run up the rocks, or of a drooping or trailing habit to overhang them. Among climbing plants suitable for this purpose are the varieties of *ampelopsis* (Virginia creeper) (*Veitchii* and *Royallii*). These give much support to crumbling or unstable rocks, and, as well, cover them with glittering green leaves in the Summer, and tint them in Autumn with crimson and gold.

Work made of artificial rocks is greatly admired by some gardeners, and when properly constructed and planted a rockery of this sort is an interesting and attractive object on a well-kept lawn. Such a rockery is generally made from the clinkers of furnaces dipped in hot lime wash, which coats with pure white their fantastic shapes. With these a mound is formed of the size and shape desired, leaving spaces for the soil and adding it in the manner already directed. For this kind of rock work a

different class of plants should be chosen. Such as have bright colors which will contrast well with the ground-work of white are most appropriate. Scarlet verbenas, *coleus*, geraniums, blue lobelias and golden money-wort may be used with charming effect. By using hydraulic cement instead of lime, the rock-work may be given a drab color.



ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

YOUNG BOTANIST.—

Solidago is the botanical name for golden rod. It is of many varieties and is common both North and South. Unlike other flowers, however, it does not bloom first in the South and later in the North. In Mississippi, Alabama and other Southern states it is strictly an early Autumn bloomer. In New Hampshire and Vermont it blooms in July and August. On the coast of the Gulf of Mexico a dwarf variety is found of a most beautiful golden hue.

NORTHERNER.—Cotton may be grown as a pot plant in your state or bedded out in Summer. It requires heat and moisture and will grow very fast in any good garden soil. It blooms when about a foot and a half in height. The blossom is like a single holly-hock, of a delicate lemon color when first opened but changing to rose color. When it fades and falls off it leaves a tiny, round green globe called a boll. This grows slowly but finally ripens and bursts, displaying the beautiful white cotton inside.

Mrs. W. P. H.—A dainty decoration for the dining table is a mass of bright nasturtiums with their peculiar foliage. They are especially beautiful when heaped in a Venetian glass of graceful shape, and allowed to tumble carelessly over the rim. A quantity of leaves should be used with the flowers.

TRILBY.—The tube rose blooms only once from a bulb. The bulb is of no use after blooming, except to raise young bulb-lets from. The second year offshoots are produced which will bloom when they are large enough. The *farfugium grande* has an extensive root system and is quickly injured by confinement in too small a pot. Its requirements are: rich soil, plenty of room and a moderate amount of heat and moisture.

M. M. W.—Begonias droop because of defective root-action. If drainage is not good, the roots become diseased, and the leaves are pretty sure to fall off.

A. M. STUART.

MOTHER AND SON.

CHAPTER VII.—THE SON'S ASSOCIATES AND FRIENDS.

Few people are so constituted that they care to live an isolated life. Humanity seems to crave companionship, and while there are times in every one's experience when the heart sickens at the thought of society, and the soul pleads for solitude, the young especially find it difficult to live long alone, and companions, good or bad, will certainly be sought. It should, therefore, be a matter of the deepest solicitude on the part of the mother that her son's chosen associates should be those whose influence will tend to improve rather than to degrade his character.

When the youth chooses his friend he need not think it necessary to select one whose disposition and inclinations are identical with his own, for the strongest friendships have been between natures radically unlike, each pleased with the perfections of the other, and feeling as if some portion of those perfections were his own, because the world thought of his friend as his other self.

The mother should teach her boy that if he would have a friend, he must himself be a friend. He must not, like a parasite, take all his friend has to give of help and comfort without making any return. The inspiration and courage which he expects from his friend he must give back in turn. Each must contribute his quota toward the rounding out of the compact. There must be mutual confidence and a willingness to sometimes tell and listen to unpalatable truths. Each must have the courage of his convictions and not so sink his personality in the other as to be simply an echo. There must be perfect candor, for hypocrisy can never enter into true friendship. The true man would prefer never to have a friend than to have him pretend to a sympathy which he does not feel. Nor does he wish his friend, even for a moment, to cease to be his true self; friendship demands that station between likeness and unlikeness. Each individuality must be preserved inviolate in order that confidence in the opinion of the other may be firmly grounded.

A youth cannot be too particular in the choice of his friends, for they will inevitably influence his life. He cannot afford to sully his soul by lending ear to an immoral associate, nor defile his purity by forming a friendship with one who is profane. Oaths and immoralities will at first shock every fibre of a sensitive nature, but if continually listened to the horror grows less until at last there may not be a twinge of conscience at any of the things which before set every nerve vibrating with disgust and displeasure.

The dishonest boy is another associate to be shunned. He does not scruple at what he calls "little things," by which term he means those methods whereby he can take advantage of another without being discovered. He does not take into consideration that in time these "little things" grow into greater and may finally shut him behind prison bars.

He will also have girl friends, perhaps, and we hope they will be sweet, modest girls, who will impress him with high ideas of womanhood. It is of vital import to a young man how he looks at womankind. If he reverences and respects women, he will feel it incumbent upon him to make his life an honorable one for their sakes.

If he have no sister, he should the more prize a friendship with a girl. It is possible for such a kindly relationship to exist for years without suspicion of a warmer sentiment. It is a pity there are not more such friendships; the world in general is much to blame because it so seldom believes in them, and is always supposing that the end must be love and marriage. A girl may thoroughly like a young man, and even have an affection for him, without being in love with him or wishing to marry him.

Both in prosperity and in distress every youth needs a friend. "There is no man," says Bacon, "that imparteth his joys to his friend, but he joyeth the more, and no man that imparteth his grief to his friend, but he grieveth the less." He may be weighed down with sorrow which seems too heavy to bear, but a tender word, the soothing pressure of a friend's hand, will do much towards alleviating it. By the side of Hope in Pandora's box, Friendship should have remained, for her blessings are of equal benefit to humanity.

And then, what a good counsellor a friend can be! A man

may puzzle his brain all day trying to solve some business problem, when a few minutes conversation with his friend will put his mind into an entirely different channel, and lo! the mystery is solved. Meditation is good, but it cannot supply a friend's place in unravelling a difficulty. Another's ideas often help one to an entirely different conclusion from that toward which he has been drifting.

There are, it is true, professed friends who are officious, and who seem to think it a part of friendship to repeat all the disagreeable things heard of one. It is an open question whether or not this is the prerogative of friendship. The tender, considerate friend will hardly repeat such things, shrinking from inflicting a wound upon one beloved. It is doubtful if any good can be accomplished by repeating unkind things said of another. There is one kind of gossip who is excusable—the golden gossip who takes it upon himself to tell all the good and pleasant things said of one.

A friend is only another mortal, "a little of a citizen before he is a cherub," so no man should expect perfection in another. Differences of opinion need be no barrier to a warm friendship and full understanding. The friend's conversation may not be of politics or the news of the day, but what of that? One may get that kind of companionship from others. The friend's is holier ground, and his society should lift the soul to a higher level, up to poetry and all that is sublime.

Letters will be exchanged containing confidences of heart and life, which, perhaps, the tongue has failed to reveal. They should be held as sacred as if an oath had been taken to preserve their contents from the eyes of others. The wisdom of the ages has brought down to us this thought: "Whoso discovereth secrets, loseth his credit, and shall never find a friend to his mind. Love thy friend, and be faithful unto him; but if thou betrayeth his secrets, follow no more after him; for as a man hath destroyed his enemy, so hast thou lost the love of thy friend; as one that letteth a bird go out of his hand, so hast thou let thy friend go, and shalt not get him again; follow after him no more, for he is too far off. As for a wound, it may be bound up, and after reviling, there may be a reconciliation; but he that betrayeth the secrets, is without hope."

There is much difference between an associate and a friend. The one may be pleasing without the necessity for anything deeper, the other must be one's second self. Associates may be temporary friends; they will do to pass an evening with, but they can never come into that close relationship which a true friend holds. They may not with safety be made confidantes, because they have not one's greater interests at heart. In a true friendship there can be no reserve, for it is to be supposed that one has deliberated on the matter before the bond was made; after that, there should be no doubtings.

Taking the word in its broadest and deepest sense, we cannot understand how a man can have more than one real friend. How can he talk as if thinking aloud, to more than one person? Surely he will not do so, unless he is very unwise. It seems a hard thing to say, but it is probably true that few persons have among their acquaintances more men or women than they can number on one hand who may safely be trusted to keep inviolate a confidence.

"Thy friend hath a friend—
Beware of that friend."

Yet it is hard to bear everything alone—to feel as if the heart were bursting, and yet to keep unaided the storm of grief within its bounds. One prudent friend at such a time is indeed a blessing. He can dissect the trouble, and find if there is a way out of it. He can see the silver lining, where you see only the cloud. Two heads and two hearts working together will unravel most difficulties.

This coming together so closely cements a bond hardly to be broken. The true test of friendship is its absolute trust and entireness. The associate may be true in a way, but he is not expected to know the inner workings of the heart. His feelings are more on the surface, and his liking is from a more worldly point of view. His is a friendship of interest, and it lasts no longer than the interest itself. We see this exemplified

every day when men prominent by reason of wealth or position meet with reverses and are at once deserted by those professed friends who have fawned upon them from interested motives.

We have seen that many things have to be considered when a young man is forming his acquaintances and choosing his friends. First in importance is the question of character, sobriety and morality. Vice is contagious, and the young are prone to fall victims if brought into close contact with it. It will be a wise mother who can steer her son clear of its dangers. In the early days of a friendship it will go far towards making a man faithful, to impress him with the idea

that you believe him to be so. On the same principle one can tell a boy he is bad until he becomes so, thinking that nothing else is expected of him.

Having made a friend, he should be kept. He has the right to expect the same friendship which he is called upon to give. It does not argue well to lose a friend. "A man ought not to break with a faulty friend," said Addison, "that he may not expose the weakness of his choice; it will doubtless hold much stronger with respect to a worthy one, that he may never be upbraided for having lost so valuable a treasure, which was once in his possession." This leaves no loop-hole of escape once a friendship is formed.

MAUDE C. MURRAY.



Authorities upon the science of beauty now declare that to get rid of an accumulation of fat, which is really only unburnt body-fuel, one has but to exercise the breathing apparatus, the oxygen taken into the lungs burning up this fat. They also inform us that correct breathing and pose will enable one to banish that awfulness of the throat known as the "double chin."

TO BANISH A DOUBLE CHIN.

A photographer recently asked a party of matrons grouped before his camera to hold back their double chins, and thereby showed them the possibility of annihilating this foe of a pretty face. Why submit to the disfigurement of a double chin? Certainly much may be done to correct it by the poise of the head. The short-necked woman is advised to hold her head well up, even stretching her neck until conscious of the tension of its cords. She should also practise dropping her head listlessly upon the trunk and rolling it about on its spinal pivot. This exercise of muscles little called into use will help consume the accumulation of fat upon the throat, and give a graceful pose to the head. To be too thin is really more desirable than its opposite, for in the latter condition one becomes but an expressionless mass of rotundity.

To breathe well is really half the secret of beauty, and lung gymnastics are now conceded to be beneficial to the sallow-complexioned, the narrow-chested and the excessively stout. The best time to practise these gymnastics is in the morning before dressing and again at night when ready to retire, for the body should be quite free from all restraining clothing. Stand erect, with the head well up, the chin well in and rise upon the toes at each inhalation, hold the breath a moment, then expel it forcibly and as completely as possible, coming down upon the heels at the same time. Five minutes of this exercise night and morning will in time do much, to reduce an excess of adipose tissue. Still another breathing exercise is to draw in a full, deep breath, expanding the chest as much as possible without straining, retain the breath while counting ten, then slowly expel it.

BREATHING EXERCISES.

The thin-necked woman is advised to bathe her throat every night with handfuls of cold water, drying it with a coarse towel, and then manipulating it with a firm rotary pressure of the fingers until the skin glows. Finally she should rub into her throat the cream of rich milk. This will furnish food to the badly nourished tissues.

LEARNING TO WALK.

Walking gracefully and breathing properly do wonders toward making any woman goodly to look upon, my dears. A Delsarte teacher said recently that all women may do much to improve their carriage without a teacher. The proper length of the step is twice the length of the foot and this step is measured from the hollow of one foot to the hollow of the other. For practice in walking,

Turn the toes well out, swing the leg from the thigh and you are on the road to a graceful gait. She who has been striding like an Amazon can thus easily see how much too long have been her steps, and she who has scarcely placed one foot ahead of the other can correct this exceedingly ungraceful manner of walking by reaching out to the prescribed limit.

POSE.

If the proper pose of the body be retained in all the ordinary duties of life, whether sitting or standing, it will minimize the fatigue of the daily routine. When double work is thrown upon some muscles, while others are idle, the result is the pain in back and limbs with which so many women suffer. To walk up stairs with the figure erect and not like a half-shut jack knife, legs and joints flexible and lungs breathing properly, will not only contribute to a woman's appearance but also to her health.

She who takes the best care of her pretty teeth consults her dentist every six months and has them carefully looked over. After the twenty-fifth year the teeth are likely to decay but little, but then comes the insidious tartar that pushes the gums away from the teeth and eventually loosens them. When the gums are even but slightly pushed away a decided suggestion of age is added to the mouth. Tartar may be kept in abeyance by the daily use of myrrh. Two or three drops in a glass of clear water and a brush with bristles not too stiff, will do much to rescue the gums from this enemy.

CARE OF THE TEETH.

My lady's secretary never before gloried in half the wealth of appointments now seen upon it. These desk "fixings" come in sets. A set consists of a writing pad, blotter, ink and mucilage bottles, letter rack, memorandum book and various other articles, all in matching materials and decorations. One beautiful set recently seen was bound in black morocco, with solid gold corners. Not the least important is the sealing wax receptacle, a sort of pyramid case, holding candles, matches and wax sticks. The woman of 1895 seals her letters, and a delightful revival of a refined custom it is.

The tea caddy for the five-o'clock tea-table, my dears, should have a measuring cover. To measure with a spoon, if a tea ball is not used, is considered less correct and not so redolent of the old-time flavor as to use the cup cover of the caddy, "one fill to a brew." A grass mat may be provided upon which to set the teapot, and the spoons are laid loosely upon the table. By-the-way, these spoons as well as the cups should be serviceable. In the days of souvenir spoons the rage for variety resulted in some curious shapes for these useful table implements. One felt grateful if not offered a perforated bowl, so twisted and grotesque and abnormal were the novelties in tea and coffee

ON THE TEA TABLE.

spoons. Cups should certainly hold more than a thimbleful, though they need not contain a pint, and should to some slight degree be made to take into account the laws of gravitation in their poise upon the saucer. Nothing can be considered truly beautiful that is not suited to its purpose. All cup rims should be smooth to be used with comfort.

A novel entertainment soon to be given which may offer a hint to those looking for something new, is to be called a "butterfly tea." The room will be hung with dark-red cheese cloth upon which will be strewn innumerable gilt and silver butterflies. The tables will

be in the shape of butterflies two feet square, being merely ordinary stands with tops cut from large sheets of pasteboard covered with crêpe paper of varying gay hues. The articles to be sold are butterfly pin-cushions and sachets, fans, and hand, gas and candle screens, prettily evolved in that shape out of crêpe paper and gold and silver dust. The grab-bag will be in the form of a huge three-tier English wedding cake, trimmed with orange flowers. A small aperture permits the hand to be inserted to draw out the prize after the "slice" has been duly paid for. The little folks will be delighted with a big white swan, which at the command of his master, a small boy dressed as a French cook, will spread his wings and allow a bag of bonbons to be taken.

Pallid women may in time bring color to their cheeks by bathing the face in benzoin water or in the toilet preparation known as *lait virginal*. To prevent that shine upon the complexion with which many are annoyed in warm weather, use a little camphor in the water when bathing the face. If the face is roughened by the wind, sponge it often with equal parts of rose water and brandy. Toilet washes containing alcohol are likely to produce harmful results. The alcohol parches the skin, renders it brittle and lowers its vitality. Tan may be measurably removed by the use of lemon juice and white of egg. Place the juice of a lemon and the unbeaten white of an egg in a thick earthen cup or bowl and set it on the stove for half an hour, taking care not to let it get hot enough to crack the cup and stirring often. Apply every night to the face and hands. To bring color to the cheeks, bathe the face in tepid water in which have been mingled a few drops of benzoin,

COSMETICS.

rub briskly with a Turkish towel, then apply every night the following preparation :

1 ounce of diluted liquid ammonia.
4 ounces of rose water.
2 ounces of glycerine.

Rub this well into the skin for at least three minutes, then wipe off with a soft towel. If any irritation is felt, add a little more glycerine to the mixture.

Little bags of orris root are among the delightful devices for perfuming bed linen and under-clothes and are even more popular in luxurious homes than the old-time favorite, lavender. Orris root may be renewed in strength by the simple device of sunning

it well, spreading it out so that the sun will dry it thoroughly. For those who still prefer the lavender sachets here is a tested recipe :

1 pound of lavender flowers.
1 ounce of benzoin.
 $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce of oil of lavender (English).
1 ounce of extract of musk.

Mix well together. For a violet powder take these ingredients :

$1\frac{1}{2}$ pounds of orris root.
15 drops of bergamot.
10 drops of oil of bitter almonds.
10 drops of attar of roses.
 $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce of extract of musk.

This will make a large quantity, enough to last for years. Sachet powder after mixing should be kept in an air-tight jar for a week or longer and then placed in envelopes, carefully sealed, or in thin silk bags. The fragrance of the sachet lasts much longer than that of any liquid extracts and is preferred for perfuming linens. Physicians advise the use of perfumes, claiming that their stimulating and refreshing properties can scarcely be over-estimated. They are health giving, this being especially the case with lavender, lemon, rose, violet, sage and benzoin. Indeed, in connection with electricity, they have been used in the treatment of diseases.

EDNA S. WITHERSPOON.

AMONG THE NEWEST BOOKS.

In *Russian Rambles* Isabel F. Hapgood proves her courage, as well as her loyalty to those sacred obligations which an acceptance of hospitality imposes. To denounce Russia *en bloc* has long been the conventionally accepted manner of dealing with the subject. Few of those who have discussed the Slav in English knew his language. His critics have been outside of his life. They have written of what they looked for and what others expected them to find, and most of them were on "a still hunt" for something very, very terrible, something to stir delicious shivers of horror in the minds of their readers. Miss Hapgood is brave enough to approve of many things Russian and without bitterness or anathemas disapproves of others, just as any foreigner might—and just as many foreigners do—disapprove of us. She is a genial descriptive writer, knowing where to place the high lights in her word-paintings and enlivening her observations with a keen sense of drollery. Her views upon Russian social life are particularly interesting as showing that the people she met there were in all broad essentials of human nature practically the same as those she left at home. To any one intending to travel in Russia her book will be helpful and suggestive and to all it will afford a fresh and unhackneyed impression of the vast, strange land of the Romanoffs. [Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co.]

In the two volumes of her *Readings from English Dramatists*, Catherine Mary Reignolds Winslow (Mrs. Erving Winslow) has essayed the impossible and almost succeeded. If her specimen bricks and the scant mortaring she gives them do not rebuild for the reader the vast and complex structure of the English Drama they do, at least, give alluring and suggestive bits of its

architecture and pique his curiosity to see more. The author divides English dramatic literature into five periods, beginning with the masques and ending with Sheridan, and a single brilliant example is made to stand for each. That this is a better plan than the medley of disconnected fragments in Lamb's monumental *English Dramatic Poets* is apparent. The plays quoted are given almost entire and, upon the whole, are well chosen, though it seems a pity to devote so much space to comedies as well known as "She Stoops to Conquer" and the "School for Scandal," when not a line is given from Shakespeare, Wycherly, Vanbrugh or Congreve.

Whoever has had the good fortune to read *The Stickit Minister* by S. R. Crockett will wish to see his latest book, *Bog-Myrtle and Peat*, being tales chiefly of Galloway, gathered from the years 1889 to 1895. Andrew Lang contributes a key-note to the volume in a poem called "Kenmure." Crockett knows the beating notes of the rain, the meaning of inarticulate bird songs, the whisperings of the tree, the complaints of the sea, and hears sighs from the aged moon when near to dawn it leans against the shoulder of a gray hill and watches the swift coming of a day that is to obliterate the world's knowledge of it. He also knows the cries of the human heart, whether in pain or peril, in gladness or endurance. The volume includes these six books, each containing several tales: Adventures, Histories, Intimacies, Idyls, Tales of the Kirk and In Praise of Galloway. Each story has a flavor of its own, and there is freshness and quaint originality about them all. [New York: D. Appleton & Co.]

A. Conan Doyle's latest collection of short stories, *Round the Red Lamp, being Facts and Fancies of Medical Life*, takes its title from the fact that the sign of the general medical practitioner in

England is a red lamp. Some of his ex-associates of the medical profession—in sheer envy, perhaps!—have accused Dr. Doyle of being more entertaining than exact in his allusions to scientific matters. But as he is seeking to divert laymen rather than to instruct physicians, the absence of morbid fact and disturbing information is an advantage. None better than doctors know that “a little knowledge is a dangerous thing,” nervous people being wont to imagine that they have all the diseases they read about. But nobody has accused Dr. Doyle of writing dull stories, and *Round the Red Lamp* fully sustains his reputation as a deducer of surprising results from seemingly trivial premises. Some of these stories are grave, even tragic in tone, while others are decidedly droll. [New York: D. Appleton & Co.]

People who cherish a pet superstition or two—and there are a number of them left—will find little toleration for their foibles in *The New Moon* by C. E. Raimon. It is made quite clear that C. E. Raimon does not think it matters even a little bit whether one looks at the new moon over the right shoulder or the left, through trees, telegraph wires or sailing free and unobstructed in a cloudless evening sky. This is a story of a sensible husband whose silly wife is so much addicted to signs and predictions that in spite of his wish to be tolerant and his determination to be loyal to her he is driven to seek an affinity who has no superstitions. [New York: D. Appleton & Co.]

The Gods, Some Mortals and Lord Wickenham is by John Oliver Hobbes, said to be the pen name of a woman, an unhappy wife, half American by blood. She has written clever short stories, not too obviously moral in tone, perhaps, and all the more diverting to many readers on that account. This book, her first full-fledged novel, is as brilliant in its style and fashioning as it is unreal, in fact impossible, in its characters. No woman was ever so through and through unclean as the one here described without being recognized as a wanton, and no man of the world was ever such a fool as to offer marriage to a young person whom he had seen, and that briefly, but twice after which she visits him alone in the evening and throws herself at his head. The sensation which the book has made depends far more upon its epigrammatic wit and its crisp glancing descriptive passages than upon either the plot or passion it discloses. But its fine sayings seem too premeditated to be entirely effective. And yet, what a delightful novel John Oliver Hobbes might write! [New York: D. Appleton & Co.]

The Marriage of Esther, by Guy Boothby, relates the story of a young Englishman who went to Queensland because he had lowered himself at home. In that colony he fell still further and had too many companions in a like condition of hopelessness. But a star of hope rose upon his horizon in the person of a sweet young woman, and, encouraged by her brave spirit, existence became tolerable and more tolerable to him until the dawn came. [New York: D. Appleton & Co.]

Another book by this author is *A Lost Endeavor*, a tragic romance in which crime and love are commingled strangely, the former finally gaining the day. [New York: Macmillan & Co.]

Trilby, the Fairy of Argyle, written in 1822 by Charles Nodier, whom Victor Hugo called master, and reverently translated by Minna Caroline Smith, is the romantic story of a Scotch fairy, an immortal of the clan of MacFarlane, who loved Jeanie, a fisherman's wife, was banished from her cottage by a stern monk and, because he returned thither, was shut up in the heart of a birch tree for a thousand years. But Jeanie died on hearing the cruel sentence passed upon her elfin lover, and upon her gravestone are traced these words, which run like a refrain through the touching prose-poem: “A thousand years are but a moment upon the earth to those who ought never to be parted.” It may very well be that Du Maurier had read Nodier's *Trilby* before writing his own, just as he doubtless had Henri Murger's *La Vie de Bohème*, for there is the flavor and aroma of both in his book. But it is as unjust to accuse him of plagiarism because he has borrowed an odd name and has given Svengali some remote suggestion of the monk Ronald as it would be to censure Nodier for the fellowship existing between his fairy and those of Shakspeare. [Boston: Lamson, Wolfe & Co.]

Miss Träumerei, an Idyl of Weimar, which was noticed in these columns in June, is now published by Lamson, Wolfe & Co., Boston.

Fidelis, a novel by Ada Cambridge, who also gave us *The Three Miss Kings*, *A Little Minx*, and other charming stories, belongs to Appleton's “Town and Country Library.” It purports to relate the harrowing experiences of a son born with an exceptionally ugly face and a sensitive spirit to a vain, handsome mother who loathes him, and a father who is roughly kind

but does not live long enough to provide for the lad's welfare. People who love children will find much in the book to awaken their sensibilities.

Under the Man-Fig, a Texas story by M. E. M. Davis, dwells with circumstantiality and tragic realism upon the evils incident to reiterated falsehood. Though the scenes are laid during the Rebellion, it is by no means a war story, its motives being rather concealed crime and evil speaking and their consequences to innocent persons. Its description of the group of gossips gathered under the man-fig tree is entertainingly caustic. [Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co.]

Even in *Vernon's Aunt*, Mrs. Everard Cotes (Sara Jeanette Duncan) has hardly written a more entertaining novel than *The Story of Sonny Sahib* now issued by the Appletons. The scene of this pathetic narrative is India—India with its good and evil impulses, its nobilities uprooted by wrongs, but its barbarities softened by a little orphaned sahib. It gives us local colorings without mentioning hues, tenderness without telling us what the feeling is, qualities of race that assert themselves without example, and it compels a higher respect for the oppressed Asiatic.

In *The Jewel of Ynys Galon*, a weird and stormy romance with its scene laid in Wales, Owen Rhoseomyl tells the story of a gem which gave its possessor authority over life and death and the ownership of lands and vassals. Accounts of terrible conflicts for its possession follow thick and fast. A thrill of emotion is what most novel-readers crave and in this tale they are sure of getting it. [New York: Longmans, Green & Co.]

Another novel issued by the same house is *Colonel Norton*, a love story from the pen of Florence Montgomery. Its leading characters are a vain mother who is a widow and a social rival of her daughter, who has no consciousness of her own attractions and steps out of her mother's way on all occasions, and Col. Norton, who doesn't mean to love anybody, but will not allow the girl to be put aside. The result is—well, the book's conclusion will satisfy most persons.

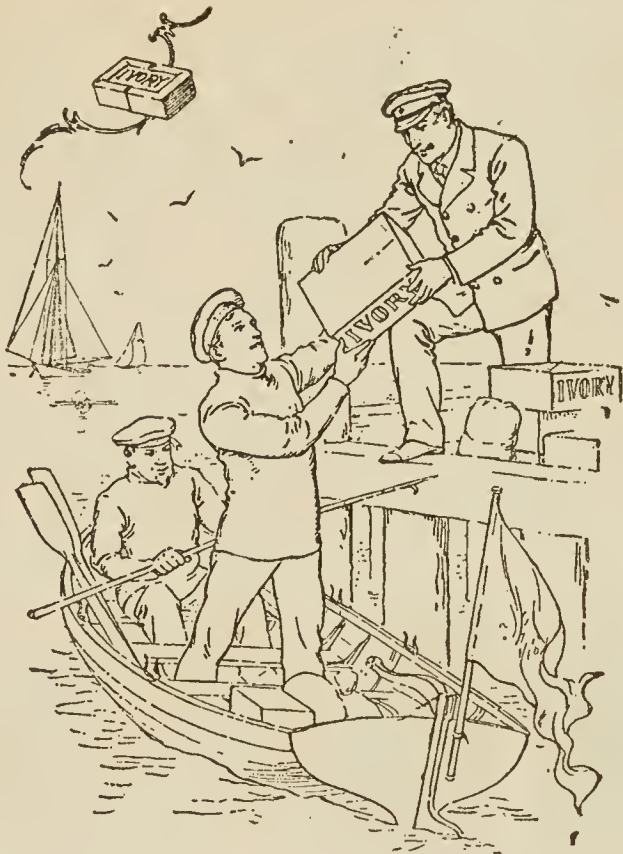
A recent London exhibition of the works of Thomas Rowlandson, the brilliant caricaturist of the Georgian Era, is given a handsomely illustrated review in the current number of Pears' Pictorial, published by A. & F. Pears. Here is a rather too much reduced copy of his famous “Vauxhall Gardens,” the drawing into which he introduced portraits of many of the celebrities of his day and which gained for him so marked a success when exhibited at the Royal Academy in 1784 that it finally determined him to give up portrait and landscape work and devote himself to caricature. A social favorite, with plenty of money and a well-to-do uncle in Paris, Rowlandson went everywhere, saw everything and dashed off his records of what he saw with amazing fertility and almost Rabelaisian extravagance. All was material for his felicitous pencil, whether military parades, racing events, fox-hunting scenes, episodes of Continental travel, nautical experiences or the fencing matches, giants, learned pigs and other fads of the hour in the London of a century ago.

The Macmillans publish *Tom Cringle's Log*, an old-time land and marine story by Michael Scott, with illustrations by J. Ayton Symington and an introduction by Mowbray Morris. The scenes and events of the story have to do with the early part of our national life, and are written by a man possessed of keen observant facilities. The tale has actual historical value.

The Wish, a translation from the German of Hermann Süderman by Lily Hinkel, is not a wholesome story, but its dramatic force and artistic poise and finish are indisputable. It tells us that a girl failing in love with her sister's betrothed did everything possible to make her sister happy, both before and after marriage, but when the wife fell ill she could not escape involuntarily wishing for her death. When this happened the wisher committed suicide, because she thought that in her heart she was guilty of murder. [New York: D. Appleton & Co.]

Of special interest to the devotees of music is Mary Catherine Lee's *A Soulless Singer*. With the promise of a tragedy it becomes an idyl after the stormy epoch in which the singer's soul is born. Of course, love is the motive power in effecting the awakening. The story is told in the bright, readable manner characterizing the writer's *A Quaker Girl of Nantucket* and *In the Cheering Up Business*. [Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co.]

Aimée Raymond Schroeder's *Health Notes for Young Wives* is sure to prove a friend in time of need to many an inexperienced wife who should know much regarding herself concerning which she is too sensitive to ask questions. Its writer is an educated physician and the wife of a physician. [New York: Wood & Co.]



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For these reasons and because it does not disseminate an odor when in hot water, it is especially desirable for use in the confined space aboard a yacht.

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FACE BLEACH is not a new, untried remedy, but has been used by the best people for years, and for dissolving and removing FOREVER Tan, SUNBURN, Moth, FRECKLES, Sallowiness, BLACKHEADS, Eczema, PIMPLES, Redness, etc., and bleaching, brightening and beautifying the complexion, it has no equal. **THERE NEVER WAS ANYTHING LIKE IT.**—Its merits are known everywhere. FACE BLEACH is used and endorsed by the entire theatrical profession, leading actresses, professional beauties, society ladies and people of refinement everywhere eagerly uniting in its praise. It is absolutely harmless to the most delicate skin. The marvellous improvement after a few applications will surprise and delight you, for the skin will become as Nature intended it should be—smooth, clear and white—, free from every impurity or blemish. IT CANNOT FAIL, for its action is such that it draws the impurities out of the skin and does not cover up. This is the only thorough and PERMANENT way.

LIVING EXAMPLES.—Mme. Ruppert has proven the effectiveness of her FACE BLEACH by having patients at her office with but one side of the face cleared at a time, showing the remarkable difference between the side cleared and the side as it was before the application of Face Bleach. The likeness of Miss Hattie Turner, shown herewith, is a fac-simile of a photograph of that young lady, who is now on exhibition at Mme. Ruppert's Parlors, 6 East Fourteenth Street, New York City. She has very dark, deep-set skin freckles, which FACE BLEACH has removed entirely from one side of face, leaving the other side as it originally was, showing precisely what Face Bleach can do. Thousands of our readers cannot, of course, call to see this living example, but if they have any friends in New York City, write them to call and see for you, and they will testify to the absolute truth of this statement. Mme. A. Ruppert is the Pioneer in the Art of treating the complexion at your homes by means of FACE BLEACH. No massaging, face steaming or operations are necessary, simply the application of Face Bleach, which is absolutely invisible, as it is not a cosmetic to COVER UP, but a CURE, most effective in its results. No discomforts are felt by its use, and a cure is obtained without the slightest annoyance.

A GRAND OFFER.—The price of the Face Bleach is \$2.00 per bottle, or three bottles (usually required to effect a permanent cure) \$5.00. Every reader of this, who purchases a \$2.00 bottle, will receive FREE a bar of my exquisite Almond Oil Complexion Soap, also a coupon entitling them to the two remaining bottles for \$3.00. **THIS IS INDEED A GENEROUS OFFER.** Remit only by P. O. Money Order, Express or Registered Letter. Face Bleach is sent securely packed in plain wrapper, free from observation, to any part of the world on receipt of price. Safe delivery guaranteed. Correspondence Cordially Solicited. Send for Book "HOW TO BE BEAUTIFUL."—FREE.

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ON this and the succeeding Page is an assortment of Patterns for
NIGHTWEAR
AND
UNDERWEAR

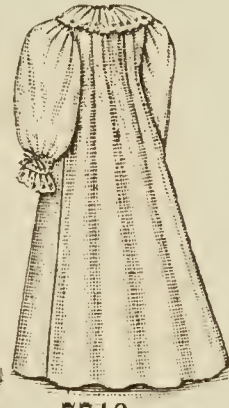
for Ladies and Misses, which Styles our readers will no doubt be pleased to inspect.

The Patterns can be had from either Ourselves or Agents for the Sale of our Goods. In ordering, please specify the Numbers and Sizes (or Ages) desired.

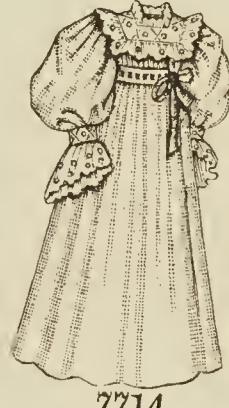
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171 to 175, Regent St., London, W.;
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7710



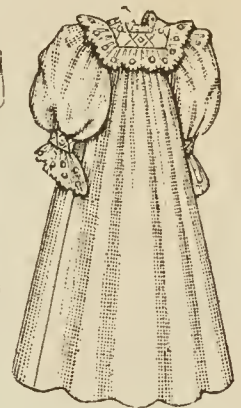
7710



7714



7714



7714

Ladies' Night-Gown or Lounging-Robe (Known as the Empire or Directory Gown). (Copyright): 10 sizes. Bust measures, 28 to 46 inches. Any size, 1s. 6d. or 35 cents.

Ladies' Night-Gown or Lounging-Robe (Known as the Empire or Sans Gène Gown). (Copyright): 10 sizes. Bust measures, 28 to 46 inches. Any size, 1s. 6d. or 35 cents.



7650



7650



7650



4093



4093



4383



4383



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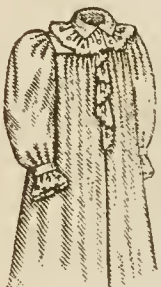
7402

Ladies' Night-Gown, with Round Yoke (Copyright): 10 sizes. Bust meas., 28 to 46 ins. Any size, 1s. 6d. or 35 cents.

Ladies' Night-Gown or Lounging-Robe (Copyright): 10 sizes. Bust measures, 28 to 46 inches. Any size, 1s. 6d. or 35 cents.

Ladies' Sack Night-Gown, with Yoke Facing (To be Made with a Rolling or Standing Collar) (Copyright): 10 sizes. Bust measures, 28 to 46 inches. Any size, 1s. 3d. or 30 cents.

Ladies' Night-Gown or Lounging-Robe (Known as the Hading Gown) (Copyright): 10 sizes. Bust measures, 28 to 46 inches. Any size, 1s. 6d. or 35 cents.



7387



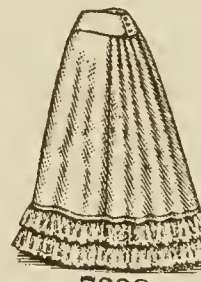
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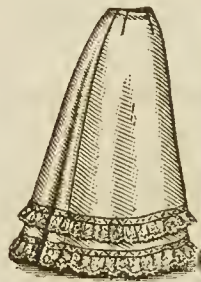
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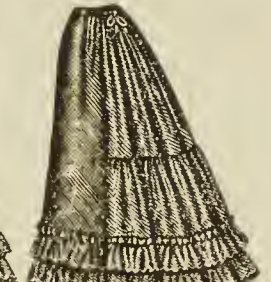
6587



6587



7461



7461

Ladies' Petticoat, with Narrow Yoke (Copyright): 9 sizes. Waist meas., 20 to 36 inches. Any size, 1s. or 25 cents.

Ladies' Petticoat: 9 sizes. Waist measures, 20 to 36 inches. Any size, 1s. or 25 cents.

Ladies' Petticoat (Copyright): 9 sizes. Waist measures, 20 to 36 inches. Any size, 1s. or 25 cents.

Ladies' Yoke Night-Gown (Known as the Mother Hubbard Night-Gown) (To be Made with a Byron or Sailor Collar) (Copyright): 10 sizes. Bust measures, 28 to 46 inches. Any size, 1s. 6d. or 35 cents.



7333



7333



3376



3376



2844



7380



7380

Ladies' Combination Corset-Cover or Chemise and Open Drawers (To be Made with a High or Low Neck, With or Without Sleeves, and with the Drawers Plain at the Knee or Finished with a Band) (Copyright): 15 sizes. Bust measures, 28 to 50 inches. Any size, 1s. 3d. or 30 cents.



7381



7381

Ladies' Combination Corset-Cover or Chemise and Open Drawers (To be Made with a High or Low Neck, With or Without Sleeves, and with the Drawers Plain at the Knee or Finished with a Band) (Copyright): 15 sizes. Bust measures, 28 to 50 inches. Any size, 1s. 3d. or 30 cents.

Ladies' Gored Petticoat, with Four Godets at the Back (Copyright): 9 sizes. Waist measures, 20 to 30 inches. Any size, 1s. or 25 cents.



4976



9320



3849



3849

Ladies' Chemise, with Sleeve and Yoke-Band: 10 sizes. Bust meas., 28 to 46 inches. Any size, 10d. or 20 cents.

Ladies' Chemise: 10 sizes. Bust measures, 28 to 46 inches. Any size, 10d. or 20 cents.

Ladies' Chemise: 10 sizes. Bust measures, 28 to 46 inches. Any size, 10d. or 20 cents.



4636



4636

Ladies' Corset-Cover: 13 sizes. Bust measures, 28 to 46 inches. Any size, 10d. or 20 cents.



3721



3721



4654



4654



3790



3790



3790

Ladies' Corset-Waist (Copyright): 13 sizes. Bust meas., 28 to 46 ins. Any size, 1s. or 25 cents.

Ladies' Corset-Cover: 13 sizes. Bust meas., 28 to 46 inches. Any size, 10d. or 20 cents.

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1566



1566

Ladies' Sack Chemise, with Round or Square Neck: 10 sizes. Bust measures, 28 to 46 inches. Any size, 10d. or 20 cents.

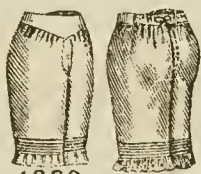
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A representative is needed in each locality to manage distributing samples, books, cards, circles, do special correspondence. Send 10c. for samples of soap, etc. (worth double), receive New Art Booklet and special offer to you.



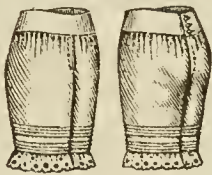
4657

Ladies' Open Drawers, with Narrow Yoke: 9 sizes. Waist measures, 20 to 36 inches. Any size, 10d. or 20 cents.



4660 4660

Ladies' Open Drawers, with Pointed Front-Yoke: 9 sizes. Waist measures, 20 to 36 inches. Any size, 10d. or 20 cents.



4656 4656

Ladies' Open Drawers, with Yoke: 9 sizes. Waist measures, 20 to 36 inches. Any size, 10d. or 20 cents.



4659

Ladies' Knickerbocker Drawers, Buttoned at the Side: 9 sizes. Waist measures, 20 to 36 inches. Any size, 10d. or 20 cents.



3248

Ladies' Knickerbocker Drawers (Desirable for Travelling and Outing Uses) (Copyright): 9 sizes. Waist measures, 20 to 36 inches. Any size, 10d. or 20 cents.



4661 4661

Ladies' Drawers, Buttoned at the Side: 9 sizes. Waist measures, 20 to 36 inches. Any size, 10d. or 20 cents.



3513 3513

Ladies' Knickerbocker Drawers, Buttoning Below the Corset: 9 sizes. Waist measures, 20 to 36 inches. Any size, 10d. or 20 cents.



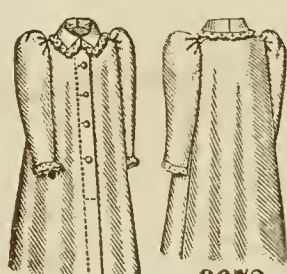
7399 7399

Ladies' Drawers, with Yoke Front and Band Back (Buttoned at the Sides) (Copyright): 9 sizes. Waist measures, 20 to 36 inches. Any size, 10d. or 20 cents.



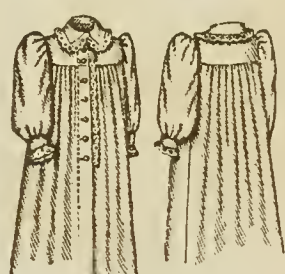
4546 4546

Misses' Night-Gown or Lounging-Robe (Copyright): 8 sizes. Ages, 9 to 16 years. Any size, 1s. or 25 cents.



6672 6672

Misses' Sack Night-Gown: 8 sizes. Ages, 9 to 16 years. Any size, 1s. or 25 cents.



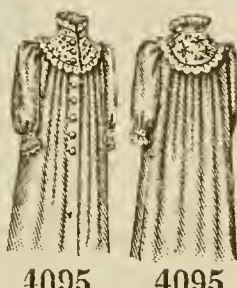
6351 6351

Misses' Yoke Night-Gown (Known as the Mother-Hubbard Night-Gown) (Copyright): 7 sizes. Ages, 10 to 16 years. Any size, 1s. or 25 cents.



4547 4547

Girls' Night-Gown or Wrapper (Copyright): 10 sizes. Ages, 1/2 to 9 years. Any size, 10d. or 20 cents.



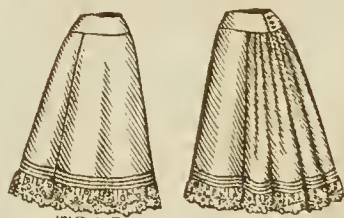
4095 4095

Misses' Night-Gown, with Round Yoke (Copyright): 8 sizes. Ages, 9 to 16 years. Any size, 1s. or 25 cents.



6352 6352

Girls' Yoke Night-Gown (Known as the Mother Hubbard Night-Gown) (Copyright): 9 sizes. Ages, 1 to 9 years. Any size, 10d. or 20 cts.



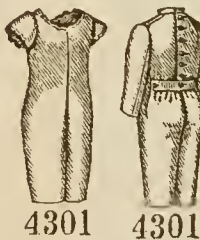
7393 7393

Misses' Petticoat, with Narrow Yoke (Copyright): 9 sizes. Ages, 8 to 16 years. Any size, 10d. or 20 cents.



4865 4865

Misses' Flannel Petticoat, with Yoke: 9 sizes. Ages, 3 to 16 years. Any size, 10d. or 20 cents.



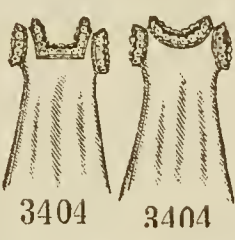
4301 4301

Misses' and Girls' Chemise: 14 sizes. Ages, 3 to 16 years. Any size, 7d. or 15 cents.



3402

Misses' and Girls' Chemise: 14 sizes. Ages, 3 to 16 years. Any size, 7d. or 15 cents.



3404 3404

Misses' and Girls' Chemise: 14 sizes. Ages, 3 to 16 years. Any size, 7d. or 15 cents.



4653



4653

Misses' Corset-Cover: 7 sizes. Ages, 10 to 16 years. Any size, 7d. or 15 cents.

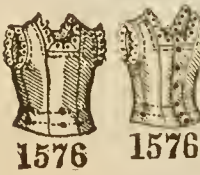


6676



6676

Girls' Under-Waist: 10 sizes. Ages, 3 to 12 years. Any size, 5d. or 10 cents.



1576 1576

Misses' and Girls' Drawers, with Yoke Front and Band Back (Buttoned at the Sides) (Copyright): 12 sizes. Ages, 3 to 12 years. Any size, 7d. or 15 cents.



783

Misses' and Girls' Drawers (Copyright): 12 sizes. Ages, 5 to 16 years. Any size, 7d. or 15 cents.



782

Misses' and Girls' Drawers (Copyright): 12 sizes. Ages, 5 to 16 years. Any size, 7d. or 15 cents.



3251

Misses' and Girls' Drawers (Desirable for Travelling and Outing Uses) (Copyright): 11 sizes. Ages, 5 to 15 years. Any size, 7d. or 15 cents.



7401



7401

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The U. S. Government Tests Show the Absolute Superiority of Royal Baking Powder.

(Data from the latest Official U. S. Government Report on Baking Powders, Department of Agriculture, Bulletin 13, page 599.)

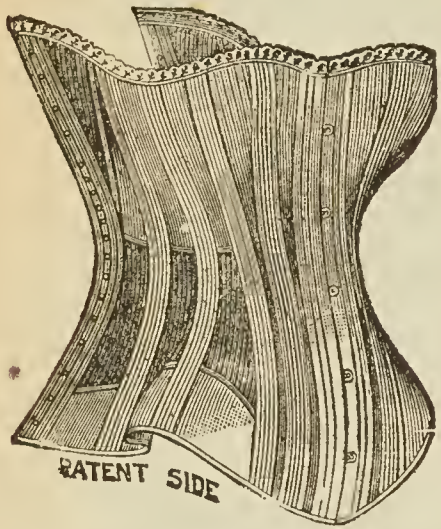
ROYAL is placed first of the cream of tartar powders; actual strength, 160.6 cubic inches of leavening gas per ounce of powder.

Every other powder tested exhibited a much lower strength than the Royal, the average being 33 per cent. less.

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The claim that this report shows any other powder of superior strength or purity has been denounced as a falsehood by the Government officers who made the tests.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 106 WALL ST., NEW-YORK.



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THE GREATEST
INVENTION OF
THE CENTURY.

Never Breaks Down on the Sides.

If not in stock at your retailer's, send
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DON'T PEEL POTATOES!

Boil them and put them, SKINS AND ALL, into a



Fruit Press,
Colander,
Strainer, Etc.

PEELED AND MASHED!

Get it from your dealer, or we will send you one, prepaid, for 50c. Send
for our free booklet, "About Vegetables, Berries and Fruits."

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Derma-Royale is pure, mild and so harmless that one may drink a whole bottleful without any bad effect.



Lovely Complexions!

Pure, Soft, White Skin!

Nothing will CURE, CLEAR and WHITEN
the skin so quickly as

Derma-Royale

The new discovery for dissolving and removing
forever blackheads, freckles, brown or liver spots,
moth, ugly or muddy skin, sallowness, redness, sun-
burn and tan; curing pimples, tetter, eczema, rashes,
etc., and bleaching, brightening and beautifying the
complexion.

THERE NEVER WAS ANYTHING LIKE IT!

Its merits are becoming known everywhere. DERMA-
ROYALE is now used and endorsed by nearly the entire
theatrical profession. Leading actresses, professional
beauties, society ladies and people of refinement every-
where eagerly unite in its praise. It is as harmless as dew

and so simple a child can use it. The marvelous improvement apparent after a few applications will
surprise and delight you, for the skin will become as Nature intended it to be—soft, smooth, clear and
white, free from every blotch or blemish. Derma-Royale never fails—IT CANNOT FAIL—and its sure
results warrant us in making the following offers:

\$500 REWARD!—We will give Five Hundred Dollars *cash* for any case of
eczema, tetter, pimples, blotches, moth-patches, brown or
liver spots, blackheads, ugly or muddy skin, unnatural
redness, freckles, tan or any other cutaneous blemish (excepting birth-marks,
scars and those of a scrofulous or kindred nature) that Derma-Royale will not quickly re-
move and cure. We will also give Five Hundred Dollars to any person whose skin can be
injured in the slightest manner, or to anyone whose complexion (no matter how bad) will
not be cleared, whitened, improved and beautified by the use of Derma-Royale.

Put up in Elegant Style. Price, \$1 per Bottle. For Sale Everywhere.

Derma-Royale is the best skin preparation in the world. Wherever it is once tried,
everybody wants it, so we are determined to have it introduced everywhere—no
matter what the cost—we are now giving away thousands of bottles for that purpose,
and will be glad to send you a full-sized

ONE DOLLAR BOTTLE FOR NOTHING

If you will talk it up and help us introduce it. Send us your full Post-office address today.

The Derma-Royale Co., Cor. Baker & Vine Sts., Cincinnati, Ohio.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

To OUR READERS:—We regret to announce the serious illness of Mrs. Eleanor Georgen, and the consequent interruption to the series of articles on The Voice which she was writing for this magazine. Admirers of Mrs. Georgen's teachings will, we are sure, join with us in wishing for her speedy recovery to health and ability to resume her work. THE BUTTERICK PUBLISHING COMPANY [LIMITED].

THEOLA:—Evening dress is worn at entertainments. Read answer to "Horace" given below relative to the removal of superfluous hair.

HORACE:—There is no method save electrolysis which will permanently remove superfluous hair.

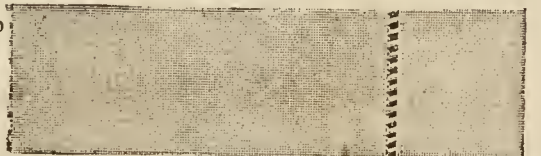
J. P.:—To keep the hair from falling out, wash it once every two weeks and rub in carefully the following mixture: One tea-spoonful of salt and one gramme and a half of quinine added to a pint of brandy, well mixed.

The September Number of The Delineator will contain the First Announcement of the Autumn Styles and many Articles of exceptional interest to Women. Send One Dollar for a Year's Subscription.

CASH'S "HEM-STITCH" FRILLING

Acknowledged to be far superior to all other makes. Ask for CASH'S.

Drawing-Thread
for Gathering.



1½ AND 2 INCHES WIDE.

For Trimming Shirt-Waists, Children's Underwear and
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Eleanor Kirk's Idea, says: "Cash's Frillings with
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**Cures Weakness,
Restores Health and Vigor.**

Have worn Natural Body Brace for
nine months with satisfactory re-
sults. MRS. JESSIE FISHER,
Spruce Creek, Pa.

I am pleased beyond expression
with the Brace. I would not part
with it for any money.

MARY F. ADAM,
Neosho Falls, Kan.

I have been afflicted for 23 years, and have never
had anything to help me like the Natural Body
Brace has. I could not stand up long enough to wash
dishes before wearing it, and now (after wearing it
3 months) I am cooking for a large family. I also
help wash and do any kind of work.

MRS. LUCINDA FIELD, Oscar, Tex.

Money Refunded if Brace is
Not Satisfactory.

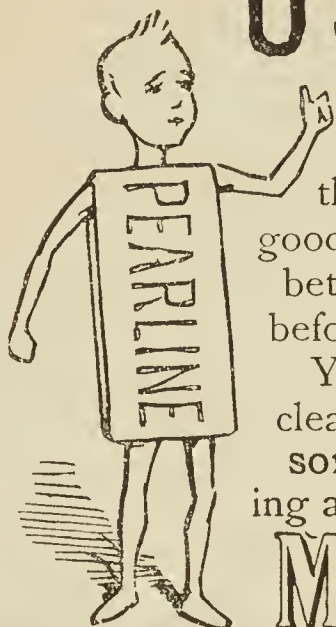
Send for Full Information.

Natural Body Brace Co.,
SALINA, KANSAS.

Howard C. Rash, Manager.



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with Pearline. 'Twould be absurd. It isn't necessary. Pearline contains everything of a soapy nature that's needed or that's good to go with it. And Pearline is so much better than soap that it has the work all done before the soap begins to take any part.

You're simply throwing away money. It's a clear waste of soap—and soap may be good for something, though it isn't much use in washing and cleaning, when Pearline's around. 491

Millions ^{NOW} USE Pearline

BUFFALO LITHIA WATER

In Bright's Disease, Gout, Etc.

Dr. William A. Hammond, Washington, D. C., Surgeon-General U. S. Army (retired).

"I have for some time made use of the **BUFFALO LITHIA WATER** in cases of the nervous system, complicated with Bright's Disease of the Kidney's or with a Gouty Diathesis. The results have been eminently satisfactory."

Roberts Bartholow, M. D., A. M., LL. D., Professor of Materia Medica and General Therapeutics in the Jefferson Medical College of Philadelphia, Pa.

"Buffalo Lithia Springs, of Virginia, contains well-defined traces of Lithia and Is Alkaline. This Water has been used with great advantage in Gouty, Rheumatic and Renal Affections."

G. Halstead Boyland, M. D., of the Faculty of Paris and University of Leipsic, 73 Ave. D'Autin, Paris.

"In Bright's Disease of the Kidneys, Acute or Chronic, **BUFFALO LITHIA WATER** is, in my experience, without a rival. The best results which I have witnessed from any remedy in Gouty and Rheumatic Affections have been from this Water."

BUFFALO LITHIA WATER

is for sale by druggists generally, or in cases of one dozen half-gallon bottles \$5.00 f. o. b. at the Springs. Descriptive pamphlets sent to any address.

THOMAS F. GOODE, Proprietor, Buffalo Lithia Springs, Va.

Notice.—We have carefully tested the Perfection Dress Stay and cheerfully recommend it to our customers everywhere.—The Butterick Publishing Co. (Limited).

Sold by Butterick Agents and Leading Retailers Everywhere.

DETROIT STAY CO., | **The R. R. Appleton Co.,**
Detroit, Mich. | New York.



USE THE Perfection Dress Stay.

The Only Stay.

Not Like Any Other.

Ask for it.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS, (Continued).

ELIZA:—Unless the liver acts normally and the general health is good, liver spots cannot be successfully removed or treated. They result from a deranged system, and if the latter is not put in order, traces of the ailment will persistently return.

MAITRE:—The formation of a crust upon tea kettles may be prevented by keeping an oyster shell in the vessel. The crust will then form upon the shell.

READER:—Directions for making a *pot pourri* or rose jar are given in "Around the Tea-Table" in the June DELINEATOR.

A NORTHWOOD GIRL:—Congratulations are for the groom alone. To the bride one may say, "My best wishes for your happiness." Liquorice is one of the best sweeteners of the breath and possesses the advantage of having but little odor of its own. A bit of myrrh taken at night will also keep the breath sweet.

SWEET FACE:—The process of enamelling the face is not to be recommended, as the enamel closes the pores of the skin. The surface is first prepared by an alkaline wash, after which all the wrinkles and depressions are filled in with a paste. Then the face is simply painted. After the white layer is applied, the pink tinting is put on.

Over One Million Women

Mrs. A. E. Wilcox, voices the opinion of many women when, in a recent number of the *Household*, she says: "I have recently been experimenting with Cottolene, using it in cooking wherever shortening, other than cream, is required, and I speak from experience when I say it is in every way entirely satisfactory. I do not hesitate to recommend its use in all places where lard or butter is used as shortening, and for all frying purposes. It can be used successfully in any recipe calling for lard or butter, by using one-third the designated quantity."

Mrs. Wilcox expresses the opinion of over a million thoughtful women who have discarded all other shortening, and

Use Cottolene.

Get the genuine. Sold everywhere, in one, three, and five pound tins, with trade mark—steer's head in cotton-plant wreath—on every tin.

Made only by

The N. K. Fairbank Company,
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Soapine

is a little thing—a fine powder, but you've no idea how it smooths the rough places of washday and housecleaning. The most delicate fabrics and linens cleaned with it beautifully and without injury. It matters not what the color of the goods is. As a bleacher it is peerless. For dishwashing it is unsurpassed; in short, it is the housewife's friend, a faithful one that will lessen her toil greatly.

KENDALL MFG. CO., Providence, R. I.

Established 1827.

WHALE on every package.

"THIS comes of using one of those cheap wool braids that I thought would be so economical.



I'll never again have anything but the

"S. H. & M."
BIAS
VELVETEEN
SKIRT BINDINGS."

A set of the "S. H. & M." miniature figures showing the latest Parisian costumes, mailed for 10c. in stamps.
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"S. H. & M." Dress Stays are the Best.

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LIGHT, STRONG,
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Four Models. \$85. and \$100.

Elegant 40-page catalogue for postage.

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Branches: San Francisco, Portland, Salt Lake City, Denver, Memphis, Detroit.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS, (Continued).

SORROW:—Gray or white Suède gloves may be worn for second mourning. Consult the article in the May number of THE DELINEATOR entitled "Commencements and Commencement Costumes," regarding a simple yet pretty coiffure for a young girl.

LUCILLE:—We have just issued a New Pamphlet entitled "Fancy and Practical Crochet-Work," price 50 cents or 2 shillings. In it you will find a number of designs of the kind you desire, as well as many others still newer. The new book does not include any of the designs in our first pamphlet "The Art of Crocheting" which you have, but contains hundreds of designs of the class designated in the title. It has the following departments: Edgings and Insertions; Squares, Hexagons, Rosettes, Stars, etc., for Scarfs, Tidies, Counterpanes, Cushions, etc., Doileys, Center-Pieces, Mats, etc.; Articles of Use and Ornament; Pretty Articles for Misses' and Children's Use; Dolly's Domain; Bead Crochet and Mould Crochet. Compare this list with the contents of your first book and you will understand the full value of "Fancy and Practical Crochet Work" as a companion pamphlet to "The Art of Crocheting." You will find it just the thing to take with you to the seaside, and later to the mountains, where you will have many hours to spare to the making of the pretty gifts for the holidays which you mention.

The September Number of The Delineator will contain the First Announcement of the Autumn Styles and many Articles of exceptional interest to Women. Send One Dollar for a Year's Subscription.



Put
**Sponge
Crépon**

in your skirts, sleeves, jacket fronts, collars and cuffs, and everything that needs stiffening

and interlining.

Lightest, cheapest, most stylish in effect, 64 inches wide, cannot be crushed out of shape.

White, slate and fast black.

For sale by all dry goods dealers.



"CHARMANT" Turkish Wonder Balm

will positively cure all face blemishes, blackheads, pimples or blotches of every character, rendering the skin soft and velvety. Unsurpassed for Eczema and kindred troubles, checking irritation, without harmful results. **IS COMPOSED OF BALSAM AND HERBS, AND WARRANTED HARMLESS. MONEY REFUNDED IF RESULTS ARE NOT AS GUARANTEED.** This is no patent medicine, but comprises a salve and soap that have been used in Turkey for thousands of years and are now imported solely by us. Can furnish unquestionable testimonials from physicians of integrity of N. Y. City, as to their healing and beautifying properties. Price \$1.00 each for Soap and Salve, or \$2.00 for both. Sent by mail in plain wrappers on receipt of price.

Turkish Balm Co., 19 Union Square, New York.

Ladies in Attendance.

Hours from 11 A. M. to 4 P. M.

French Model Waist Figure, 99c.



In use by all the leading dressmakers; indispensable to persons who do their own dressmaking or have it done in their homes. Sizes, 32 to 44.

Our price **99 Cents.**

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BABY CARRIAGES \$1.25
Direct from the Factory.
C.O.D. on approval at Wholesale Prices.
WARRANTED 5 years. No money in advance.
Why Pay enormous profits to retail dealers when we save you 50 per cent. Buy first class goods that are guaranteed to be as represented. Any style and price up to \$35.25. Shipped on approval and if not as represented costs you nothing. Valuable present with each carriage. Catalogue Free. Address
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Recommended by
Leading Dentists
Everywhere.

I consider your Antiseptic Myrrh Tooth Soap a very excellent dentifrice and recommend it to my patients. T. N. Harrington, Dentist, 10th & Pine Sts., St. Louis, Mo.

I have used your Antiseptic Myrrh Tooth Soap for six years and always take pleasure in recommending it. Dr. J. Wm. Graves, Dentist, 204 E. Main St., Rochester, N. Y.

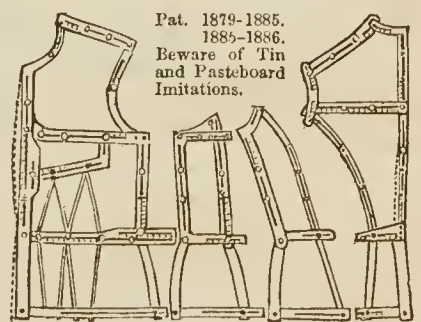
I send you an order for some of your Antiseptic Myrrh Tooth Soap. It is the best dentifrice I have seen. Dr. Butler, Dentist, 334 Euclid Ave., Cleveland, O.

Put up in elegant China Jars, and Tin Boxes for travelers. Also furnished in powder form. Send for Sample.
CHAS. WRIGHT & CO., Detroit, Mich.

DRESSMAKING SIMPLIFIED.

Any Lady Can now Learn to Cut Perfect-Fitting Dresses.

The ONLY Improvement on The Tailors' Square Ever Invented.



Pat. 1879-1885.
1885-1886.
Beware of Tin and Pasteboard Imitations.

Madam, show this to your Dressmaker; it is just what she has always wanted.

Easy to Learn. Rapid to Use. Follows Every Fashion. All first-class Dressmakers are adopting this Wonderful Garment-Drafting Machine.

ITS SUCCESS HAS NEVER BEEN EQUALLED. You can test it at your own house for 30 days Free. Write now for Illustrated Circular and Liberal Offer. The McDowell Garment-Drafting Machine Co., 6 West 14th Street, New York.



We offer this month some choice bargains in order to close out our entire Summer stock.

Suits \$8 to \$14, that have been \$15, \$20 and \$25. Duck Suits \$3.50, fully worth \$6. Stylish Capes \$3, formerly \$6 to \$10. Blazers and Jackets \$4, have been \$8, \$10 and \$12. Skirts \$6 and \$8, formerly \$10 and \$14. Silk Waists \$4.

Write for our Summer Catalogue and Bargain List of reduced prices. We will send them by return mail, together with FORTY SAMPLES of the materials from which we make our garments to select from, on receipt of four cents postage.

Our Fall and Winter Catalogue of Suits and Cloaks will be ready in August. Write now, enclosing four cents postage, and we will mail you a copy, with samples, as soon as issued. Be sure to mention that you wish the Fall number.

THE NATIONAL CLOAK CO.,

152 and 154 West 23d Street, New York.

Beautiful Faces.

MANY BEAUTIFUL FACES ARE MARRED by growths of disfiguring hair, and doubtless a majority of ladies so afflicted endure painful embarrassment rather than use any preparation for the removal of such blemishes because of the fear of injurious results.

DEMELVO

A Fragrant Liquid Compound—entirely free from all poisonous ingredients, quickly

Removes Superfluous Hair

Without the slightest injury, as it acts only on the hair, leaving the skin as smooth, white and clean as if there had never been a growth of hair upon it.

DEMELVO is the product of the combined efforts and careful study of three of the most eminent scientists, and is entirely unlike any other preparation offered for a similar purpose.

We will refund the money in any case where it does not produce the promised results, if used according to directions.

Price \$2.00 a Bottle. Sent by Mail.

THE CHARLES A. VOGELER CO., Baltimore, Md.

LADIES!! Why Drink Poor Teas?



P. O. Box 289.

Send this advertisement and 15c. in stamps, and we will mail you a 1/4 lb. Sample Best T Imported, any kind you may select. Big Premiums, Good Incomes made by getting orders for our celebrated goods. For full particulars, address

The Great American Tea Co. (D),
31 and 33 Vesey St., N. Y.



BEAUTIFUL WOMEN!

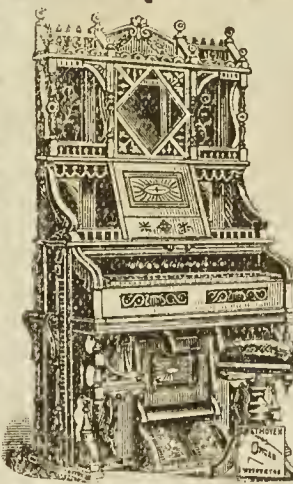
HOW TO ATTAIN AND RETAIN

BEAUTY.

The two principal points of Feminine beauty are to be the possessor of a clear and healthful COMPLEXION and a perfectly formed BUST. I claim to be the only specialist in America for the treatment of ATROPHY or non-development of the BUST, and my famous CELNART has for years stood the test over all others. By its use your BUST will be permanently developed from 3 to 5 inches. It removes Wrinkles and fills out hollows in Cheeks, Throat & Neck. For the COMPLEXION ROYALE CREME, a pure and harmless Preparation, will not injure the most delicate skin. Positively cures every case of Freckles, Tan, Sunburn, Pimples, Blisters, Blackheads, or any discoloration. Price \$1. per bottle, sample bottle 25c. Send for my latest pamphlet, FREE, on "The Perfection of the Face and Form."

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Our large 24-page catalogue of Organs, also our new and elegant catalogue of Pianos, containing 16 pp. We have the largest manufactory in the world, from which we sell direct to the consumer at wholesale prices, thus saving the profits of the dealer and the commissions of the agents. We furnish a first-class Organ, warranted 20 years, with stool and book, for only

\$25.00

No money required until instrument has been thoroughly tested in your own house. Sold on instalments. Easy payment.

We positively guarantee every Organ and Piano twenty years. Send for catalogue at once if you want to obtain the greatest bargain ever offered on earth. Write your name and address plainly, and we will send by mail same day letter is received.

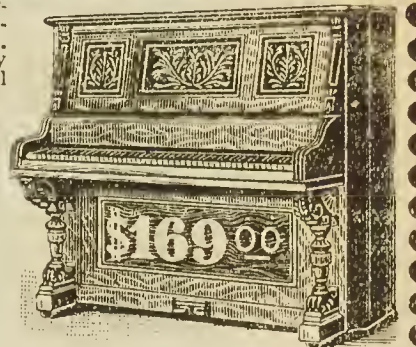
As an advertisement, we will sell the first Piano of our make in a place for only

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Stool, book and Cover Free. Regular price, \$350.00.

Beethoven Piano and Organ Co.,

P. O. Box 801, Washington, N. J.



ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS,

(Continued).

MELINDA J. S.:—Polka-dotted lawn trimmed with black satin, taffeta or grosgrain ribbon will make a simple but stylish garden party gown. Shape it according to pattern No. 7620, which costs 1s. 3d. or 30 cents.

PANSY BLOSSOM:—Wedding rings are not worn by American men. The bride should enter with her father or nearest male relative, not with the groom. You might use lilies-of-the-valley for a wreath. New sailor hats have high crowns.

GRACE:—When a small amount of money is needed for charitable purposes a bazaar held in a private house will usually be found the quickest and easiest method of raising it. A small admission fee should be charged, and fancy work, candy and flower tables, an ice-cream booth, a "fish pond" and other attractions of like nature should be arranged to contribute the bulk of the profits. Home-made candy will sell readily, and with the aid of "The Correct Art of Candy Making at Home," published by us at 6d. or 15 cents, the skilful cook will be able to produce delicious confections at little cost. A very successful money-raising scheme is called a clipping party. Each article is wrapped in paper and the parcels are suspended over the sales table from a framework consisting of a wooden upright at each end and a cross bar at the top. The purchasers buy these packages without knowing the nature of their contents and as each package is bought the attendant clips it loose from the framework with her scissors. The packages should be wrapped in pretty colored paper.

YPSILANTI DRESS REFORM UNDERWEAR.

The only sanitary underwear. Endorsed by physicians throughout the country. This is a good time to become acquainted with the merits of Ypsilanti—for 1895 you will find

PRICES DOWN.

Send for Catalogue and our new book entitled, "Modern Underwear and How to Wear It." They are free.

HAY & TODD MFG. CO.,
YPSILANTI, MICH.

THE PEERLESS STEAM COOKER

Cooks a Whole Meal Over One Burner,



on gasoline, oil, gas or common cook stove. The steam whistle blows when Cooker needs more water. No steam in the house! No offensive odors! Burning, scorching or overcooking impossible. Vegetables that always lose much of their flavor and become watery, soggy and indigestible by boiling, are made dry, light and healthful. Meats and poultry, no matter how tough, are made tender and palatable. Will Pay for Itself in One Season for Canning Fruit. The Housekeeper's Friend; the Agent's Bonanza. Agents Wanted, either sex. Exclusive territory. Address PEERLESS COOKER CO., Buffalo, N. Y.

Better Than a Gold Mine.

Last month I cleared, after paying all expenses, \$235.38; the month before \$186.86 and have at the same time attended to my regular business. I believe anyone, anywhere, can do as well, as I have not a particularly good location and not much experience. When you have an article that every family wants, it is very easy selling it. It seems strange that a good, cheap dish washer was never before placed on the market. With the Perfection, which sells for \$5, you can wash and dry the dishes for a family in two minutes, without putting the hands in water. As soon as people see the washer work, they want one, and that is why so much money can be made so quickly. For full particulars, address The Perfection Mfg. Co., 657 63rd St., Englewood, Ill. I feel convinced that any lady or gentleman, in any location, can make \$5 to \$10 a day, as every family will very soon have a dish washer. Try it and publish your experience for the benefit of others.

ALICE O.



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PATTERNS FOR

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FOR GIRLS' AND CHILDREN'S
WEAR.

The Patterns can be had from either
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of our Goods. In ordering, please
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6959



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9 sizes.
Ages, 1 to 9 years.
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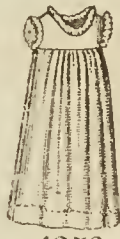
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Any size, 7d. or 15 cents.



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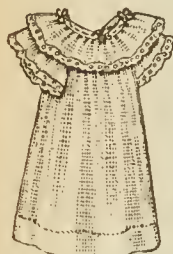
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7740



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Girls' Apron, with Straight Lower Edge
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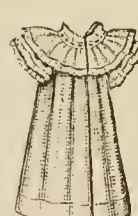
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Girls' Yoke Apron
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Any size, 10d. or 20 cents.

Girls' Apron
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Any size, 10d. or 20 cents.

Girls' Pompadour Apron
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Little Girls' Apron (Known as the
Greenaway Apron) (Copyright):
9 sizes. Ages, 1 to 9 years.
Any size, 10d. or 20 cents.



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7011



7011

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Girls' Apron (Copyright):
11 sizes. Ages, 2 to 12 years.
Any size, 10d. or 20 cents.

Child's Apron (Copyright):
7 sizes. Ages, 2 to 8 years.
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7661



7661

Girls' Apron, with Bertha Frill (Copyright):
11 sizes. Ages, 2 to 12 years.
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6874



6874



6874

Little Girls' Apron
(Copyright): 7 sizes.
Ages, 3 to 9 years.
Any size, 7d. or 15 cts.



7382



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7225



7225

Child's Pinafore or Apron
(Copyright): 7 sizes.
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Any size, 7d. or 15 cents.

Child's Yoke Apron
(Copyright): 7 sizes.
Ages, 2 to 8 years.
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7089



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Little Girls' Apron
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Any size,
7d. or 15 cents.

**MRS. GRAHAM'S
CUCUMBER AND
ELDER FLOWER
CREAM..**



**CREATES
A PERFECT COMPLEXION**

After using it daily for three months your skin will be
as pink, soft and velvety, as clear and plump as the most
perfect baby's skin. It is not an artificial cosmetic. It
cleanses, refines, purifies and whitens. It feeds and nour-
ishes the skin tissues, thus banishing wrinkles. It is
harmless as dew, and as nourishing to the skin as the
dew is to the flower. Bottle lasts 3 months. Price, \$1.00.
At all druggists and agents, or sent anywhere by express,
prepaid. **SAMPLE** size bottle and handsome book,
"How to be Beautiful," sent postpaid for 5 2-cent stamps.
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672 FULTON ST., BROOKLYN, N. Y.



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Guarantee
a perfect fit and
graceful appear-
ance to any variety of
figure, and are com-
fortable and durable.

Made in short, long, ex-
tra long and extremely
long waists; four, five
and six-hook clasps. \$1
to \$5 per pair. Don't
take any corset your
dealer offers you. In-
sist on having **W. B.
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**Your Corset
Cannot Break
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Broken Corsets made
as comfortable as new

Sold everywhere. If your dealer
hasn't them, send his name, your corset
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**EUGENE PEARL, 23 Union Square, New
York. Lady Agents Wanted.**





SLEEP AND REST
FOR
SKIN-TORTURED BABIES
AND
TIRED MOTHERS

IN A SINGLE APPLICATION OF

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THE GREAT
SKIN CURE

POTTER DRUG AND CHEM.
CORP., SOLE PROPS.,
BOSTON, U. S. A.

**Something Every Lady Wants!
1,500,000 IN USE.**



Rushforth Hair Curling Pins
are the **SIMPLEST** and
BEST contrivance for
**CRIMPING
CURLING or
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ever used. Small, compact,
always ready. Complete set
of six pins sent prepaid for
15c., six sets 75c. **Agents**
wanted everywhere. Send 4c. for terms & sample,
THE RUSHFORTH PIN CO., LAWRENCE, MASS.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS,
(Continued).

MINNIE S.:—Checked crépon in the red-and-black Rob Roy pattern will make a becoming dress for the cool days of Summer.

IGNORANCE:—Develop your net dress on a silk foundation by pattern No. 7572, which costs 1s. 8d. or 40 cents. Permit the net to hang separate from the silk skirt. Silk and velvet are both used for trimming, but lace flouncing is not used for entire dresses.

THAT TIRED FEELING . . .



caused by washing has been overcome by the Champion Washing Machine. Can sit down to run it. Runs Lighter and Washer Cleaner and Faster than any machine on the market. C. B. Mills, of Cyclone, Pa., writes: "I would not take \$1,000 for my Side Gear Washer if I could not get another. People come to my house to buy. Sells faster than I can get them. Send 24 machines at once."

We will sell at wholesale rates where we have no agent. Write for prices, mentioning this publication.

CHAMPION MANUFACTURING CO.,
Middletown, Pennsylvania.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS,

(Continued).

ACTRESS.—The gymnasium is largely patronized by women who learn to perform on the trapeze and horizontal bars as readily as do men and boys. The results of this form of exercise are highly beneficial. It expands the chest, enlarges the muscles of the arms and encourages the general physical development to a marked degree. A trapeze bar may be made by securely fastening a strong bar, smooth, round and large enough to be comfortably clasped by the hand, between the easings of a doorway leading from one room into another. It should be located high enough for the user to conveniently reach it. The learner must begin by supporting her weight by her arms, and she will finally be able to raise herself high enough to place her chin over the bar.

ENID.—It is not quite kind to the rest to invite only a few of the wedding attendants to be your guests. If you cannot accommodate all, direct them to some hotel in the vicinity where they can engage rooms and, if possible, invite all to take their meals at your house.

MARGUERITE.—A cornflower luncheon may be given your friend in compliment to her approaching departure. Cornflowers may be arranged in the shape of hearts and true lovers' knots upon the table, and all the decorations should be in the color of the blue flowers. Each guest may be provided with a cluster of the flowers to wear.

CAPTIVE SWEETS

"FROM FLORA'S BOWER"



THE MATCHLESS PERFUME

MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER.

FOR THE HANDKERCHIEF, TOILET AND BATH.

PECK & SNYDER'S Celebrated "BEECKMAN" RACKETS.

All charges prepaid.

LIST SPECIAL
PRICE. PRICE.

No. 7, Beeckman "Special,"	\$7.00	\$4.48
No. 6, " "Tournament,"	6.00	3.48
No. 5, " "Expert,"	5.00	2.48
No. 4, " "Club,"	4.00	1.98

Our Best "Tournament" Balls, three for \$1.00.
Per dozen, \$3.75, postpaid.

Club Price List on Tennis Goods and Catalogue of
Summer Sports and Pastimes FREE.

PECK & SNYDER, 130 Nassau St., N.Y. City.

**DEAFNESS**

and Head Noises relieved by using
Wilson's Common Sense Ear Drums.
New scientific invention; different
from all other devices. The only safe,
simple, comfortable and invisible
Ear Drum in the world. Helps where
medical skill fails. No wire or string
attachment. Write for pamphlet.

WILSON EAR DRUM CO.,
Offices: { 117 Trust Bldg., Louisville, Ky.
 { 1122 Broadway, New York.

HAIR ON THE FACE, NECK, ARMS OR ANY PART OF THE PERSON QUICKLY DISSOLVED AND REMOVED WITH THE NEW SOLUTION

÷ MODENE ÷

AND THE GROWTH FOREVER DESTROYED WITHOUT THE SLIGHTEST
INJURY OR DISCOLORATION OF THE MOST DELICATE SKIN.

Discovered by Accident.—In Compounding, an incomplete mixture was accidentally spilled on the back of the hand, and on washing afterward it was discovered that the hair was completely removed. We purchased the new discovery and named it MODENE. It is perfectly pure, free from all injurious substances, and so simple any one can use it. It acts mildly but surely, and you will be surprised and delighted with the results. Apply for a few minutes and the hair disappears as if by magic. It has no resemblance whatever to any other preparation ever used for a like purpose, and no scientific discovery ever attained such wonderful results. **IT CAN NOT FAIL.** If the growth be light, one application will remove it permanently; the heavy growth such as the beard or hair on moles may require two or more applications before all the roots are destroyed, although all hair will be removed at each application, and without slightest injury or unpleasant feeling when applied or ever afterward. MODENE SUPERCEDES ELECTROLYSIS.

Recommended by all who have tested its merits—Used by people of refinement.

Gentlemen who do not appreciate nature's gift of a beard, will find a priceless boon in Modene, which does away with shaving. It dissolves and destroys the life principle of the hair, thereby rendering its future growth an utter impossibility, and is guaranteed to be as harmless as water to the skin. Young persons who find an embarrassing growth of hair coming, should use Modene to destroy its growth. Modene sent by mail, in safety mailing cases, postage paid, (securely sealed from observation) on receipt of price, \$1.00 per bottle. Send money by letter, with your full address written plainly. Correspondence sacredly private. Postage stamps received the same as cash. (ALWAYS MENTION YOUR COUNTY AND THIS PAPER.) Cut this advertisement out.

LOCAL AND
GENERAL AGENTS
WANTED.

MODENE MANUFACTURING CO., CINCINNATI, O., U. S. A.
Manufacturers of the Highest Grade Hair Preparations.

You can register your letter at any Post-office to insure its safe delivery.

We offer \$1,000 FOR FAILURE OR THE SLIGHTEST INJURY. EVERY BOTTLE GUARANTEED.



COLLARS KEPT ON

Profanity unnecessary—torn button-holes unknown—and the collar don't unbutton till you want it to. The Benedict Collar Button. Sold everywhere. Send postal for Collar Book—every man's book of peace.

Made by Enos Richardson & Co.,
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Don't Start

for the country without
MENNEN'S
Borated Talcum
TOILET POWDER.

It's approved by the Highest Medical Authorities as a Perfect Sanatory Toilet Preparation for infants and adults. Delightful after shaving.

Positively relieves Prickly Heat, Nettle Rash, Chafed Skin, Sunburn, etc. Removes Blotches, Pimples and Tan, makes the skin smooth and healthy. Decorated Tin Box, Sprinkler Top. Sold by Druggists or mailed for 25 cents. (Name this paper.)

FREE Send us your address on a postal and we will send you "FREE" sample.
Gerhard Mennen Co., Newark, N. J.

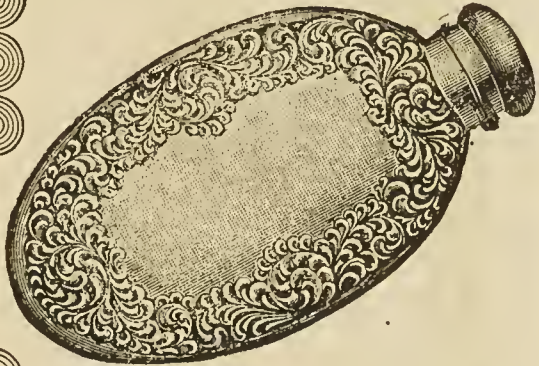


Mammoth Squares
for Patchwork,
GIVEN AWAY.

cents; 1 dozen for 85 cents; \$5.50 per 100 pkgs. to agents. Address
COMFORT, Box 712, Augusta, Maine.

A million and a quarter people already take **Comfort** every month. Because it is the most brilliant, charming and successful monthly ever published. We desire a **quarter of a million** additional subscribers this season. If you will send 10 cents now for a 3 months' trial subscription, we will mail you **free, postpaid**, a package of **Mammoth Squares** for all kinds of patchwork. Not little odds and ends and corners, but **great, generous pieces** cut in squares from bright, handsome whole cloth, bought at a sacrifice expressly for this purpose. Wonderful in beauty and assorted so to give variety of design and handsome effects. No piece in this generous supply less than 6x9 inches. Remember, one package with 10 cent trial subscription; 8 packages and subscription, 25

Solid Beauty



One of the "Four Hundred" beautiful sterling novelties, made by Simpson, Hall, Miller & Co., Union Sq., New York City, and Wallingford, Conn.

THE BLUES.

Why do Women have the Blues more than Men?

[SPECIAL TO OUR LADY READERS.]

Are not women naturally as light-hearted, brave, and hopeful as men? Yes; but woman's organism is different from man's.



Women in perfect or good health are rarely victims of this symptom.

Women nearly monopolize the blues, because their peculiar ailments promote them.

When the female organs fail to perform their functions properly, when the dreaded female complaints appear, there is shown nervousness, sleeplessness, faintness, headache, bearing-down pains, etc., causing the dreaded "let-me-alone" and "all-gone" feelings.

When the woman does not understand what the matter is, and her doctor can not or will not tell her, she grows morose and melancholy; that's the blues.

Mrs. Newton Cobb, of Manchester, O., says: "Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound will correct all this trouble. I cannot praise it enough. I am pleased to tell every one that it cured me; and if it will cure me, why not others? I am sure my case was severe enough." It will. Get it of your druggist at once.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS,

(Continued).

KNOW-NOTHING:—A lady's escort at a party escorts her in to dinner, unless other arrangements are agreed upon or have been made by the hostess. As we have repeatedly stated, a lady precedes a gentleman in entering church.

TRILBY:—When a bunion is forming it may be stopped by poulticing and carefully opening it with a lancet. Be sure to have the lancet antiseptically clean.

MESSRS. WALTER BAKER & CO., LIMITED, the largest manufacturers of pure, high grade Cocons and Chocolates on this continent, have found it necessary to issue a special notice cautioning consumers of their goods against the recent attempts which have been made to substitute other manufactures, bearing labels and done up in packages, in imitation of theirs. A sure test of genuineness is the name of WALTER BAKER & CO.'s place of manufacture—"DORCHESTER, MASS."

COUNTRY DELL:—Sailor hats are not particularly suitable for church wear, but for general occasions they are in order. The number of yards required to make your cross-barred muslin depends entirely upon the style selected. If you shape it according to pattern No. 7695, which costs 1s. 8d. or 40 cents, and is illustrated in THE DELINEATOR for June, you will need sixteen yards and a half of goods 22 inches wide, or twelve yards and an eighth thirty inches wide. It is advisable to line the waist.



The Finishing Touch
of beauty—just a kiss of Tetlow's

Gossamer Powder

to lend a velvety softness and a delicate beauty to the skin. Perfectly pure, entirely harmless, absolutely invisible. Popular for 20 years. Be sure and get HENRY TETLOW'S. Price, 25c. by mail, or at Druggists. Sample Free.



Henry Tetlow, Cor. 10th & Cherry Sts., Phila.

The New Manhattan Mohair Skirt Binding

Yarn Dyed, Steam Shrunken and Fast Color.



Guaranteed for Quality and Durability.

If you cannot obtain this Braid from your dealer, send us 20 cents for a 5-yard piece of any color.



Manufactured by

THE CASTLE BRAID CO.

15 & 17 MERCER ST. NEW YORK.

Hall's Bazar Forms

INDISPENSABLE IN THE HOUSE-HOLD AND INVALUABLE TO DRESSMAKERS.

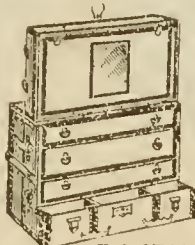
Send for Catalogue showing large assortment and giving full particulars. Prices from \$2.00 to \$7.00.

Complete Form, as shown in this advertisement, adjustable to any size, and when not in use folds like an umbrella, sent on receipt of \$5.00.

The R. R. Appleton Co., 78 Franklin St., New York.

Complete Form, \$5.00.

Mention Delineator.



New Idea in Trunks

The Stallman Dresser Trunk is a portable dressing case, with drawers instead of trays; the bottom is as accessible as the top. Costs no more than box trunk. Shipped C. O. D. with privilege to examine. Send for illustrated catalogue.

F. A. STALLMAN, 39 W. Spring St., Columbus, O.

Fayette Silk

REGISTERED '91

Narrow and inferior goods are being sold as "FAYETTA SILK." The intelligent shopper wants what she is paying for. We caution you to look for "FAYETTA" stamped on the selvage and see that the goods are 48 inches wide.

THEY ARE SO NICE!
And Only \$1.00.

G-D CHICAGO WAISTS



CLASP OR BUTTON FRONT.

Finest Satcens: White, Gray and Black and Summer Net. Sizes, waist measurement, 18 to 36.

SIZES above 30—25 cents EXTRA

G-D BICYCLE WAISTS

Come to the Waist ONLY.

Hold up the Busts and give same appearance as corsets. Tape fastened buttons to hold up the skirts. The only waist specially adapted for bicyclers. White, Gray and Black Satteen and Summer Net. Sizes 18 to 30 waist.

PRICE ONE DOLLAR.



G-D BUST SUPPORTERS

Allow healthy, natural development of the body. For solid comfort they are incomparable. Come in White, Gray and Black Satteen and Summer Netting. Sizes 18 to 30 waist.

PRICE ONE DOLLAR.



Ask your dealers for these Garments. If they don't keep them, send ONE DOLLAR to the manufacturers, who will send them postpaid.

GAGE-DOWNS CO., Chicago, Ill.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS,
(Continued).

HELOISE:—We know nothing additional to what the manufacturers say in the advertisement regarding the preparation mentioned.

IDA:—A person five feet, five inches in height should weigh about one hundred and forty pounds. A diet list for those desirous of reducing flesh is contained in Beauty. Its Attainment and Preservation, which we publish at 4s. or \$1.00.

MRS. C. F.:—The wife of a physician or church dignitary is simply "Mrs. Blank." The most acceptable manner of disposing of cherry pits, grape seeds, etc., is to permit them to drop into the hand as it is held half open and thence to return them to the plate, first lowering the hand nearly level with the plate.

L. C. P.:—At the silver wedding a gown of silver-gray taffeta would be pretty for your mother, while for your sisters and yourself, heliotrope, canary or pale-green gazine made over silk would be effective.

SEWING MADE EASY.

The ...
Lightning Needle.



LIGHTNING NEEDLES are tapered from centre to eye, one push is sufficient to pass the entire needle through the fabric. Try it once and you will use no other. The eyes of Nos. 8, 9 and 10 are as large as

those in 5, 6 and 7 of other makes. If you cannot get them from your merchant, send 5 cents for each paper desired to

THE LIGHTNING NEEDLE CO.,
18 to 22 Washington Place, - New York City.



CANCER AND TUMOR CURED NO PAIN. NO KNIFE.

Treatment either AT HOME or at my sanitarium, effects a radical cure. A 6 weeks Home Treatment for \$10

Dr. C. H. MASON, Chatham, N. Y.:

Dear Sir—I wish to state what your remedy has done for me. My trouble was cancer of the right breast, and pronounced incurable. When I began treatment I was emaciated and weak, but grew strong fast, and my cure is now perfect.

I would urge any afflicted with cancer to try your remedy and am sure they will get relief.

My disease was malignant, and had returned after previous removal. Mrs. G. H. Adams,
Cor. Ford and Spring Av., Troy, N. Y.

Consultation or advice by mail, free. For full information and references or testimonials, write to or call on
C. H. MASON, M. D., Chatham, N. Y.

EVERY WOMAN'S PAPER.

Gives valuable information on matters of Great Importance to Women, but very little understood by them. Mailed Free.

J. GIBSON BROWN, Jersey City, N. J.

EAR

PHO-OZON-AIR cures those deaf. 5 to 35 years of deafness, noises, catarrh. Book of Proofs free. Dr. DAVID EVANS, 74 Boylston Street, Boston, Mass.

.....IN ADDITION TO.....

THE DELINEATOR MARCH,



which has met with such marked favor in the Musical World, we have issued in Sheet Music Form four other Compositions, which can be obtained from ourselves, from our agents or through the trade generally, at a uniform Popular Price of 25 Cents or 1s. per copy. The complete list of Compositions now ready for delivery is as follows:

The DELINEATOR March (Two-Step),
by Monroe H. Rosenfeld.
Ethel (Waltz Song),
Words and Music by S. Macaulay.
Jean (Song), Words by Burns,
Music by Jas. H. Downs.
Give Me Your Answer To-day (Song and Refrain),
Words and Music by Gussie L. Davies.
Slumber Song (A Lullaby),
Words and Music by S. Macaulay,

THE BUTTERICK PUBLISHING CO. (Limited).

7 to 17 West 13th Street, New York; or 171 to 175, Regent Street, London, W.



METROPOLITAN
FASHIONS

Special Offer to Purchasers of Patterns.

To any retail customer sending us by mail, at one time, \$1.00 or more for Patterns, we will, on receipt thereof, send a copy of the METROPOLITAN CATALOGUE, post-paid, free of charge.

Or, to any retail customer sending us by mail, at one time, 50 Cents for Patterns, with 10 Cents additional, we will forward, on receipt thereof, a copy of the METROPOLITAN CATALOGUE.

THE BUTTERICK PUBLISHING CO. (Limited),
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ARNICA TOOTH SOAP

BY FAR THE BEST dentifrice; antiseptic—harmless—effective. No soapy taste. A trial will make you its lasting friend. Substitutes are not "as good." All druggists or by mail, 25c. C. H. Strong & Co., Chicago.



Suspended, Springing Baby Bed, Tender, Walker, Yard and Cradle combined. Safe, Healthful; Saves Care; Baby's Delight. Endorsed by physicians. Guaranteed Satisfactory. Free Catalogue. **BRIGGS MFG. CO.**
300 Water St., Toledo, O.



CARD PRINTER FREE

Sets any name in one minute; prints 500 cards an hour. YOU can make money with it. A font of pretty type, also Indelible Ink, Type Holder, Pads and Tweezers. Best Linen Marker; worth \$1.00. Sample mailed FREE for 10c. stamps for postage on outfit and large catalogue of 1000 Bargains.

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Mention the DELINEATOR.

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and return it to us, with 10c., silver or stamps, and we will insert your name in our Agents' Directory. You will get thousands of Papers, Cards, Magazines, Novelties, etc., from publishers and manufacturers who want Agents. Don't Miss This, but send at once; you will be pleased. Western Mail Co., St. Louis, Mo.

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HAVE you a Bleached QUILTED MATTRESS PROTECTOR on your bed to save the Mattress? Ask your Dry Goods dealer or send to us for Samples.

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\$5.00 Stamping Outfit for \$1.00

This Outfit Contains over \$5.00 Worth of STAMPING PATTERNS, including Six Alphabets; Different sizes. Send \$1 for this Outfit. If not satisfactory, you can return it. Address, J. F. INGALLS, Lynn, Mass., Box D.

Stout Abdomens and Large Hips

are reduced by my OWN METHODS. Safe, Easy, Permanent. For full information, Address, with stamp, DR. EDITH BERDAN, 113 Ellison Street, Paterson, N. J.



YOUR WEIGHT REDUCED

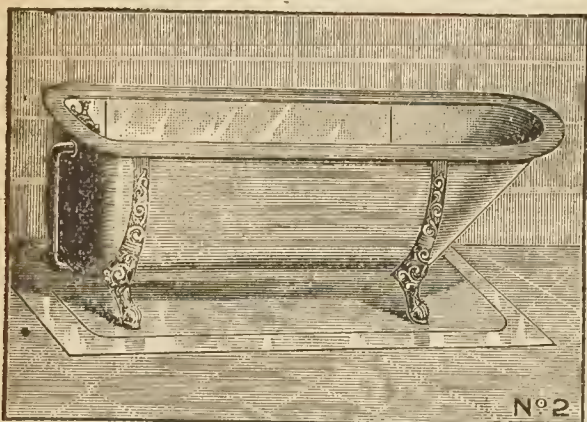
15 lbs. a month by a new harmless AERIAL remedy—safe, sure and speedy. Trial package sent FREE on application. Give it a trial, it costs you nothing. Chase Remedy Co. Dept. P, Chicago.

FAT

FOLKS REDUCED 15 to 25 lbs. per month. Reductions permanent. Endorsed by the press and leading society ladies. For particulars send 6 cents in stamps to **O. W. F. SNYDER, M. D.**
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No. 2 is the same high grade as No. 1, but with less variety. Many styles and sizes, only one quality—the best.

Steel Clad Bath.

**INDESTRUCTIBLE.
INEXPENSIVE.**

It is absolutely imperishable in all its parts. The graceful shell is steel, the lining cannot rust and has no brittle surface to crack off. It cannot harbor dirt or vermin. No trouble at all to keep it sweet and clean. It can be decorated to match the room. It is low in price. Don't buy an imitation—get the **Steel Clad**. All plumbers and jobbers have it, or send for catalogue to the

**STEEL CLAD BATH CO. OF N. Y.,
445 AND 447 W. 26TH STREET, NEW YORK.**

**A PIANO
AND ORGAN**

BOOK FREE.

Our new Catalogue is a grand portfolio of all the latest and best styles of Organs and Pianos. It illustrates, describes and gives manufacturers' prices on **Organs** from \$25 up, and **Pianos** from \$169 up. It shows how to buy at wholesale direct from the manufacturers, and save over 50 per cent.

THE CORNISH ORGANS AND PIANOS, Guaranteed for 25 years, have been played and praised for nearly 30 years; to-day they are the most popular instruments made. *Secure our SPECIAL TERMS of Credit, framed to suit the times. Remember, this grand book is sent FREE. Write for it at once.*

CORNISH & CO., Washington, N. J.

MENTION THIS PAPER.

(Established nearly 30 years.)

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Clothes is a part of every wash. Does your wringer wring dry? Do the rolls wear well? Be sure on both these points, when purchasing a Wringer, by insisting on having the **WARRANTED ROLLS** of the **AMERICAN WRINGER CO.**, the largest manufacturers of Wringers and Rolls in the world, with a capital of \$2,500,000 back of their warrant. See our name and warrant stamped on Rolls. Books of useful wringer information FREE. Address 99 Chambers Street, New York.

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Dress Goods, Cloakings, Infants' Wardrobes, Millinery, Trimmings, Publications, Stamping Patterns, Hand-made Laces, Accordion-Plaiting and Wall Paper, Netting and Lace Samples, Materials and Implements, and, in fact, all Materials and Implements for Fancy Work are **Specialties** in her business; but orders for other articles will be as punctually attended to and as carefully executed.

Parties who anticipate giving an order are requested, when writing for information as to prices, to enclose a 2c. stamp for reply and state the expense to which they wish their purchases limited. Those desiring a collection of samples must enclose 50 cents in payment for the time taken to procure them. As purchases can be made more satisfactorily with ready funds than upon terms of credit, no orders will be accepted unless the full amount be sent with order. Address, with stamp, **MISS C. F. MORSE, 40 East 14th Street, New York, N. Y.**



SPECIAL RATES FOR PACKAGES OF PATTERNS.

On orders for PACKAGES OF PATTERNS the following Discounts will be allowed, but the Entire Amount must be ordered at one time. In ordering, specify the Patterns by their Numbers.

On Receipt of \$3.00, we will allow a Selection to the Value of \$4.00 in Patterns.

On Receipt of \$5.00, we will allow a Selection to the Value of \$7.00 in Patterns.

On Receipt of \$10.00, we will allow a Selection to the Value of \$15.00 in Patterns.

Patterns furnished at Package Rates will be sent, Transportation Free, to any part of the world.

**The Butterick Publishing Co. (Limited),
7 to 17 West 13th Street, New York.**

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

(Continued).

MILLIE:—Material like your sample is suitable for an elderly lady. For one inclined to corpulency we would suggest basque pattern No. 7536, and skirt pattern No. 7467, which costs 1s. 3d. or 30 cents each. We would suggest your reading the article on "Appropriate Attire for Stout Ladies" in the present issue.

STAGE STRUCK:—We would advise you to have the skirt of the dress for the serpentine dance made by a theatrical costumer. For the skirt dance we should say that from eight yards up would be a good width for the skirt.

A SUBSCRIBER:—We would suggest writing to the author of the story, Fanny Aymer Mathews, 358 Henry Street, Brooklyn, N. Y., for the information desired.

ROSITA:—No well bred girl accepts at the hands of a man not her relative or fiancé presents other than books, music, flowers or candy. To do so shows unacquaintance with the first principles of social ethics.

I WANT my fine perfume and other samples handed your friends or neighbors. Send A. F. Wood, Perfumer, Wood Ave., Detroit, Mich., 10c. for five trial bottles Satin-Scent Perfumes (finest extracts), receiving special offer to you.*.*



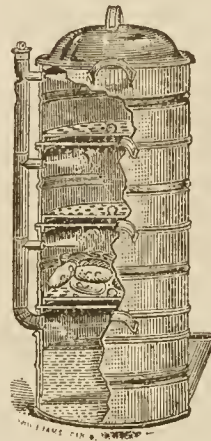
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Shields
WORN IN
Dresses.**

**EUREKA PATENT
CORSET-COVER**

has open pockets for holding shields. Can remove shields for laundering garment. No stitching. The very thing for **Shirt-Waists and Summer Dresses.** See list of dealers in June issue.

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It is the most perfect cooker on the market, and the only one that does all that is claimed for it.

Cooks the entire meal at one time without watching. Odors do not mingle. Impossible for food to burn. Saves 75 per cent. of fuel.

Guaranteed to give entire satisfaction or money refunded.

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Tender

to the Touch, is a common symptom of rheumatic joints. Rheumatism can be cured only by curing its cause, preventing

the formation and accumulation within the system of deleterious substances. To do this, use

Dr. Whitehall's Rheumatic Cure

It relieves inflammatory rheumatism in a few hours, the pain ceasing and swelling diminishing from the beginning of the treatment. Free sample sent on mention of this magazine.

50 cents a box; 6 boxes, \$2.50.

Dr. Whitehall Megrilme Co., South Bend, Ind.

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EIGHT PAPER DOLLS FOR ONE WRAPPER OF

ADAMS' PEPSIN TUTTI-FRUTTI

Send us Two two-cent stamps for postage. These dolls have changeable heads. No two dolls dressed alike.

Sands St., Brooklyn, N. Y. ADAMS & SONS CO. Madison St., Chicago, Ill.



Roozen's Dutch Bulbs

for Fall, '95, and Spring, '96, PLANTING Hyacinths, Tulips, Narcissus, Lilies, Crocus, Ranunculus, Iris, Amaryllis, Gloxinias, Peonies, Delphiniums, Gladioli, Dahlias, etc., etc., in thousands of varieties, new and old.

The flowers which, if planted indoors in the Fall, cheer the homes in the gloomy Winter months; which, if planted outdoors in the Fall, are among the first to show their exquisite beauties in the Spring.

The largest catalogue of the above and all new and rare bulbs is published by the famous growers, ANT. ROOZEN & SON, OVERVEEN (near Haarlem), HOLLAND. Established 1832. All intending purchasers are respectfully invited to apply to undersigned American Agent, or to Messrs. Roozen direct, for the above catalogue, which we take pleasure in sending to such free. Prices greatly reduced.

J. TER KUILE, General American Agent, 33 Broadway, New York City.

Our own Book on Cultivation for 30 cents.

Mention THE DELINEATOR.



NOW READY—THE AUGUST PART OF THE

YOUNG LADIES' JOURNAL,

The best Journal for Ladies and Families.

The Latest and Best Fashions; Profusely Illustrated. A New and Original Serial Story in every number, besides Numerous Complete Stories, New Music, Embroidery Designs, etc.

The most complete Magazine for Ladies published.

Price 30 cents a copy; \$4.00 a year, including the extra Christmas number. All newsdealers, and

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All complete in the AUGUST NUMBER of the
FAMILY LIBRARY MONTHLY.

Of all Newsdealers, and THE INTERNATIONAL NEWS COMPANY, New York.

Subscriptions received for any periodical, foreign or domestic.



FREE!

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Rev. W. E. Penn, the noted evangelist of Eureka Springs, Ark., says: "I was cured of Catarrhal Deafness in 1886, by the use of the Aerial Medication, and it has proved to be a permanent cure. I recommend this treatment wherever I go, and know of many cases of Catarrh and Lung trouble that have been cured by its use.—Rev. W. E. PENN."

Medicines for 3 Months' Treatment FREE.

To introduce this treatment and prove beyond doubt that it will cure Deafness, Catarrh, Throat and Lung Diseases, I will, for a short time, send MEDICINES for Three Months' Treatment FREE. Address, J. H. MOORE, M. D., Cincinnati, Ohio.

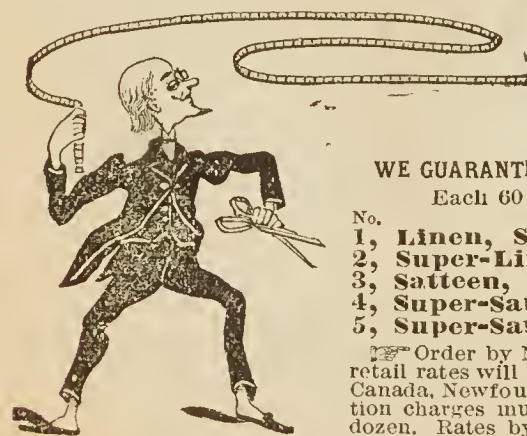


The "LINENE" are the Best and Most Economical Collars and Cuffs worn; they are made of fine cloth, both sides finished alike, and, being reversible, one collar is equal to two of any other kind.

They fit well, look well and wear well. A Box of Ten Collars or Five Pairs of Cuffs for Twenty-Five cents.

A Sample Collar and Pair of Cuffs by mail for Six Cents. Name style and size. Address, REVERSIBLE COLLAR COMPANY, 77 Franklin St., New York. 24 Exchange Pl., Boston

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Our New, Low-Priced, Durable and Accurate Tape-Measures.

WE GUARANTEE THE QUALITY!

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Each 60 inches long, and numbered both sides in inches.

No.		Each.	Per Doz.
1,	Linen, Stitched,	5c.	40c.
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Order by Numbers, Cash to accompany all orders. Tapes ordered at the retail rates will be sent by mail, prepaid, to any Address in the United States, Canada, Newfoundland or Mexico. When ordered at Dozen rates, transportation charges must be paid by the party ordering, at the rate of 5 cents per dozen. Rates by the Gross furnished on application. We cannot allow dozen rates on less than half a dozen of any style ordered at one time, nor gross rates on less than half a gross.

The Butterick Publishing Co. (Limited), 7 to 17 W. 13th St., N.Y.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS,

(Continued.)

I. C.:—Wrinkles due to facial expression cannot be removed except by changing the mental conditions from which they result.

Cissy M.:—Write to Dr. Edith Berdan, 113 Ellison Street, Paterson, N. J., relative to developing the bust.

READER:—Drape the little one's wicker crib with dotted Swiss over blue silesia.

Mrs. J. J. Mc.:—St. Bernards do not require care not accorded any other big dogs. Plenty of wholesome food at regular hours and a dry and well protected place to sleep are their principal necessities. They are hardy, as dogs go.

You Don't Have to Swear Off says the St. Louis Journal of Agriculture in an editorial about No-To-Bac, the famous tobacco habit cure. "We know of many cases cured by No-To-Bac, one, a prominent St. Louis architect, smoked and chewed for twenty years; two boxes cured him so that even the smell of tobacco makes him sick." No-To-Bac sold and guaranteed by Druggists everywhere. No cure no pay. Book free. Sterling Remedy Co., New York or Chicago.

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makes canning a pleasure. Lightens labor, retains flavor, preserves form. Gives certain results. Write for circular. JOHN L. GAUMER CO., 1101 Race Street, Philadelphia.

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No. 33, August, NOW READY, contains, complete, a Thrilling Novel, New and Original, entitled "IN SEARCH OF A WIFE." Price, 10 Cents. Of all newsdealers, and THE INTERNATIONAL NEWS COMPANY, New York.

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together with much entertaining miscellany of practical value in the household. This is one of the MOST ATTRACTIVE and LOW-PRICED family magazines ever published.

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WILL EASE THE THROAT FROM SLIGHT COUGH and HOARSENESS, CLEAR and STRENGTHEN THE VOICE.

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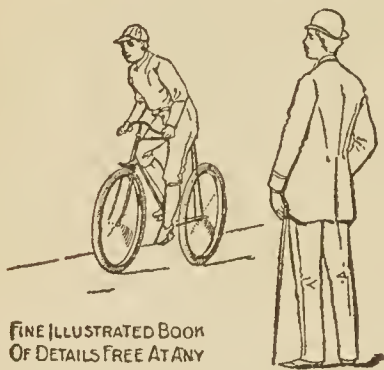
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NEW YORK BROOKLYN DETROIT
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ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS,

(Continued).

The September Number of The Delineator will contain the First Announcement of the Autumn Styles and many Articles of exceptional interest to Women. Send One Dollar for a Year's Subscription.

LILLAS G.:—A little toilet vinegar dabbed upon the face and allowed to dry without friction will correct a greasy appearance. Fine powder may then be lightly applied. Enlarged pores of the nose may be contracted by acetic acid carefully applied. The tiny pore alone must be touched and none of the surrounding cuticle. Electrolysis does not injure the skin if the operation is carefully performed.

MRS. C. H. C.:—Godet is pronounced go-day, without accenting either syllable. Light-weight hair-cloth could be used to stiffen godets in such materials as Summer silk, challis, etc. Organdies may be made over foundation skirts of silk or percaline. Bustles are things of the past.

MRS. A. O. H.:—Your sample is Prussian-blue, and the goods may be attractively made up by basque-waist pattern No. 7657, and skirt pattern No. 7606, which costs 1s. 3d. or 30 cents each. Trim with black satin ribbon and Rhinestone buttons.

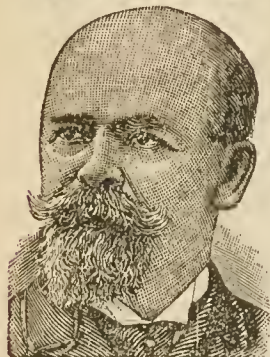
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Sample box and
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and you'll have more fun than you ever had before. You can always win—when you know how. It fascinates all who see it. Sample by mail, 10c.; one dozen, 75c.; one gross, \$6.00. Illustrated catalogue novelties free.

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The Perfection of Chewing Gum

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Send 5c. for sample package.
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Subscribers to our Publications, when notifying us of a change of Address, are particularly requested to give their full former Address, together with the new Address, and state the name of the Publication, and the Month and Year in which the subscription to it began. Thus:

"THE BUTTERICK PUBLISHING Co. (Limited):

"Mrs. John Martin, formerly of Smithville, Bullitt Co., Ky., whose Subscription to THE DELINEATOR began with February, 1895, desires her address changed to Manchester, Delaware Co., Iowa."

To Parties Complaining of Non-Receipt of Magazines:

To avoid delay and long correspondence, a subscriber to any of our Publications, not receiving the publication regularly, should name in the letter of complaint the Month with which the subscription commenced. A convenient form for such a complaint is as follows:

"THE BUTTERICK PUBLISHING Co. (Limited):

"Mrs. John Martin, of Smithville, Bullitt Co., Ky., has not received the March number of THE DELINEATOR, for which she subscribed, commencing with the number for February, 1895. She knows of no reason for its non-receipt."

To Secure Specific Numbers of The Delineator:

To secure the filling of orders for DELINEATORS of any specific Edition, we should receive them by or before the tenth of the month preceding the date of issue. For instance: Parties wishing THE DELINEATOR for September will be certain to secure copies of that Edition by sending in their orders by the Tenth of August.

To Parties Ordering Patterns or Publications by Mail:

In sending money through the mail, to us or to agents for the sale of our goods, use a Post-Office Order, an Express Money-Order, a Bank Check or Draft or a Registered Letter. Should a Post-Office Order sent to us go astray in the mails, we can readily obtain a duplicate here and have it cashed. An Express Money-Order is equally safe and often less expensive.

A Registered Letter, being regularly numbered, can be easily traced to its point of detention, should it not reach us in ordinary course. To facilitate tracing a delayed Registered Letter, the complaining correspondent should obtain its Number from the local postmaster and send it to us.

Bank Drafts or Checks, being valuable only to those in whose favor they are drawn, are reasonably certain of delivery.

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will be sent to every one mentioning THE DELINEATOR, 15 superb oil and water-color pictures, suitable for framing or copying. This collection includes our 2 exquisite companion pictures—Violets and Chrysanthemums—each 8x36 inches in size. 10 art work design supplements and 5 interesting and attractive numbers of The Art Interchange, all beautifully illustrated and full of most valuable information on art matters and Home Decoration. The color pictures alone, at catalogue prices, sell for \$3.40. A single specimen copy, with the Violets, sent for 25 cents. Illustrated catalogue for 2-cent stamp. Those who subscribe for a full year at \$4.00 will receive this generous offer FREE. Send your order at once. You will be more than pleased with this splendid SUMMER OFFER.

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Walking Shoes tire the feet. You need specially designed Bicycle Shoes for wheeling.



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Made by C. H. Fargo & Co. from celebrated "Prince of India" leather, with flexible soles, seamless sides, equal to any walking shoe in style and elegance of fit, insure perfect comfort and freedom of motion.

The Pratt Lace Fastener (patented) Secures the Shoe with a single motion.

Women's and Men's sizes; widths A to E. Black, \$3.00, Tan \$3.50.

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If YOUR dealer has not in stock, we will send you express prepaid on receipt of price.

A Combination Compass Whistle sent free with every pair. Satisfaction Guaranteed.

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THE AURAPHONE will help you if you do. It is a recent scientific invention which will restore the hearing of any one not born deaf. When in the ear it is invisible, and does not cause the slightest discomfort. It is to the ear what glasses are to the eye—an ear spectacle. Enclose stamp for particulars. Can be tested FREE OF CHARGE at the NEW YORK AURAPHONE CO.'S Offices, 716 Metropolitan Building, Madison Square, New York, or 607 Masonic Temple, Chicago.

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Many women with fair faces are deficient in beauty, owing to undeveloped figures, flat busts, etc., which can be remedied by the use of

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AWARDED GOLD MEDAL.

DURKEE'S
SPICES
SAUCES
EXTRACTS
OF
PERFECT PURITY
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EXQUISITE FLAVOR

COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION.

YOUR DURKEE'S GROCER
KEEPS THEM.

DURKEE'S
ORIGINAL
SALAD DRESSING
NEVER
SPOILS
FOR SALADS, COLD MEATS, ETC.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.
(Continued).

JULIA:—To make cement to unite India rubber, take 16 parts gutta-percha, 4 parts India-rubber, 2 parts common caulker's pitch, 1 part linseed oil. The ingredients are melted together and used hot. It will unite leather or rubber that has not been vulcanized.

A CONSTANT READER:—One should not pay a visit expecting the hostess to provide an escort unless the matter has been previously settled between hostess and guest. A lady, on being introduced, makes polite recognition of the gentleman presented, by bowing, smiling and pronouncing the name of the new acquaintance. "Don't mention it" is a conventional remark when one says "Thank you," but an inclination of the head and a smile is preferable. The hostess advances no further than the threshold of the drawing-room when a guest takes his departure.

L. I. GIRL:—The usual salary paid trained nurses while passing through a Training School is ten dollars a month for the first year, and fifteen dollars for the second year.



DR. SCOTT'S
ELECTRIC CORSETS

Are a perfect fit and Nature's own remedy for Backache, Nervousness, Indigestion, Headache, Liver and Kidney Trouble—nine styles.

A Valuable Book FREE.
AGENTS WANTED.

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Beware of Impostors!

\$100 REWARD.

WE WILL PAY \$100 to any person securing the arrest, sentence, and incarceration for a period of not less than three months, of any unauthorized party, who, claiming to be an Agent for this Company, obtains money fraudulently, either by taking Subscriptions to our Publications or by the fictitious establishment of Agencies for the sale of our Goods.

During the past few years Eighteen Persons have been convicted and sentenced to imprisonment for obtaining money under false pretences, by representing themselves as Agents for this Company, by taking Subscriptions for our Publications, or by establishing fictitious Agencies for the Sale of our Goods. In each of these cases the Reward of \$100 offered in this advertisement has been paid to the party entitled to the same.

SPECIAL WARNING!—A favorite device employed by many impostors is to offer, as an inducement to obtain fictitious Subscriptions to THE DELINEATOR, Fifty Cents' worth of Patterns, Material for a Wrapper, or some other article of merchandise, as a **Premium on each Subscription**. Our representatives are authorized to give The Metropolitan Catalogue of Fashions free, except for transportation, with each Subscription to THE DELINEATOR, and **Nothing but the Metropolitan Catalogue**. Any person claiming to act for us, who offers anything else, is an Impostor, and should be immediately subjected to arrest.

OUR AUTHORIZED REPRESENTATIVES are at all times able to produce conclusive evidence of their authority to act for us, and are equipped with Letters of Introduction from the Mercantile Agencies. When such evidence is desired, it will be promptly supplied in a courteous and satisfactory manner. Our Travelling Agents are all gentlemen (we have no lady travellers), and are ever ready to produce their credentials and establish their right to transact business for us before a Justice of the Peace or other Magistrate.

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Lamps

GIVE THE
BEST LIGHT
AS EASY TO
LIGHT AS GAS
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DRAUGHT

When you see the stamp B. & H. on a lamp, you can rest assured that you are getting the best. Our reputation for making the finest possible work will always be maintained.

"Little Book" sent free on application, telling more about the lamps and also giving an idea of our very complete and beautiful line of Gas and Electric Light Fixtures, Art Metal Goods, etc.

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MERIDEN, CONN.
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Pure! *Nuyler's* Delicacies!
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MAIL ORDERS RECEIVE BEST OF ATTENTION.



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Interests and instructs in TOILET CULTURE. New edition for 1895 contains additional recipes for care of complexion. Send 4 cts. postage for booklet and FREE Sample Face Powder. 1 oz. Linden Bloom Perfume 50 cents by mail or of Druggists.
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SHIELDS
ARE UNRIVALED**

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS,

(Continued).

ROSE:—You cannot satisfactorily make over your bell skirt into the fashionable wide skirt of to-day unless you have more material. You could trim the canary material with black chiffon and jet. Pure carbolic soap will be found soothing to a pimply or irritated surface, and after the latter is dried, if it is powdered with carbolated talc, the healing process will go on much more rapidly.

ADIPOSE:—Mr. Banting was a London tradesman who had grown very corpulent, and he discovered that by restricting himself to certain kinds of food he could reduce his weight. The diet he prescribed for himself became known as "Banting" and was generally adopted for a time. There is published a pamphlet on the subject.

SICKNESS AMONG CHILDREN is prevalent at all seasons of the year, but can be avoided largely when they are properly cared for. *Infant Health* is the title of a valuable pamphlet accessible to all who will send address to the N. Y. Condensed Milk Co., N. Y. City.



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Dr. Tarr's Creme Dentifrice Sent upon receipt of 2-cent stamp. It preserves the teeth, prevents decay, perfumes the breath. More economical than powder or liquid. Full size tube at all druggists, 25c. **DR. W. W. TARR**
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AT HALF PRICE.
We Cut the Prices & outsell All competitors.
Buy of factory and save Middleman's profit. Catalogue FREE.
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the popular Ladies' Tailoring System, sent to you, post-paid, on thirty days' trial, on one EASY condition, without requiring any money in advance. Cuts all garments, for all forms, and no refitting. Cheap, Simple, Durable, Practicable and easily learned. 160,000 sold. Full particulars and Mammoth Illustrated Circular free. Will pay you to investigate. Send 15c. for sample copy of Will C. Rood's Fashion Journal.

THE ROOD MAGIC SCALE CO., Chicago, Ill.

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To THE EDITOR—Please inform your readers that I have a positive remedy for the above named disease. By its timely use thousands of hopeless cases have been permanently cured. I shall be glad to send two bottles of my remedy free to any of your readers who have consumption if they will send me their express and post office address. T.A.Slocum, M.C., 183 Pearl St., New York.

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MOLES, WARTS and all Facial Blemishes destroyed forever without pain by electrolysis—the electric needle operation. Book and consultation free. The

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Moth, Tan, Freckles, Blackheads, Pimples, removed by Mrs. Bradley's FACE WASH.

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Ask for **Pabst**

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There is substance to it; it is vivifying, life producing; gives vim and bounce—it braces.
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WOMAN'S RIGHT and DUTY TO BE BEAUTIFUL.

COMMON SENSE SAYS SO. COMMON CUSTOM PROVES IT.
My interesting book, valued by all ladies—telling how to cure Skin Diseases, banish Blemishes, remove Pimples, roughness and redness, soften the skin, preserve the hair, reduce fatness and beautify the hands and complexion, for 4 cts. With Sample Cremola Powder, 10 cents.
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ONLY SIX CENTS.

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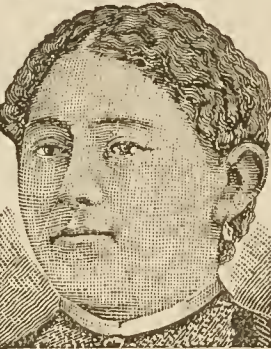
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How the plainest woman may become beautiful in form, feature and complexion without drugs, by following a few simple common sense rules. This famous recipe, which cost us thousands of dollars, will be sent **free** and post-paid to a few lady readers of this paper who will pledge themselves not to reveal it outside of their own families. Address **DRUG CO., DEPT L., 88 Warren St., New York.**

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For Beautifying the Complexion.
Removes all Freckles, Tan, Sunburn, Pimples, Liver Moles, and other imperfections. Not covering but removing all blemishes, and permanently restoring the complexion to its original freshness. For sale at Druggists, or sent postpaid on receipt of 50c. Use **MALVINA ICHTHYOL SOAP** | **Prof. I. Hubert**
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Buy good rubber Jar Rings; the majority of rubber rings are made of hard, brittle material, and are not air tight. Many spoiled preserves is the result. The "Arap" is soft and air tight. If your dealer does not carry the "Arap," send us **ten cents** in stamps and get a **sample dozen**. Specify whether Mason or Lightning, Quarts or Pints.

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INVALIDS, if you can't find at SARGENT'S what you need in all such things as Rolling, Reclining, Carrying and Commode Chairs, Tricycles, Invalids' Lifts, Beds, Back Rests, Bed Trays, Tables and Invalids' conveniences generally, you may as well give it up. Write, stating just what you want. No charge. Address, **Geo. F. Sargent Co., 814 Broadway, New York.**

Mention DELINEATOR in your letter when you write.

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Manufacturers and Dealers handling articles of household use or ornament can bring their goods prominently before the buying Public by

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The Advertising Rate is \$2.00 per Agate Line, which is less than half a cent a line per thousand copies. No advertisement for less space than 5 Lines will be accepted.

Address communications regarding advertising to **MR. W. H. POLLARD,** 7 to 17 West 13th Street, New York.

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We guarantee the Weft of our make
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There are good imitations, but these
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Hair when pulled is elastic, Fibre and
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Don't condemn HAIR CLOTH because of the worthlessness of imitations and substitutes. Wear what is light, cool and resilient. HAIR CLOTH will not break or crush; imitations and substitutes will.

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"A" Grade, \$45.
Write to-day.

"A" Grade, \$67.50.
Write to-day.

THE FAULTLESS QUAKER
DISH WASHER

Will make your wife smile, your daughters rejoice, your home happy & bright. You don't have to wait. It washes, rinses, dries and polishes dishes at once. No chipping or breaking, no scalding hands, you don't touch them—so simple a child can use it, lasts a lifetime. Honest agents, women or men wanted to introduce this humane device. A good paying business offered if you write at once. The Quaker Novelty Co. Salem, O.

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Heavy Sterling Plate set with Genuine Turquoise, 15c. or two for 25c. Our '95 Cat. free, post paid. CURTIN JEWELRY CO., Mfrs., Attleboro, Mass.

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saves the hat; holds it securely; invisible; attachable to any hat. If your milliner does not have them send 20c for sample pair naming color desired. Happy Thought Hat Fastener Co., Niles, Mich.

For **INTESTINAL TORPOR** in Babies and Children, Physicians prescribe **HEALTH FOOD COMPANY'S GLUTEN SUPPOSITORIES No. 2**. Adults employ No. 1, and are permanently cured. Circulars are freely sent to all who apply to the Co., 61 5th Ave., New York.



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How to acquire and retain it. How to remove Pimples, Wrinkles, Freckles and Superfluous Hair; to Increase or Reduce Flesh; to Color the Hair and Beautify the Complexion. A book of interest to every lady. Mailed (sealed) on application to Madame Lautier, 203 W. 52d St., N. Y. City.

A CHAUTAUQUA DESK FREE
WITH A COMBINATION BOX OF "SWEET HOME SOAP"
FOR \$10.00. THE LARKIN SOAP MFG CO.
BUFFALO, N.Y.

Agents Make Money Selling the PERFECTION CAKE TINS

Delicate cake easily removed without breaking. Perfection Tins require no greasing. All styles, round, square and oblong. Sample round tin by mail, 20c., prepaid. Circulars FREE. CAUTION.—Our Trade-Mark "Perfection" stamped on all Improved Perfection Tins. Beware of imitations made without the Groove, for they will leak batter. RICHARDSON MFG. CO., ST. BATH, N.Y.



Mme. McCABE'S CORSETS

Ladies, if you would have the most perfect Corset made, try this style. Endorsed by thousands now wearing them. **SIDE UNBREAKABLE.** Handsomely illustrated catalogue of Corsets and Health Waists, with prices, free by mail. St. Louis Corset Co., Mfrs., Department C. 19th and Morgan Sts., ST. LOUIS, MO. Lady Agents Wanted.

A Big Drop in Sugar.

Sears, Roebuck & Co., better known as the Cheapest Supply House on Earth, at 171, 173 and 175 W. Adams St., Chicago, Ill., are selling 40 lbs. of the very best granulated sugar for \$1, and other groceries at proportionately low prices; they ship their goods to anyone anywhere; they will supply you if anywhere within one thousand miles of Chicago, selling granulated sugar 40 lbs. for \$1, and everything accordingly. Send no money, but cut this notice out and send to Sears, Roebuck & Co., Chicago, for full particulars.

You Dye in 30 minutes

Our turkey red dye on cotton won't freeze, boil or wash out—all others will. Tonk's French Dyes are different from others. Just the thing for hard times. Make the carpets, dresses, capes and clothing as bright and attractive as new. Anyone can do it. No misses if you have Tonk's. Try them and see. Send 40c. for 6 pkgs., or 10c. for one, any color. Big pay for agents. Write quick. Mention this paper. FRENCH DYE CO., Vassar, Mich.

LADIES, If you have superfluous

HAIR ON THE FACE

send for new information how to remove it easily and effectually without chemicals or instruments. Correspondence confidential in plain sealed envelope, MRS. M. N. PERRY, box 93, Oak Park, Ill. Say you saw this in THE DELINEATOR.



SELF-THREADING THIMBLE.

Every Lady wants it. This thimble combines a needle threader and a thread cutter, two ingenious attachments saving teeth, biting thread, and eyes. Beautifully Silver plated. The most convenient method of threading needles in the world. Regular Price, 25c. Our Price, 10c. each. \$1.00 a dozen. You can make \$5.00 per day selling them. BATES & CO., 100 High St., Boston, Mass.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS, (Concluded).

CONSTANT:—Have glazed tile paper for the bath-room, and wall paper showing damask effects for the living room. Wall paper with nursery rhyme designs will be effective for the nursery.

READER:—Victoria Alexandria, Queen of Great Britain and Empress of India, was married in 1840 to Prince Albert of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, who died in 1861. Never leave your knife and fork on your plate when you send it for a second help. Lay them down with something (such as a piece of bread) under them to protect the cloth. Never hold the knife or fork pointing upward when you are not using them; keep them down on the plate.

MRS. M. H. G.:—The duties and salary of a stewardess vary so much that it is impossible to give a definite answer. We would suggest making inquiries at a steamship office.

M. E. S.:—Prices paid by publishers for stories depend entirely upon their merit as well as the name of the author. The publication *Periodicals that Pay Contributors*, published by Eleanor Kirk, 693 Greene avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y., will assist you in placing MSS.

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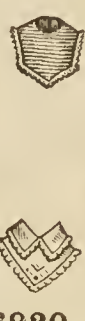


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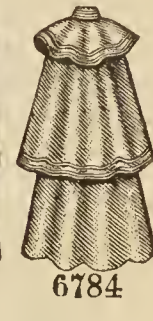


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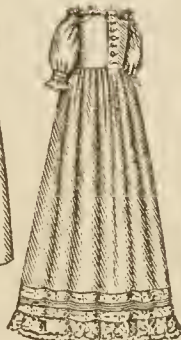


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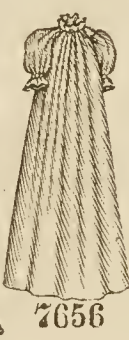
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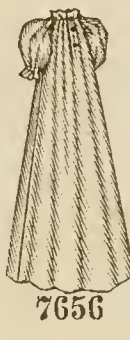


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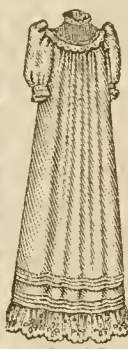


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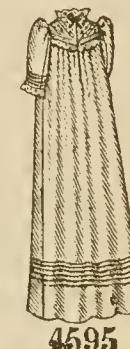


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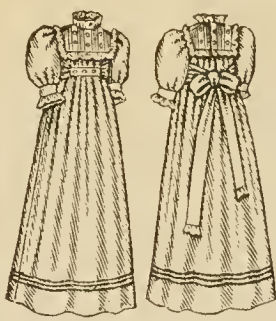


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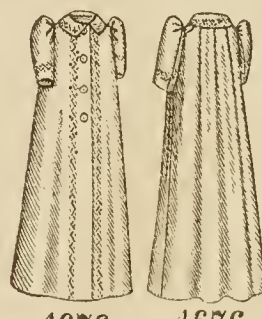
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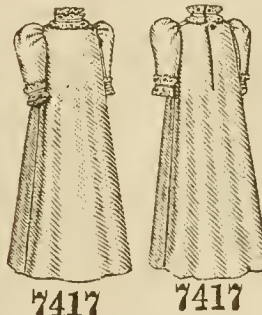
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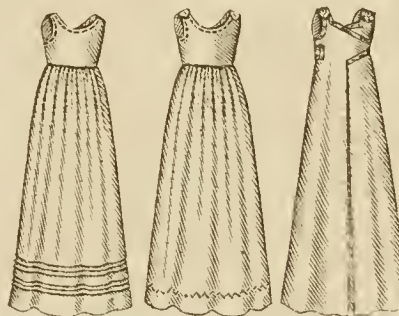
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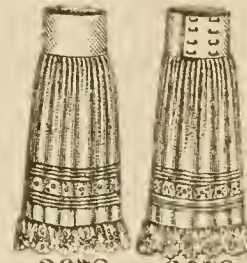


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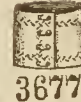
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(With Patent Spring that forces the Shanks apart and the Edges together, making the Shears cut evenly, independent of the Screw.)

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No. 23.—GLORIANA SCISSORS (5½ inches long).

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The Gloriana Embroidery and Ripping Scissors are made of English Cast Steel, well tempered and full Nickel-plated. The handles are embossed in gilt and nickel, and the Blades are carefully ground.

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Delineator

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FASHION
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The Delineator for September.

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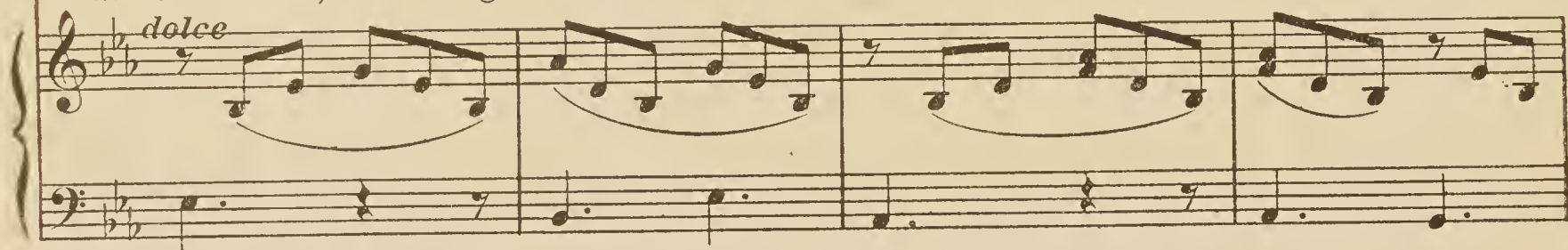
Words by Viola Yoerg.

Music by Mary Agnes Hayes.

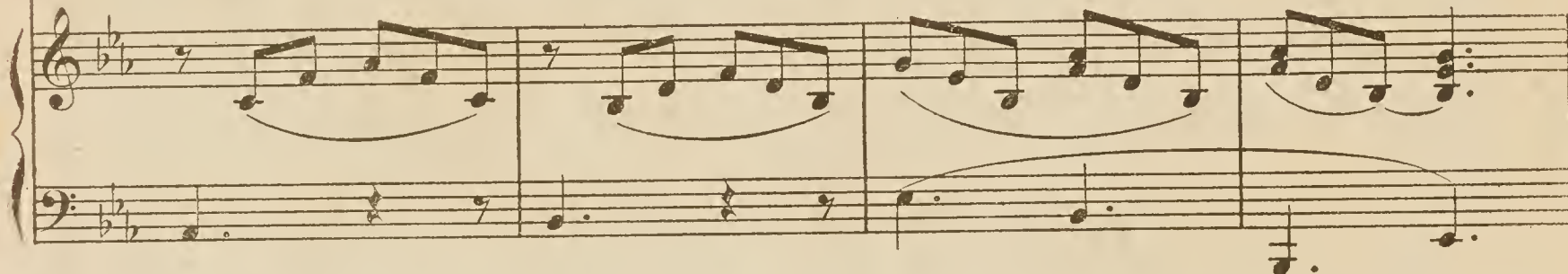


Solo.

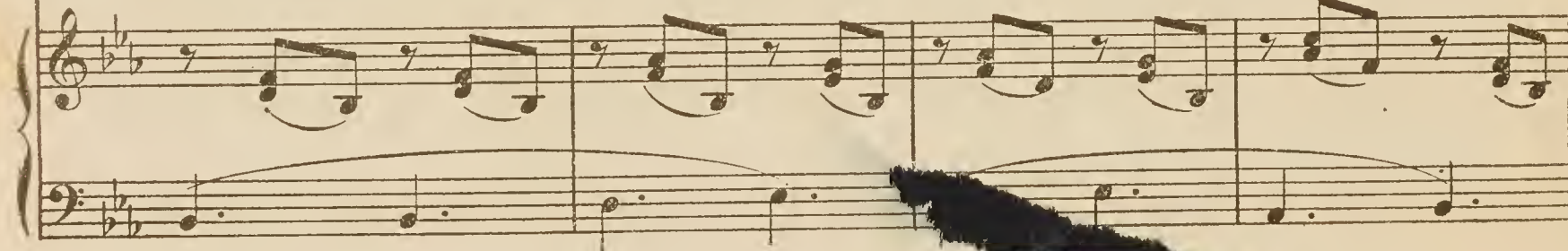
1. With my lit - tle mate I've come, For bright sum-mer now draws near;
 2. Gen - tle, lov - ing lit - tle mate, Oh, how sweet life is to me;



And we'll sing our song of love, As we wait her com - ing here.
 In our co - zy lit - tle nest, All our song, of love shall be.



When from my lit - tle love I'm parted, Then I'm al-most bro-ken-hearted.—
 Sweet lit - tle love, tho' dark the way, Be thou near, 'tis fair as May,—



Coo, coo, coo!..... And on swift - est wings I fly,
Coo, coo, coo!..... All the earth is glad and bright,

Lest my lit - tle love should sigh, Coo, coo, coo!.....
For thy presence is de - light, - Coo, coo, coo!.....

Duet

In a tree - top far a - bove, Soft - ly do we mur - mur, Coo, coo, coo!

'Tis our way of showing love For each other, this our Coo, coo, coo!

Life is bright, my lit - tle love, - Coo, coo, coo!.....

'Tis de - light to be a dove, - Coo, coo, coo!.....

Life is bright, My little love, my little love, 8.....

'Tis de - light to be a dove, to be a dove;

'Tis de - light to be a dove, - Coo, coo, coo!.....

Life is bright, my lit - tle love, - Coo, coo, coo!.....

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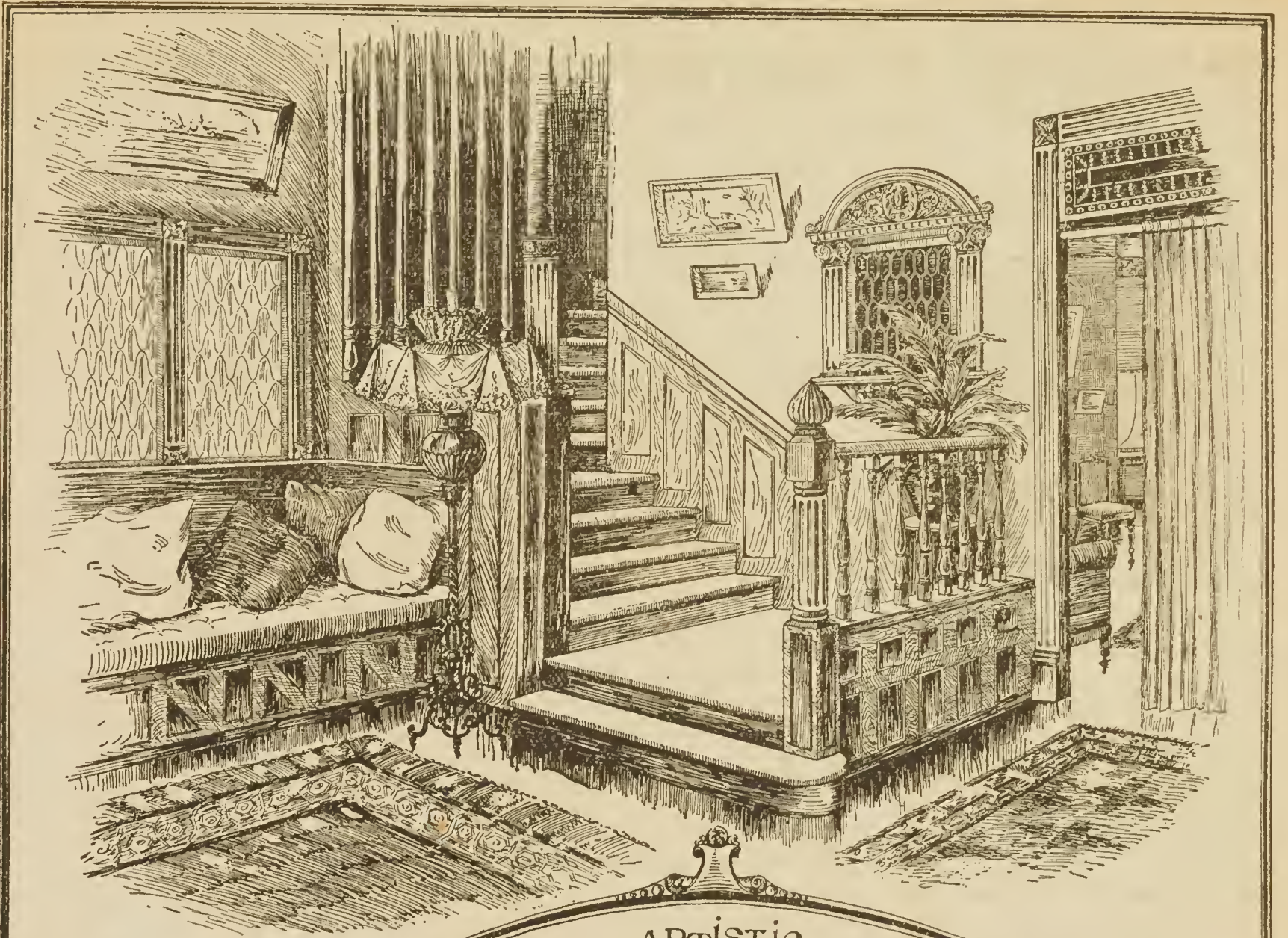
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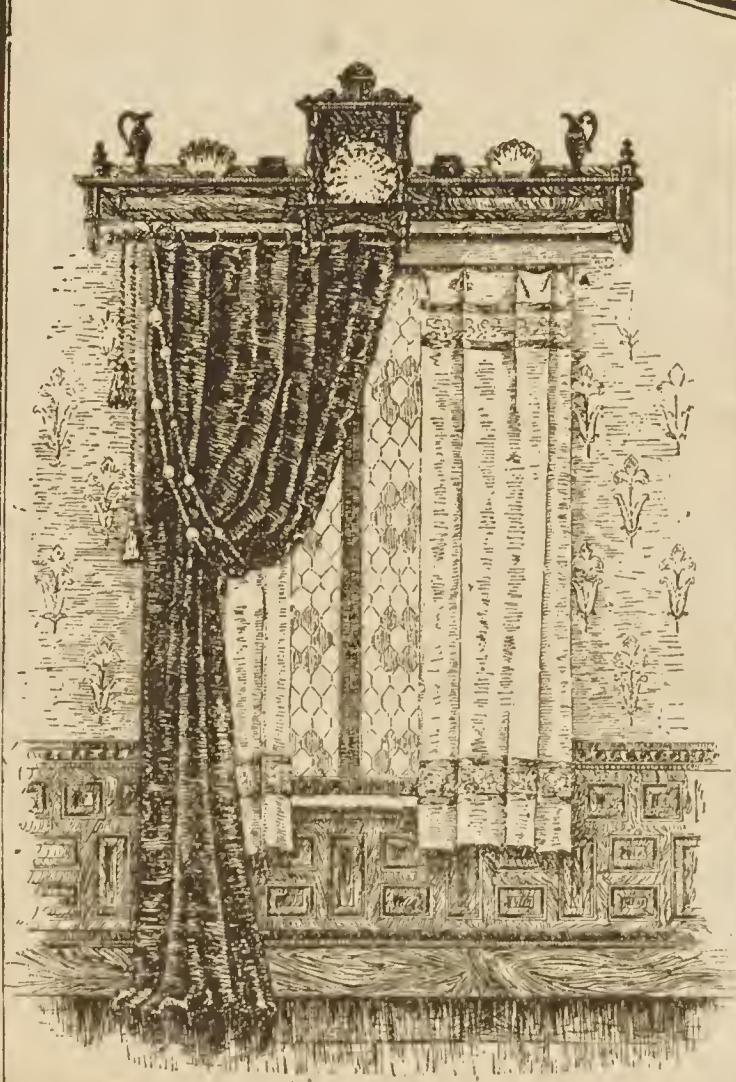
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(For Description See Page 293.)



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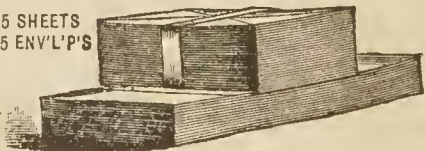
OUR BIG 5 COMBINATION PACKAGE!



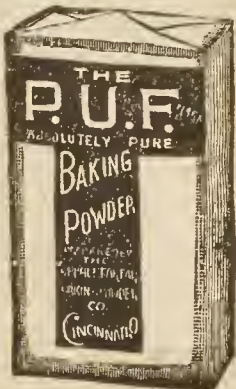
(A full Pound forms one of the Big 5.)

Being of a particular blend, is said by thousands who constantly use it to possess the finest cup qualities of any tea imported, the retail price of which is \$1.00 at all times.

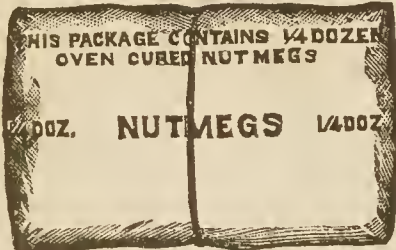
25 SHEETS
25 ENVL'PS



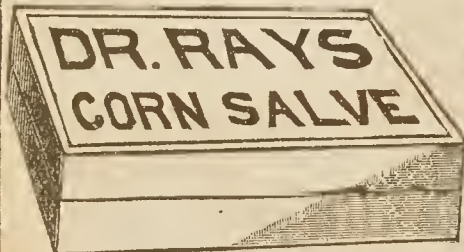
Constitute a portion of the Big 5 Package, very useful, and alone worth more than half the price of the entire package.



A portion of the Big 5 Package, is known the world over for its supreme excellence, and is a most staple article at its regular price (85c)

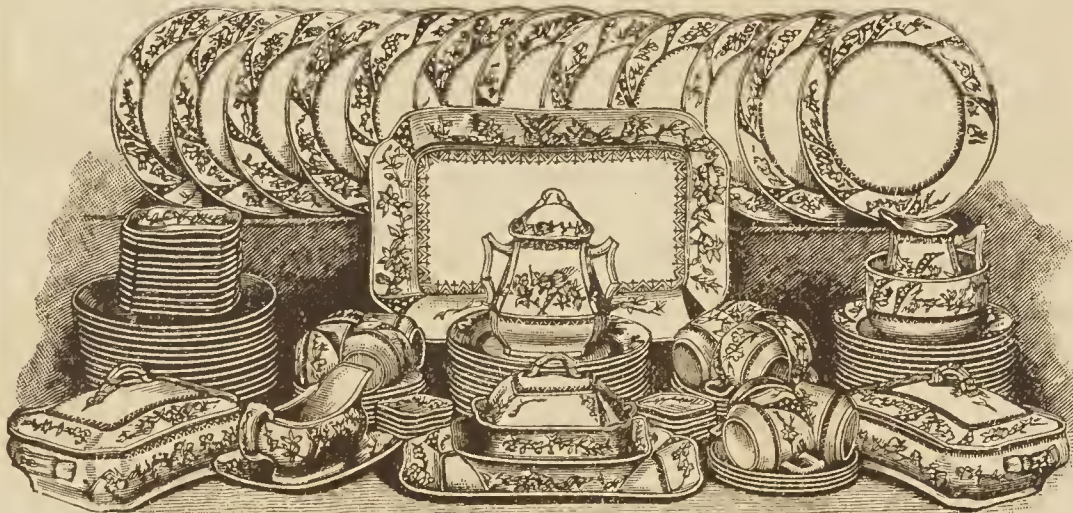


A special importation, sure to meet the wants and thorough satisfaction of every patron.



While not so widely known in America as abroad, is a Sure Cure in every instance—a regular 25c article, no matter what quantity.

FREE! for 30 Days FREE!



Or, a 56 piece Tea Set for selling 50 Packages

112 piece Imported Dinner Set Given to any Lady who will Sell Only 100 of Our BIG 5 Combination Packages,

—CONSISTING OF—

\$2.10
WORTH

One full Pound of Sa-Moht Tea,
One full Pound of P.U.F. Baking Powder,
One box of Dr. Ray's Corn Salve,
One package of Large Nutmegs,
25 sheets Note Paper and 25 Envelopes.

—FOR—
25c.

The ordinary value of this Combination of 5 Useful Articles would be at least \$2.10

The Terms under which this work is to be conducted are, that we are to ship the 100 Packages and the Dinner Set, we paying the Freight, and the Agent is to deliver the goods and make returns IN FULL (\$25.00) within 10 days' time from date shipment has been received.

THE AGENT should have the greater portion if not all of the orders taken in advance, but we do not require this. The day you file the order you can commence to take orders, and by the time the goods reach you the 100 will have been engaged, and only the work of delivering and making Returns will then be all that remains to be done.

TOILET SOAP DEPARTMENT

We allow our Agents a Commission of one-half, or, in other words, 50 percent, on the sale of our popular Dr. Thomas' Complexion Soap, the retail price of which is only 10 cents per single cake, or \$1.00 per dozen in quantities of three or more cakes at a time. All Freights are prepaid by us, and no money is required until the Soap is sold. Thus it is that the agent has an opportunity of conducting a pleasant and profitable work without the use of any capital whatever. A full sized cake mailed Free upon receipt of Four Cents in stamps to cover postage, including Catalogue, Premium List, etc.

PURE TEAS, SPICES and BAKING POWDER

We have the most extensive line of Teas, Spices and Baking Powders of any company in the world! High Grade Goods at the very Lowest Possible Prices is the predominating feature of our success. On these goods we offer a Commission of 40 Percent where they are sold direct from the list, or an elegant line of Premiums, such as Dinner Sets, Hanging Lamps, Toilet Sets, Silver Plated Ware, Ladies' and Gents' Watches, and many other valuable Premiums, the details of which are fully set forth in our extensive Catalogue, which is mailed FREE upon application

Our Work and How Conducted

Our club-making is left entirely in charge of Lady Agents, or those who are in a position to spare a few hours' time in securing the orders from their neighbors and friends, to send collectively to headquarters for the goods, rather than to buy them from some small dealer at home, who usually has a very limited stock from which to make selections, often making 300 and 400 percent profit. It is just as well that people buy direct from the Manufacturer and Importer and receive fresh goods of best quality, and get these Handsome Premiums or the Cash difference. . . . Send for our Terms with full instructions without delay . . .

. . . VERY IMPORTANT! . . .

If this interests you sufficiently that you write us, please use pen and ink, if convenient, and arrange your address—as to Name, Town, County, Street and State—so that it may be easily read, and your inquiries will be given prompt, careful attention.

No Capital Required.

Please bear in mind that we do not ask a cent of you until goods are delivered and collected for. We pay the Freights.

THE PEOPLE'S TEA, SPICE & BAKING POWDER CO.

W. W. THOMAS, Mgr.

= { The Most Extensive Company
of its kind in the World } =

CINCINNATI, O., U.S.A.



FIGURE NO. 1.—LADIES' TURBAN.

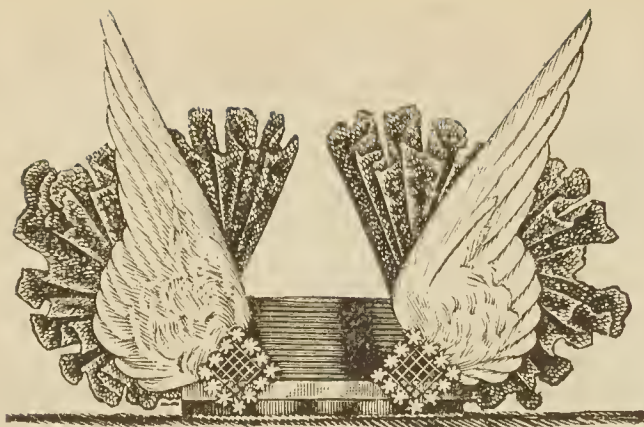


FIGURE NO. 5.—YOUNG LADIES' SAILOR HAT.



FIGURE NO. 2.—LADIES' HAT.



FIGURE NO. 6.—LADIES' HAT.

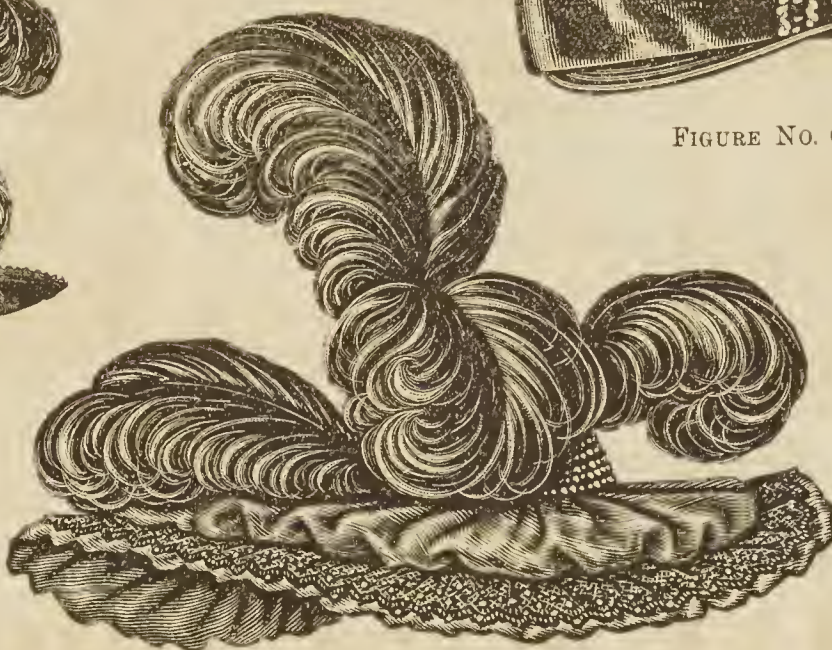


FIGURE NO. 7.—LADIES' HAT.



FIGURE NO. 3.—LADIES' EVENING BONNET.



FIGURE NO. 8.—LADIES' HAT.



FIGURE NO. 4.—LADIES' LARGE HAT.



FIGURE NO. 9.—LADIES' FELT HAT.

HATS AND BONNETS.

(For Descriptions see Pages 294 and 295.)

Walter Baker & Co. Limited,

The Largest Manufacturers of

**PURE, HIGH GRADE
COCOAS AND CHOCOLATES**

On this Continent, have received

HIGHEST AWARDS

from the great

**Industrial and Food
EXPOSITIONS
IN EUROPE AND AMERICA.**



ure, namely, **Dorchester, Mass.,** is printed on each package.

SOLD BY GROCERS EVERYWHERE.

WALTER BAKER & CO. Ltd. Dorchester, Mass.

CAUTION:

In view of the many imitations of the labels and wrappers on our goods, consumers should make sure that our place of manufacture, namely, **Dorchester, Mass.,** is printed on each package.

If you paid ten dollars a pound, we could not, nor could any one, make a better baking powder than Cleveland's. The materials used are the best that money can buy.



Pure

Sure

Each ingredient is tested, and if not up to the highest standard, it is rejected.

It is the most expensive baking powder to make, though it costs you no more than inferior brands.

Cleveland Baking Powder Co., New York.

FAT FOLKS MADE THIN

BY THE USE OF DR. EDISON'S
OBESITY PILLS, SALT AND
REDUCING COMPOUND.

THEY ARE USED BY FAT PHYSICIANS AND PRESCRIBED BY ALL PHYSICIANS.
THEY REDUCE FAT A POUND A DAY AND MAKE PEOPLE HEALTHY.

No Rigid Dieting!

No Purging!

No Inconvenience!

No Danger!

No Loss of Time!

DR. EDISON'S PILLS AND SALT.

Fat is a disease to be treated by remedies peculiar to itself. The only sure and safe treatment consists in the use of Dr. Edison's Obesity Pills, Fruit Salt, Reducing Compound and Bands. These remedies are pleasant and harmless, and may be taken without inconvenience or loss of time. They cause the fat to be absorbed and utilized in strength and circulatory reanimation. Dr. Edison's Pills and Salt regulate the bowels, the stomach, the kidneys and the heart, and cure and prevent all summer complaints. These remedies take off a pound of surplus fat a day and make sick folks well.



**You're Too
Fat. There
Are Others.**

Read What They Say—They're Being Cured
by Dr. Edison's Obesity Treatment—So May
You Be.

Francesca Townshende, Secretary of the Woman's Ethical Culture Club, writes from her home, W. 178th st., N. Y. City: "I am glad to have used Dr. Edison's treatment for obesity. I had been getting fleshy rapidly for seven years. From 124 pounds I had grown to 183. Indigestion and dyspepsia made me so nearly a physical wreck that I could scarcely carry myself around. Under Dr. Edison's treatment I have lost 63 pounds in eleven weeks, and am no longer a sufferer from dyspepsia, which no dyspepsia remedy I ever tried would cure."

Mrs. Norine Jevne Hargis, Oakewald av., Chicago, is known not only as a lady of importance in social circles, but was the organizer of the cooking schools on the North Side which have been so efficient in

fitting the daughters of many of Chicago's first families for the responsibilities of the household. Mrs. Hargis is a domestic woman, but has advanced ideas as to the duties of women as wives and mothers which she has recently embodied in a series of articles in "The New Woman." In a recent contribution to this magazine she said: "Obesity is the curse of many a housewife. Many a woman has acquired the reputation of being fat and lazy when she is truly fat and diseased. This disease may be cured if Dr. Edison's Obesity Pills and Salt are used. They reduced me in six weeks from 186 to 149 and cured me of heart and liver derangements which Dr. Atkinson said would have proven fatal in a few years."

Mrs. Helen Blaisdell Williams, The Hoffman, N. Y., writes: "Dr. Edison's Obesity Band has reduced my weight 19 pounds and cured me of kidney trouble. Dr. Edison's Pills and Salt have cured my sister, Mrs. Honoria Swift, of Auburn, Ill., of liver complaint and reduced her weight 39 pounds in forty days."

Laura Dainty Kimball, Michigan avenue, Chicago, "was reduced 37 pounds in 46 days."

Mrs. Clara Belding Raymond, Rhodes avenue, Chicago, "was reduced 41 pounds in two months."

Dr. Stillman, a well known North Side (Chicago) physician, says: "I was brought down from 219 to 176 by Dr. Edison's Obesity Pills and Salt in 51 days. I use them in my practice. This treatment is popular with the medical profession because it permanently cures obesity, is convenient, in the way of expense is within the reach of the poor, and is not harmful or unpleasant."

Dr. Edison's Summer Obesity and Supporting Bands should be used by fleshy men and women. His Supporting Band by all women in a weak condition.

OBESITY FRUIT SALT \$1.00 PER BOTTLE.

The Bands cost \$2.50 each; up to 36 ins., add 10c. for each additional inch.

Pills \$1.50 a Bottle, or three Bottles for \$4.00,

enough for one treatment. We will forward goods promptly. No printing on our Envelopes.

Dr. Edison's

OBESITY REDUCING COMPOUND.

A Vegetable Compound—Potent Yet Harmless.

MOST POWERFUL SINGLE OBESITY REMEDY KNOWN to Medical Science. May be taken by any man or woman in any condition, no matter how employed, without inconvenience or loss of time. Takes off a pound of fat a day and is used and prescribed by physicians. May be taken alone or in connection with DR. EDISON'S OBESITY PILLS and FRUIT SALT or both.

"Fat folks who want vegetable remedies in liquid form welcomed DR. EDISON'S OBESITY REDUCING COMPOUND, and testify to the rapid and agreeable manner in which it has taken off their surplus flesh and left them thin and healthy."—Dr. Robt. Lee Shady in the Central Medical Age.

This compound unlike any other obesity remedy except Dr. Edison's eliminates the starch from all foods in process of digestion and thus renders them non-fattening while not decreasing their nutrition. When the compound becomes active no more fat is produced. The old fat is absorbed in blood, muscle and strength and at the same time the distressing chronic diseases which accompany obesity are cured and the patient is soon in a normal condition.

"DR. EDISON'S REDUCING COMPOUND OR HIS OBESITY PILLS AND SALT will reduce a FLESHY NECK, BUST OR FACE, or FAT SHOULDERS OR HIPS without any reduction where there is no surplus fat. When the face and neck or other portions of the body are reduced, the causes which have distended the skin are removed and THE SKIN CONTRACTS TO ITS NORMAL TENSION and gracefully covers the parts WITHOUT WRINKLES or other evidences of former enlargement."—Mrs. Lucy Stone Menard, in Woman's World.

PRICE OF COMPOUND.—Two months' treatment, \$10.00, prepaid to all parts of the U. S.

LORING & CO.

THREE STORES:
BOSTON, No. 2 Hamilton Place, Dep. J.; CHICAGO, 113 State Street,
Dep. No. 14; NEW YORK CITY, 40 West 22d Street, Dep. L.

Cut this out and keep it and send for our New Two-Page (16 column) Article on Obesity.

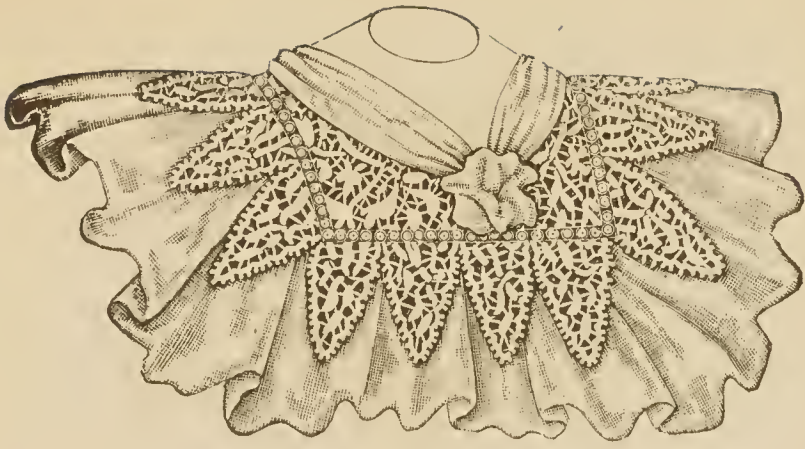


FIGURE NO. 1.—V-NECK GARNITURE.—(Cut by Pattern No. 793; 3 sizes; small, medium and large; price 5d. or 10 cents.)

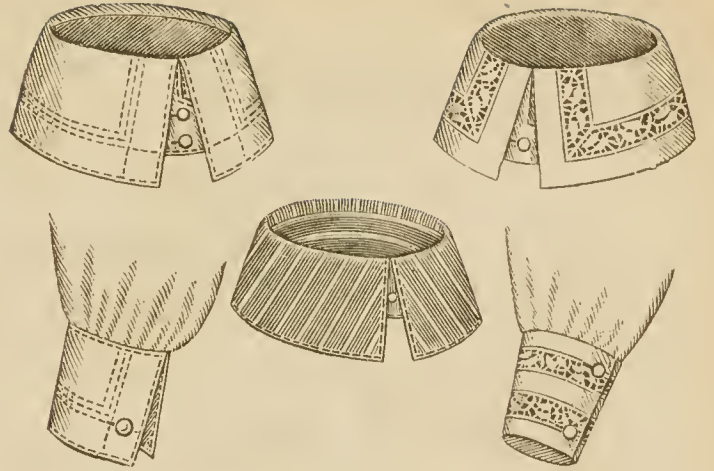


FIGURE NO. 2.—COLLARS AND CUFFS.—(Cut by Pattern No. 997 3 sizes; small, medium and large; price 5d. or 10 cents.)



FIGURE NO. 3.

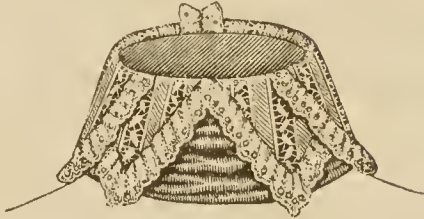


FIGURE NO. 4.

FIGURES NOS. 3, 4 AND 5.—FANCY STOCK-COLLARS.—(Cut by Pattern No. 7869; 3 sizes; small, medium and large; price 5d. or 10 cents.)

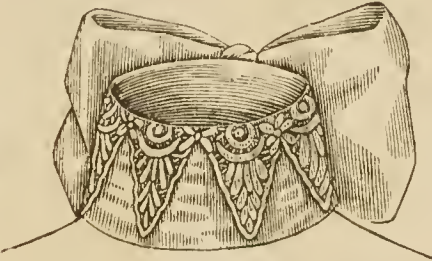


FIGURE NO. 5.

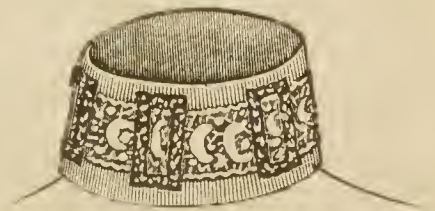


FIGURE NO. 6.—CURATE COLLAR.—(Included in Pattern No. 6688; 3 sizes; small, medium and large; price 3d. or 5 cents.)

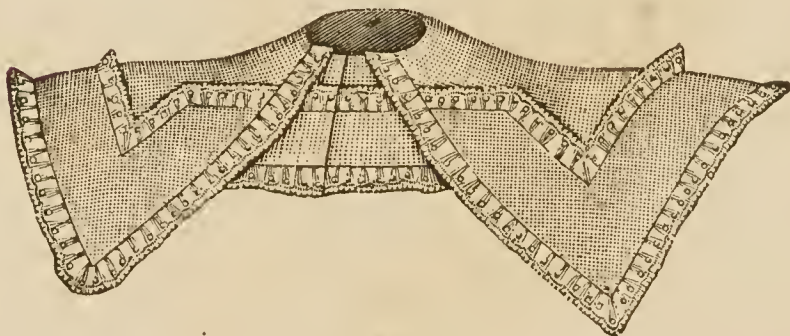


FIGURE NO. 7.

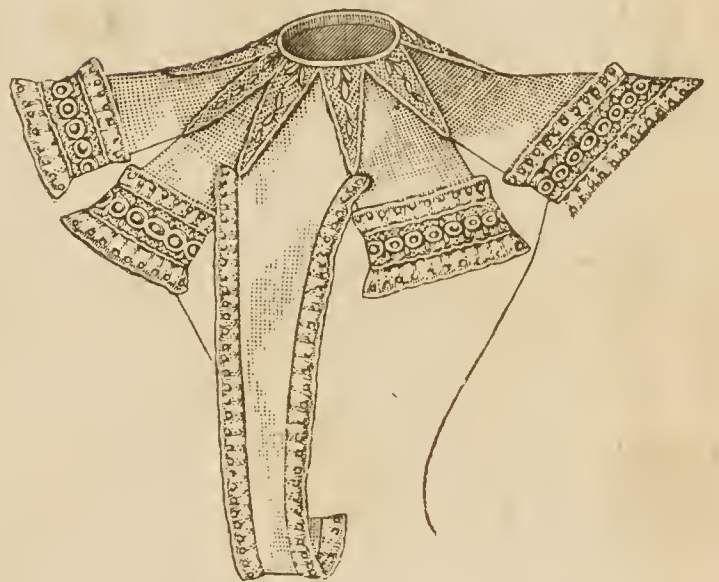


FIGURE NO. 8.

FIGURES NOS. 7 AND 8.—BODICE DECORATIONS.—(Cut by Pattern No. 7866; 3 sizes; small, medium and large; price 5d. or 10 cents.)

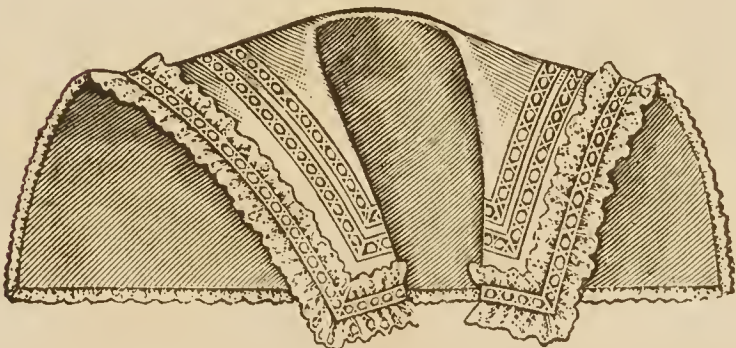


FIGURE NO. 9.

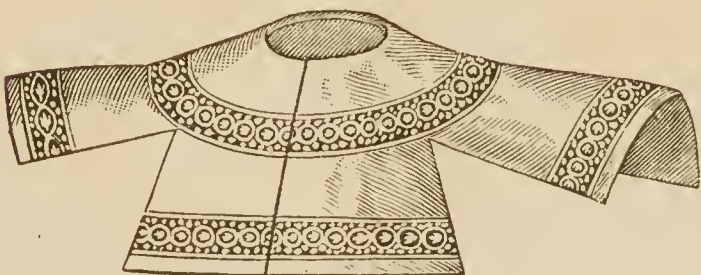


FIGURE NO. 10.

FIGURES NOS. 9 AND 10.—FANCY STOLE AND SAILOR COLLARS.—(Cut by Pattern No. 7819; 3 sizes; small, medium and large; price 5d. or 10 cents.)

FASHIONABLE EFFECTS

— IN —

LINGERIE.

(For Descriptions see Pages 312 and 313.)



FIGURE NO. 211 P.—BRIDES' TOILETTE.—This consists of Ladies' Bodice Decoration in Pattern No. 7866 (copyright), price 5d. or 10 cents; Trained Skirt No. 7855 (copyright), price 1s. 8d. or 40 cents; and Blouse-Waist No. 7491 (copyright), price 1s. or 25 cents.

(For Description see Page 244.)



THE ETON LEAFLET

VOL. XLVI.

September, 1895.

No. 3.

Fashions of To-Day.

Jackets with square lapels are an innovation.

Long puff sleeves with gauntlet cuffs and square lapels combine to produce a novel effect in a jacket with open fronts.

Square lapels are again in evidence on an Eton jacket, another attractive feature of which is a shaped belt.

The lower corners of a smart jacket may fall square or be rounded, and the outline of the pocket-laps may be in accord with either arrangement.

Many gores, all of which ripple, are embodied in a short cape that suits either a high flaring or a standing collar.

A circular cape also flares in ripples and may have a choice of collars.

A fancy rolling collar with curved ends redeems a single-breasted jacket from absolute severity.

French fronts and box-plaits are characteristic of many Autumn basque-waists.

Eton fronts with great revers frame the box-plaited French front of an exceptionally stylish basque-waist.

Another basque-waist is absolutely plain in the body, though it has puff sleeves which add the needed touch of softness.

A deep, many-pointed collar invests a blouse-waist with an air of dressiness.

The short, double-breasted basque is a smart style for Autumn fabrics.

Charming for evening wear is a low-necked surplice-waist.

A very fancy collar with an extension suggestive of a box-plait converts a simply designed blouse into a

highly ornamental garment.

A tasteful combination is secured in a basque-waist with bournous sleeves and a trio of V-ornaments of unequal depth.



FIGURE NO. 212 P.



FIGURE NO. 213 P.

FIGURES NOS. 212 P AND 213 P.—LADIES' BLOUSE-WAIST.—These two figures illustrate the same Pattern—Ladies' Blouse-Waist No. 7880 (copyright), price 1s. 3d. or 30 cents.

(For Descriptions see Page 244.)

Entered according to Act of Congress, in the year 1895, by the Butterick Publishing Co. [Limited], in the Office of the Librarian of Congress, at Washington.

FIGURE NO. 211 P.—BRIDE'S TOILETTE.

(For Illustration see Page 242.)

FIGURE NO. 211 P.—This consists of a Ladies' trained skirt, blouse-waist and bodice decoration. The skirt pattern, which is No. 7855 and costs 1s. 8d. or 40 cents, is in nine sizes for ladies from twenty to thirty-six inches, waist measure, and is shown again on pages 290 and 291 of this magazine. The waist pattern, which is No. 7491 and costs 1s. or 25 cents, is in thirteen sizes for ladies from twenty-eight to forty-six inches, bust measure, and may be seen again on its accompanying label. The bodice decoration is included in pattern No. 7866, which costs 5d. or 10 cents, is in three sizes, small, medium and large, and is again illustrated on page 288.

White satin, chiffon and lace are here effectively associated in the toilette, which is of surpassing grace and elegance. The skirt ripples at the front and at the back it sweeps out in handsome full folds to the edge of a long train, which may have rounding or square corners, as preferred. If desired, the skirt may be made up in demi-train style. Fans of lace are placed on the lower part of the side-front seams and caught by sprays of orange blossoms at the top.

The waist is made with a fitted lining of satin which gleams prettily through the chiffon; it has a full, drooping front that displays a box-plait at the center, and a seamless back which has plaited fulness in the lower part. The crush collar of chiffon has a loop-bow at the back, and chiffon encircles the wrists of the large leg-o'-mutton sleeves. A bunch of orange blossoms is set on the smooth band of satin following the lower edge of the waist.

The bodice decoration is a stylish collar made of fine Valenciennes lace. It falls in deep tabs back of a long extension that covers the box-plait at the front of the waist and is long enough to droop with the plait. Sprays of orange blossoms between the tabs contribute much to the bridal air of the toilette.

The tulle veil is caught beneath a handsome jewelled aigrette, and a bouquet of orange blossoms is carried.

No more thoroughly tasteful wedding toilette than this could be devised, the materials and style being eminently appropriate and pleasing. *Poult de soie*, brocaded satin and heavy silk are used for brides' gowns, and pearl-and-silk passementerie will provide rich trimming.



FIGURES NOS. 212 P AND 213 P.—LADIES' BLOUSE-WAIST.

(For Illustrations see Page 243.)

FIGURES NOS. 212 P AND 213 P.—These two figures illustrate the same pattern—a Ladies' blouse-waist, with removable collar. The pattern, which is No. 7880 and costs 1s. 3d. or 30 cents, is in thirteen sizes for ladies from twenty-eight to forty-six inches,

FIGURE NO. 214 P.—LADIES' AFTERNOON TOILETTE.—This consists of Ladies' Basque-Waist No. 7831 (copyright), price 1s. 3d. or 30 cents; and Ripple Skirt No. 7715 (copyright), price 1s. 3d. or 30 cents.

(For Description see Page 245.)

bust measure, and may be seen differently developed on page 285 of this publication.

Two views of a remarkably pretty blouse-waist are here given.



FIGURE NO. 215 P.—LADIES' MOURNING TOILETTE.—This consists of Ladies' Basque-Waist No. 7822 (copyright), price 1s. 3d. or 30 cents; and Six-Gored Skirt No. 7844 (copyright), price 1s. 3d. or 30 cents.

(For Description see Page 246.)

The back view, figure No. 212 P, shows the blouse-waist made of pale-blue taffeta and the collar of black satin. A stylish ribbon bow is tacked to the back of the standing collar and a ribbon

encircles the waist and ends in a spread bow at the back. The removable fancy collar is greatly enhanced in beauty by the gold cord decoration at its free edges and similar cord adorns the satin points on the sleeves.

The felt hat is trimmed with ribbon and feathers.

At figure No. 213 P the blouse-waist is shown made of illuminated serge and the collar of batiste, velvet, insertion and lace edging supplying the decoration. A lining fitted by double bust darts and the usual seams and closed in front supports the blouse and prevents the slightest appearance of *négligé*. The fulness in the blouse is collected in gathers at the neck and shoulder edges and in shirrings at the waistline, where it is drawn well to the center. The fronts join the seamless back in shoulder and underarm seams and droop slightly at the center in French blouse fashion. The removable fancy collar is a notably handsome accessory, and is in two sections that are tacked together part-way down on the right shoulder and secured with hooks and loops on the left shoulder; it is shaped to form two square tabs on each shoulder and two points at the front and back, and is extended between the points in front to droop with the front and produce the effect of a box-plait over the closing. The free edges of the fancy collar are finished with a frill of lace edging and a row of insertion; the standing collar is covered with a wrinkled section of velvet, over which, at each side of the center, falls a Paquin point trimmed with insertion and edging. Similarly decorated points are turned upward from the wrists of the coat-shaped sleeves, upon which bouffant puffs are arranged above the elbow. The waist is encircled by a twist of velvet.

The hat presents a fashionable arrangement of feathers, ribbon, lace, flowers and a fancy buckle.

Young matrons and young ladies will find this a stylish mode for theatre or reception wear whether made up in silk, chiffon over silk, or lace over Liberty satin, while less dressy blouse-waists will be copied from it in cashmere, crêpon and various inexpensive materials.

FIGURE NO. 214 P.—LADIES' AFTERNOON TOILETTE.

(For Illustration see Page 244.)

FIGURE NO. 214 P.—This consists of a Ladies' basque-waist and ripple skirt. The basque-waist pattern, which is No. 7831 and costs 1s. 3d. or 30 cents, is in thirteen sizes for ladies from twenty-eight to forty-six inches, bust measure, and is also shown on page 282 of this magazine. The skirt pattern, which is No. 7715 and costs 1s. 3d. or 30

cents, is in nine sizes for ladies from twenty to thirty-six inches, waist measure, and may be seen again on its accompanying label.

The combination shown in this toilette is illuminated serge

showing charming tints of golden-brown, white China silk and brown velvet and moiré satin. The Eton fronts impart a youthful and jaunty air to the basque-waist, and between them is

revealed a full front of India silk that shows a double box-plait at the center decorated with velvet rosettes. The full front is supported by a carefully fitted lining and has fulness

laid in side plaits at the top and bottom at each side of the box-plait; it is closed under the box-plait and droops slightly in French style. The Eton fronts have pointed lower corners and are folded back in large, pointed revers that are faced with the moiré satin and decorated along the upper part of the back edges with a row of small pearl buttons. Under-arm and side-back gores and a curving center seam complete the snug-adjustment, and one-seam leg-o'-mutton sleeves add the fashionable height and breadth to the shoulders. The standing collar is encircled by a stock of velvet that is shirred to form outstanding loops at the sides; and the bottom of the waist is followed by a crush band of velvet.

The six-gored ripple skirt falls in three godets at the back and breaks into flute-like folds below the hips. Four perpendicular rows of coarse lace insertion on bands of ribbon decorate the front of the skirt, two being placed at each side of the center.

The list of materials that may be suitably developed by this mode is long, but the popular serges, covert cloth with silk, or any of the gay novelty suitings will be stylish. The decoration should be in harmony with the material.

The *chapeau* consists of a bow of wide and narrow satin ribbon supplemented by a jet ornament.

FIGURE NO. 215 P.—LADIES' MOURNING TOILETTE.

(For Illustration see Page 245.)

FIGURE NO. 215 P.—This consists of a Ladies' basque-waist and six-gored skirt. The basque-waist pattern, which is No. 7822 and costs 1s. 3d. or 30 cents, is in thirteen sizes for ladies from twenty-eight to forty-six inches, bust measure, and may be seen again on page 284 of this magazine. The skirt pattern, which is No. 7844 and costs 1s. 3d. or 30 cents, is in nine sizes for ladies from twenty to thirty-six inches, waist measure, and is also shown on page 294.

A rich-looking and tasteful mourning toilette is here shown made of nun's-veiling and crape. The full, spreading skirt includes six gores and is smoothly fitted in front and at the sides; it breaks into moderate ripples below the hips and spreads in dignified and graceful folds at the back, where the three back-gores are arranged in a box-plait between two backward-turning plaits at the top.

The basque-waist fits the figure trimly and is provided with a lining adjusted with great precision and closed at the center of the front. The fulness in the fronts is disposed in gathers at the neck and shoulder edges and in closely lapped plaits at the bottom. The fronts are



FIGURE NO. 216 P.—LADIES' TAILOR-MADE COSTUME.—This illustrates Pattern No. 7824 (copyright), price 1s. 8d. or 40 cents.

(For Description see Page 248.)



FIGURE NO. 217 P.—LADIES' 1830 COSTUME.—This illustrates Pattern No. 7870 (copyright), price 1s. 8d. or 40 cents.

(For Description see Page 248.)

slashed nearly to the bust, and the edges of the slashes are drawn apart over V-shaped facings of crape on the lining, and a long V-plastron of crape revealed between the flaring fronts conceals the closing of the waist. A symmetrical and smooth effect at the sides is given by under-arm gores, and the seamless back, which is smooth across the shoulders, has fullness plaited to a point at the bottom, the plaits spreading slightly above the waist-line. The wrinkled stock of crape is closed at the back and over it are turned two Paquin points of the vailing. The large, one-seam leg-o'-mutton sleeves are rendered novel in effect by the unique disposal of the fulness, which is collected in gathers and in two crape-lined seamed bournouses at the top, and in three downward-turning plaits in each side edge above the elbow, where a crape bow is placed. A twist of crape gives a pretty finish to the bottom of the waist.

Henrietta continues to be a favored material for mourning wear, and nun's-vailing is much patronized, while cashmere has its adherents, but is most used for ordinary wear. In all mourning toilettes the disposal of crape is less profuse than formerly.

The bonnet of black crape shows a ruche of white crêpe lisse and loops and bows of crape.

FIGURE No. 216 P.—
LADIES' TAILOR-
MADE COSTUME.

(For Illustration see
Page 246.)

FIGURE No. 216.—This illustrates a Ladies' costume. The pattern, which is No. 7824 and costs 1s. 8d. or 40 cents, is in thirteen sizes for ladies from twenty-eight to forty-six inches, bust measure, and is shown again on page 272 of this magazine.

The costume, in its present development of mixed cheviot and silk, is in admirable taste for the promenade and for morning calling. The cheviot



FIGURE No. 218 P.—LADIES' TOILETTE.—This consists of Ladies' Blouse-Waist No. 7835 (copyright), price 1s. 3d. or 30 cents; and Skirt No. 7844 (copyright), price 1s. 3d. or 30 cents.
(For Description see Page 249.)

shows a mixture of white, yellow, fade-pink and green subdued by black, and the silk is of the fade-pink shade. The skirt is six-gored, and pointed laps, bound with silk and decorated with buttons, are included in the upper part of the side-front seams. At the back it is laid in a double box-plait at the top and falls in three godets, and at the front and sides it breaks into ripples.

The waist is made over a closely-fitted lining and its pretty blouse-front droops slightly at the center and is made decorative by revers matching the laps on the skirt. Two box-plaits are arranged on the smooth back, and a plain belt having pointed ends is worn. The standing collar closes at the left side. The leg-o'-mutton sleeve is made unique by a seam at the center extending from the shoulder to the wrist, the seam being made prominent by a piping of silk.

The numerous wool suitings in mixtures, shepherd checks and small plaids may be chosen for the costume, usually in combination with silk, which will be used for the center of the blouse front. A triple combination may be effected by using velvet for the ornaments, collar and belt. The finish will always be extremely neat.

The hat is faced with velvet and adorned with velvet, striped ribbon, a buckle and a flower.

FIGURE No. 217 P.—
LADIES' "1830"
COSTUME.

(For Illustration see
Page 247.)

FIGURE No. 217 P.—This illustrates a Ladies' costume. The pattern, which is No. 7870 and costs 1s. 8d. or 40 cents, is in eleven sizes for ladies from twenty-eight to forty-two inches, bust measure, and may be seen again on page 269.

The quaint, old-time air of this costume is heightened by the disposal of trimming and the arrangement of the materials, which

embrace Nile-green taffeta figured in darker green and white *mousseline de soie*. The skirt is a stylish shape of the seven-gored variety showing the deep rolling flutes or godets at the back and the natural ripples at the front and sides below the hips that are features of present modes. It is encircled near the foot by a row of insertion, and at the center of the front a band of ribbon is carried upward from the lower edge of the insertion and formed in a pretty bow just below the knee, a shorter band being similarly arranged at each side-front seam.

The waist, which is made over a close-fitting lining, shows gathered fulness both back and front, while at the sides it is smooth, and the fronts droop in French style over a ribbon that is passed about the waist and bowed in front. The upper part of the waist is a full, round yoke that extends upon the upper part of the sleeves to give the long, sloping-shoulder effect identified with the fashions of 1830. A frill of lace edging follows the lower edge of the yoke. Large elbow puffs are arranged on the sleeves below the yoke, the sleeves terminating at the bottom of the puffs; if preferred, the sleeves may extend smoothly to the wrists. The standing collar is covered with a wrinkled ribbon disposed in a wide loop-bow at the back. Two upright loops of ribbon are set on each shoulder at the top of the frill and a ribbon overlaid with insertion is arranged over the closing to droop like the fronts.

The mode is exceptionally attractive because of its quaintness and adaptability to combinations. Very charming effects may also be produced by using throughout cr  pon, light-weight novelties, camel's-hair and similar goods that will

drape softly, and adding trimmings of spangled lace, ribbon, etc.

The picture hat of fancy straw is lavishly adorned with



FIGURE No. 219 P.—LADIES' STREET TOILETTE.—This consists of Ladies' Double-Breasted Basque No. 7865 (copyright), price 1s. 3d. or 30 cents; and Five-Gored Skirt No. 7772 (copyright), price 1s. 3d. or 30 cents.

(For Description see Page 250.)

tips, fancy ribbon and lace.

FIGURE No. 218 P.—LADIES' TOILETTE.

(For Illustration see Page 248.)

FIGURE No. 218 P.—This consists of a Ladies' blouse-waist and skirt. The skirt pattern, which is No. 7844 and costs 1s. 3d. or 30 cents, is in nine sizes for ladies from twenty to thirty-six inches, waist measure, and is also shown on page 294 of this magazine. The waist pattern, which is No. 7835 and costs 1s. 3d. or 30 cents, is in thirteen sizes for ladies from twenty-eight to forty-six inches, bust measure, and may be again seen on page 285.

The favorite combination of a silk fancy waist with a contrasting skirt is illustrated at this figure, green taffeta being pictured in the waist and fawn cheviot illuminated with brown silk dots in the skirt. No trimming is added to the stylish six-gored skirt, which hangs in graceful ripples at the front and sides, and is arranged in a box-plait between two backward-turning plaits at the back, the plaits spreading fashionably.

The blouse-waist is characterized by a pretty fulness that is gathered at the neck and about the waist and ornamentally drawn by two rows of shirring a little below the neck. The fronts droop in the popular French style, but a trim effect is ensured by a well fitted lining. Below the lining the waist hangs in a frill over the skirt, and a ribbon belt is fastened at the right side of the front under a rosette. A curving row of applique lace insertion is disposed just above the bust and a second row is arranged below to form a point at the closing. Lace insertion also trims the wrists of the draped puff sleeves, and loops of ribbon are tacked

at the center of the puff. A wrinkled section of silk ornaments the collar, and a bow is tacked to it at the right side.

Black cr  pon is very popular for skirts that are to be worn with waists of fancy or plain taffeta or brocaded silk in neutral tones, such as r  s  da and fade-pink. Many novelty goods are also liked for the purpose.

Lace, feathers, flowers and ribbon trim the hat effectively.

FIGURE No.
219 P.—LADIES'
STREET TOILETTE.

(For Illustration
see Page 249.)

FIGURE No.
219 P.—This consists of a Ladies' double-breasted basque and skirt. The basque pattern, which is No. 7865 and costs 1s. 3d. or 30 cents, is in fifteen sizes for ladies from twenty-eight to forty-eight inches, bust measure, and may be seen again on page 281. The skirt pattern, which is No. 7772 and costs 1s. 3d. or 30 cents, is in nine sizes for ladies from twenty to thirty-six inches, waist measure, and may be seen again on its accompanying label.

The pretty heather mixture selected in this instance for the development of the toilette shows the gay yet vague blending of hues characteristic of the finest Scotch goods. The short basque has a rounding lower outline and its adjustment is rendered faultless by double bust darts, under-arm and side-back gores and a curving center seam. The fronts are closed in double-breasted style with button-holes and buttons and are reversed above the closing in stylishly pointed lapels that meet the rolling collar in notches. A

linen chemisette and a band-bow are worn. The one-seam leg-o'-mutton sleeves have abundant fulness and a stylish flare above the elbow and a close adjustment below.

The skirt is extremely graceful and of conservative width. It is made with five gores, the side-gores being wide at the bottom and breaking into rolling folds below the hips. The back-gores are laid in two box-plaits.

The lady-like tailor suits of cheviot, serge, cloth and mixed suiting are popular for the promenade, for visiting or for church wear and when developed by this mode will give general satisfaction.

The English walking-hat is trimmed with striped ribbon and feathers.

FIGURE No.
220 P.—LADIES'
CALLING
COSTUME.

(For Illustration
see this Page.)

FIGURE No.
220 P.—This illustrates a Ladies' costume. The pattern, which is No. 7877 and costs 1s. 8d. or 40 cents, is in eleven sizes for ladies from twenty-eight to forty-two inches, bust measure, and may be seen again on page 271 of this number of THE DELINEATOR.

This graceful costume is fashioned from blue cheviot and decorated with lace insertion and ribbon. The waist exhibits pleasing fulness and is provided with a fitted lining and closed at the center of the front. The



FIGURE No. 220 P.—LADIES' CALLING COSTUME.—This illustrates Pattern No. 7877 (copyright), price 1s. 8d. or 40 cents.—(For Description see this Page.)

full fronts are particularly pleasing owing to the disposal of fulness, which is drawn in gathers at the shoulder edges and laid

in closely lapped plaits at the bottom, the plaits flaring above the waist-line. The closing is concealed by an applied double box-plait that droops in French fashion and is decorated with a row of lace insertion. Under-arm gores separate the fronts from the seamless back, which is smooth at the top and has fullness laid in closely lapped plaits at the bottom. The large one-seam leg-of-mutton sleeves increase the breadth across the shoulders and the adjustment on the forearm is fashionably close. The collar is covered with a softly wrinkled stock of ribbon, and a wrinkled ribbon belt encircles the waist and terminates under a bow forming an upturned loop and end at each side of the double box-plait.

The six-gored skirt, which is smooth at the top of the front and sides and laid in box-plaits at the back, breaks into stylish flutes below the hips and forms three godets at the back. The flare at the bottom is moderate and may be emphasized by a stiff facing or interlining. A band of ribbon arranged over each side-front seam is caught beneath the applied plait on the waist and terminates under a rosette bow a little above the lower edge of the skirt, a larger rosette-bow being placed just below.

Remarkably stylish costumes will be made like this of silk, checked mohair, goat's-hair fabrics, mohair that is solid hued and lustrous, finely woven zibeline cloth or fancy cheviot. Embroidered bands or open-work passementerie or lace will trim it effectively. A striking toilette of mixed cheviot was trimmed with embroidered linen bands and ribbon. A linen band was applied on

each sleeve and in two diagonal rows at each side of the skirt at the knee, a ribbon bow being set over each end of these rows.

The bonnet is trimmed with feathers, ribbon and flowers.



FIGURE NO. 221 P.—LADIES' CARRIAGE TOILETTE.—This consists of Ladies' Basque-Waist No. 7849 (copyright), price 1s. 3d. or 30 cents; and Skirt No. 7827 (copyright), price 1s. 3d. or 30 cents.

(For Description see this Page.)

the coat-shaped sleeves are encircled in an effective manner by three rows of écreu insertion. A wrinkled band of silk about

FIGURE NO. 221 P.—LADIES' CARRIAGE TOILETTE.

(For Illustration see this Page.)

FIGURE NO. 221 P.—This consists of a Ladies' basque-waist and skirt. The waist pattern, which is No. 7849 and costs 1s. 3d. or 30 cents, is in thirteen sizes for ladies from twenty-eight to forty-six inches, bust measure, and is also pictured on page 283 of this magazine. The skirt pattern, which is No. 7827 and costs 1s. 3d. or 30 cents, is in nine sizes for ladies from twenty to thirty-six inches, waist measure, and may be again seen on page 292.

The toilette, which comprises a skirt of fancy black crépon and a basque-waist of sage-green silk, has a gratifying appearance of elegance coupled with good taste. The skirt is in five gores and shows stylish ripples at the front and sides, while at the back it hangs in two box-plaits that spread broadly toward the foot.

The trim air of the basque-waist is due to a carefully fitted lining and under-arm gores inserted between the back and fronts. The fulness of the waist, which is first collected in gathers at the neck, is fancifully drawn by two groups of shirrings in round-yoke outline and plaited to a point at the bottom both back and front. The closing is made at the center of the front. Great gathered puffs arranged above the elbow on



FIGURE NO. 222 P.—LADIES' SILK TOILETTE.—This consists of Ladies' Blouse-Waist No. 7854 (copyright), price 1s. 3d. or 30 cents; and Nine-Gored Skirt No. 7856 (copyright), price 1s. 3d. or 30 cents.

(For Description see this Page.)

the edges of the sleeves is shirred down tightly at the back of the wrists, and a wrinkled band of silk about the bottom of the waist is caught down tightly at the plaits. The crush collar is

descent spangles decorate the front, each band ending at the foot under a short wrinkled ribbon that is finished in frills at the ends. The toilette is not only suited to silk but is an admirable

closed at the back under a loop-bow.

Many very attractive combinations may be effected in this toilette. Neutral shades of silk bearing vague figures, or the pretty plaids which are now offered in pleasingly subdued tones, will be admirable for the waist when the skirt is to be black, but when mixed goods are chosen for the skirt the waist should harmonize with the most prominent hue.

The straw hat is adorned with black velvet and light silk.

FIGURE NO. 222 P.—LADIES' SILK TOILETTE.

(For Illustration see this Page.)

FIGURE NO. 222 P.—This consists of a Ladies' blouse-waist and nine-gored skirt. The blouse-waist pattern, which is No. 7854 and costs 1s. 3d. or 30 cents, is in thirteen sizes for ladies from twenty-eight to forty-six inches, bust measure, and is shown again on page 286 of this number of THE DELINEATOR. The skirt pattern, which is No. 7856 and costs 1s. 3d. or 30 cents, is in nine sizes for ladies from twenty to thirty-six inches waist measure, and is also portrayed on page 293.

The possibilities of silk in two different kinds and colors are well illustrated in this handsome toilette, which pleasingly unites taffeta silk of a rich mulberry hue with light-green liberty silk and embroidered batiste, the decoration being supplied by silk passementerie and satin ribbon. The fanciful waist is made over a lining fitted with exactness, and the fronts have stylish fulness at the center drawn in gathers at the neck and near the lower edge, and present the pretty droop typical of the French blouse. Slight fulness is collected in shirrings at the waist-line in the back, and at the sides the waist is smooth. The pointed collar is a stylish feature and is made of the daintiest embroidered batiste. Its lower edge is shaped in points at the back and over the shoulders and its curved ends terminate at the bust. The standing collar is covered with a softly wrinkled stock that has frill-finished ends closed at the back and an outstanding loop at each side. Large balloon puffs cover the coat-shaped sleeves above the elbow. Satin ribbon bands frame the fulness in front from the pointed collar to the waist-line, and the ribbon belt ends in a bow over the lower end of the ribbon at the right side.

The dignified lines of the skirt are the result of precise shaping. Nine gores are comprised in the skirt, which, though dartless and smooth at the top of the front and sides, breaks into stately folds below the hips. The skirt is gathered at the back. Three broad bands of silk passementerie outlined with iri-

mode for the new fancy weaves, crépon, etc. Pleasing contrasts may be arranged by selecting silk for the waist, and silk or wool goods for the skirt. The decoration will be in accord with the color and degree of elegance of the suiting selected.

The straw hat is edged with bead gimp and trimmed with ribbon, flowers and a fancy buckle.

FIGURE NO. 223 P.—LADIES' COSTUME.

(For Illustration see this Page.)

FIGURE NO. 223 P.—This illustrates a Ladies' costume. The pattern, which is No. 7848 and costs 1s. 8d. or 40 cents, is in thirteen sizes for ladies from thirty-two to fifty inches, bust measure, and may be seen in three views on page 267 of this publication.

Crépon and satin in serviceable shades of green are here richly combined in a costume, which is particularly commendable for stout figures. The basque is made with just enough fulness in front to give soft, graceful lines, a little fulness being eminently more becoming to large figures than severely close-fitting effects, which tend to accentuate embonpoint. Two under-arm gores at each side, side-back gores, a curving center seam and dart-fitted lining-fronts effect a graceful, close adjustment. The smooth, dart-fitted side-fronts are folded in a plait back of their hemmed front edges and effectively frame a full center-front of satin that is gathered at the top and shirred at the bottom. Tiny buttons decorate the plaits from the shoulder seams to a little above the bust. The satin stock is laid in upturned folds and completed with a ribbon bow at the back. The one-seam leg-of-mutton sleeves have abundant fulness laid in side-plaits at the top and spreading in many cross folds and wrinkles, and the adjustment on the forearm is comfortably close. If preferred, the fulness may be gathered. A wrinkled band of satin encircles each wrist and ends under "ears" at the outside of the arm.

The skirt comprises five gores, the gore in front and at each side fitting the figure smoothly at the top and forming ripples below the hips, while the two back-gores have fashionable fulness side-plaited at the top and gradually expanding toward the lower edge. A band of ribbon extends over each side-front seam, and is formed in a loop above the knee, the long end falling low on the skirt. A row of buttons matching those on the waist follows the back edge of the ribbon bands for a short distance below the belt.

Silk-and-wool novelty goods in warm shades, also cloth, serge,



FIGURE NO. 223 P.—LADIES' COSTUME —This illustrates Pattern No. 7848 (copyright), price 1s. 8d. or 40 cents.

(For Description see this Page.)

Henrietta, silk, crépon and the soft zibeline cloths will make up admirably after this mode, and silk or velvet ribbon may be used.

The bonnet is trimmed with satin, jet and ostrich tips.

FIGURE NO.
224 P.—LADIES'
CALLING
TOILETTE.

(For Illustration
see this Page.)

FIGURE NO.
224 P.—This illustrates a Ladies' Princess dress and circular ripple cape. The dress pattern, which is No. 7846 and costs 1s. 8d. or 40 cents, is in fourteen sizes for ladies from twenty-eight to forty-six inches, bust measure, and may be seen again on page 273. The cape pattern, which is No. 7873 and costs 1s. or 25 cents, is in ten sizes for ladies from twenty-eight to forty-six inches, bust measure, and is shown in three views on page 278.

The present development of the toilette calls into use violet silk and cream chiffon for the dress and velvet, plaid silk and lace for the wrap, with velvet, ribbon and jetted and gimp passementerie for decoration. The Princess dress is in 1830 style. It expands stylishly in the skirt and falls in handsome godets at the back, and is decorated at its lower edge with a bias band of velvet arranged in soft poufs. A soft band of velvet trims the 1830 sleeves at the wrists. A full yoke of chiffon gives a guimpe effect and is outlined at the bottom with jetted gimp. The standing collar is covered with a puff of chiffon and edged top and bottom with gimp.

The stylish circular ripple cape is lined with gay plaid silk and has an extremely effective flaring sectional collar, which



FIGURE NO. 224 P.—LADIES' CALLING TOILETTE.—This consists of Ladies' Circular Ripple Cape No. 7873 (copyright), price 1s. or 25 cents; and Princess Dress No. 7846 (copyright), price 1s. 8d. or 40 cents.—(For Description see this Page.)

rolls prettily. The circular shaping causes the cape to fall in graceful flute-like folds, and lengthwise rows of jetted passementerie adorn it tastefully. The wide lace jabots at the front edges add a dainty touch, and a bow of wide satin ribbon is placed on each shoulder, a smaller bow being adjusted so as to come at the throat when the cape is closed. A ribbon is arranged just back of each jabot and formed in a loop and end at the bottom of the cape. The collar is edged with jet bead gimp. The pattern provides a standing collar, which may, if desired, be substituted for the flaring one.

Crépon, silk, serge and novelty suiting will be stylish for the dress, and velvet in black or colors, satin Gismonda, faille silk or cloth will be suitable for the cape. The decoration should harmonize with the materials.

The straw hat is edged with beads and adorned with feathers, flowers and ribbon.

FIGURE NO.
225 P.—LADIES'
STREET COS-
TUME.

(For Illustration
see Page 255.)

FIGURE NO.
225 P.—This illustrates a Ladies' costume. The pattern, which is No. 7821 and costs 1s. 8d. or 40 cents, is in fifteen sizes for ladies from twenty-eight to forty-eight inches, bust measure, and is shown again

on page 268 of this publication.

This costume of tan-faced cloth and gay plaid velvet is simply trimmed with the velvet and velvet-covered buttons, and may be appropriately worn at church, afternoon receptions or on the promenade. Its simplicity is charming and it is relieved from severity by the velvet. The trim fit and gracefully rounding outline of the basque are conspicuously pretty. The basque is made over a well fitted lining, and the fronts, which are fitted by single bust darts, are lapped to close diagonally at the left side. The broad, seamless back is cut bias and is connected with the fronts by under-arm gores that give a smooth effect at the sides. The ornamental straps, which are joined in shoulder seams, taper narrowly toward the lower ends and terminate a little below the basque in shapely points, the strap at the left side of the front concealing the closing. A row of stitching finishes the edges of the straps, and a row of buttons decorates each strap on the front along its edges from the shoulder seam nearly to the bust. At the neck is a high velvet collar that is closed at the left side. A stylishly broad-shouldered effect is given by the one-seam leg-o'-mutton sleeves.

The skirt combines five gores and all the fulness at the top is arranged in a double box-plait at each side of the center seam at the back. The pretty ripples



FIGURE No. 225 P.—LADIES' STREET COSTUME.—This illustrates Pattern No. 7821 (copyright), price 1s. 8d. or 40 cents.

(For Description see Page 254.)

below the hips are the result of skilful shap-ing. A large velvet bow is placed on the front-gore near the foot and a velvet band narrowing to a point at the top is applied along each side of the front-gore, with ornamental effect.

This costume will be appropriate for many dressy occasions and will be especially pretty in light-colored faced cloths, or those of dark shades that may be brightened by gay plaid velvet or silk, or combined with silk of changeable hue. Novelty wool goods in warm shades shot with brilliant colors will frequently be chosen, but for special functions silk of high lustre or in patterns to show small figures may be substituted.

The hat is a youthful shape trimmed stylishly with coq feathers, leaves, cat-tails and jet.

FIGURE No. 226 P.—LADIES' AFTERNOON TOILETTE.

(For Illustration see Page 256.)

FIGURE No. 226 P.—This consists of a Ladies' Princess skirt and Vassar blouse. The skirt pattern, which is No. 7838 and costs 1s. 6d. or 35 cents, is in eleven sizes for ladies from twenty-eight to forty-two inches, bust measure, and may be seen again on page 289 of this publication. The blouse pattern, which is No. 7523 and

costs 1s. or 25 cents, is in thirteen sizes for ladies from twenty-eight to forty-six inches, bust measure, and is differently il-

lustrated on its accompanying label.

The skirt of this toilette is made of lustrous *poult de soie* in a deep, rich shade of dahlia, and the blouse-waist is of figured *mousseline de soie*, the decoration being supplied by ribbon and appliqué lace bands. The skirt is extended to form a deep, round bodice, to which straps that meet in shoulder seams are attached. It consists of nine gores, with a handsome godet inserted at the back, and its adjustment is close and, like all Princess modes, charmingly graceful, conforming perfectly to the figure. Below the hips it breaks into moderate ripples that deepen toward the back, and the closing is made at the left under-arm seam to a desirable depth. Beautiful appliqué bands—the designs being cut from grass linen and applied in delicate tints of silk on a net foundation—start from shoulder bows of ribbon and extend down over the side-front seams and end under a broad ribbon bow at the foot.

The blouse is made to slip on over the head, and the pretty fulness is drawn well to the center of the front and back. The full puff sleeves end a little below the elbows and spread picturesquely, the frills on the original pattern being here cut off. A crush stock of ribbon decorated at each side with a ribbon bow is worn.

For toilettes of this kind, the exquisite changeable hues and rich lustre of the newest silks will be tempting to women who desire to select choice materials, but there are many inexpensive novelty goods that will suit a fastidious taste. The original designs in bands of lace, embroidery, jet or passementerie insure a choice selection of appropriate garniture.

FIGURE NO. 227 P.—LADIES' EVENING TOILETTE.

(For Illustration see Page 257.)

FIGURE NO. 227 P.—This consists of a Ladies' skirt and basque-waist. The skirt pattern, which is No. 7856 and costs 1s. 3d. or 30 cents, is in nine sizes for ladies from twenty to thirty-six inches, waist measure, and is again shown on page 293 of this issue of THE DELINEATOR. The waist pattern, which is No. 7859 and costs 1s. 3d. or 30 cents, is in fifteen sizes for ladies from twenty-eight to forty-eight inches, bust measure, and is otherwise represented on page 284.

A very attractive combination of ivory-white *poult de soie* and pink brocaded satin was here chosen for the toilette, the simplicity of which permits a most effective arrangement of garniture. The skirt consists of nine gores which have bias edges matching at the seams, thus making it specially desirable for striped, figured and plaid goods. It hangs in handsome flutes or godets at the back and in slight, graceful ripples at the sides.

The basque-waist is adjusted with the utmost precision and is here closed at the center of the back, although it may be made



FIGURE NO. 226 P.—LADIES' AFTERNOON TOILETTE.—This consists of Ladies' Princess Skirt No. 7838 (copyright), price 1s. 6d. or 35 cents; and Vassar Blouse No. 7523 (copyright), price 1s. or 25 cents.

(For Description see Page 255.)

to close at the center of the front or at the left side, if preferred. The waist is shaped very short on the hips and slightly deeper at the center of the front and back, and the neck is low



FIGURE NO. 227 P.—LADIES' EVENING TOILETTE.—This consists of Ladies' Basque-Waist No. 7859 (copyright), price 1s. 3d. or 30 cents; and Nine-Gored Skirt No. 7856 (copyright), price 1s. 3d. or 30 cents.
(For Description see Page 256.)

and round. The pattern provides also for a V or square neck and for a high neck. The upper edge of the front is followed by a handsome iridescent ornament showing beautiful

pink tints mingled with white and various yellow and green tones, and over the ends of the ornaments are set bows of pink ribbon from which aigrettes rise. A smaller ornament is located at the lower edge of the waist at the front, and long ribbons falling from it over the side-front seams of the skirt are tipped with iridescent ornaments from which a fringe depends. The large puff sleeves of brocaded satin end at the elbow, but they will be made to extend smoothly to the wrists when the waist is made high necked.

The mode is adapted to a great variety of materials, in fact, to all seasonable goods, but the intended uses of the toilette will, of course, be considered in the choice of materials and trimming. Lace insertion, silk or jet gimp, fancy silk braid and the embroidered batiste bands that are offered in a bewildering profusion of designs and gay though not tawdry colors will prove satisfactory garniture in most instances.

FIGURE NO. 228 P.—LADIES' BASQUE-WAIST.

(For Illustration see Page 258.)

FIGURE NO. 228 P.—This illustrates a Ladies' basque-waist. The pattern, which is No. 7834 and costs 1s. 3d. or 30 cents, is in thirteen sizes for ladies from twenty-eight to forty-six inches, bust measure, and is differently illustrated on page 283 of this magazine.

The reign of the silk waist continues, and the mode here shown made of striped blue chiné silk and decorated with a *devant plissé* band and ribbon is among the attractive styles in vogue. It has that pretty adjustment that distinguishes the French modes. The front has gathered fulness at the bottom under an applied double box-plait that tapers prettily. It droops slightly at the center and is smooth back of the fulness, and down the center of the plait is a band of *devant plissé* that produces an elaborate effect. Under-arm and side-back gores and a curving center seam complete the adjustment. On the back is an applied box-plait that tapers toward the lower end. A softly twisted belt of plain silk follows the lower edge of the waist, and the standing collar is covered with a wrinkled stock of ribbon that is bowed prettily at the back. The one-seam leg-o'-mutton sleeves have great fulness collected in shirrings at the top.

Pretty silks of inexpensive qualities and in new color blendings are frequently selected for waists of this kind, and there are light-colored cashmeres and crépons that will be effective. Buttons may decorate the plait in front, Rhinestone, pearl and miniatures encircled by Rhine-



FIGURE NO. 228 P.—LADIES' BASQUE-WAIST.—This illustrates Pattern No. 7834 (copyright), price 1s. 3d. or 30 cents.

(For Description see Page 257.)

stones being among the varieties of buttons now fashionable, or lace insertion or embroidered bands may contribute an air of gaiety.

The hat is trimmed with striped ribbon and feathers.

FIGURE NO. 229 P.—LADIES' TOILETTE.

(For Illustration see this Page.)

FIGURE NO. 229 P.—This consists of the jacket and shirt-waist of a Ladies' toilette. The jacket pattern, which is No. 7881 and costs 1s. 3d. or 30 cents, is in thirteen sizes for ladies from twenty-eight to forty-six inches, bust measure, and may be seen again on page 280 of this publication. The shirt-waist pattern, which is No. 7738 and costs 1s. or 25 cents, is in thirteen sizes for ladies from twenty-eight to forty-six inches, bust measure, and is also shown on its label.

The jacket is made of rich black miroir satin and decorated with large buttons and bands of cream Swiss embroidery heavily wrought and resembling appliqué. The shirt-waist is of figured silk. The jacket fronts

are semi-fitting and flare widely; they are stylishly reversed in square lapels by the deep rolling collar. The sides and back conform closely to the figure, the parts being sprung below the waist-line to produce fashionable ripples. The sleeves are of the Paquin type, with ample fullness gathered at the top and bottom, and are completed by cuffs that flare prettily over the hand. The free edges of the lapels and collar are decorated with the Swiss embroidery, and two large buttons are placed on each front below the lapels.

The closing of the shirt-waist is made with studs through a broad box-plait at the center of the front. A turn-down collar mounted on a high band and completed with a band-bow gives a stylish effect. The waist is encircled by a belt with pointed ends that close in front, and the front of the waist droops slightly over the belt in French style.

Observant women will note in this an exceedingly stylish mode to wear on the promenade or at afternoon entertainments where up-to-date dress is required. For the jacket, velvet, satin Gismonda, faille silk or miroir satin will be effective, with garniture of point Venise or other heavy lace. Less dressy jackets may be made of cloth, serge, etc., over a shirt-waist of silk, lawn or batiste.

The hat is trimmed with ribbon, flowers and a feather.

FIGURE NO. 230 P.—LADIES' JACKET.

(For Illustration see Page 259.)

FIGURE NO. 230 P.—This illustrates a Ladies' jacket. The pattern, which is No. 7868 and costs 1s. 3d. or 30



FIGURE NO. 229 P.—LADIES' TOILETTE.—This consists of Ladies' Jacket No. 7881 (copyright), price 1s. 3d. or 30 cents; and Shirt-Waist No. 7738 (copyright), price 1s. or 25 cents.—(For Description see this Page.)

cents, is in thirteen sizes for ladies from twenty-eight to forty-six inches, bust measure, and is again pictured on page 279 of this number of *THE DELINEATOR*.

The jacket is jaunty for promenade wear and is here shown made of fine diagonal in a medium tan shade, with a collar of black velvet. The back is accurately fitted and has coat-laps and flaring coat-plaits, and the sides show only a slight fullness over the hips. The loose fronts lap widely and close with a fly; and above the closing they are rolled back in notched lapels by a stylish coat-collar of velvet. The rounding lower corners of pocket-laps that cover openings to side pockets and a left breast-pocket correspond with the lower front corners of the fronts, but all the corners may be square, if preferred, the pattern arranging for both effects. Two rows of stitching finish the edges of the jacket and pocket-laps and outline fanciful cuffs on the two-seam leg-o'-mutton sleeves, the fullness of which is gracefully disposed in box and side plaits at the top.

Covert coating, tailor cloth and fancy suiting are liked for jackets, and frequently the collar and lapels are inlaid with velvet or heavy silk.

The English walking-hat of black rough straw is trimmed with wide velvet ribbon and a single large narcissus.



FIGURE NO. 231 P.—LADIES' PROMENADE TOILETTE.

(For Illustration see this Page.)

FIGURE NO. 231 P.—This consists of the Eton jacket



FIGURE NO. 230 P.—LADIES' JACKET.—This illustrates Pattern No. 7868 (copyright), price 1s. 3d. or 30 cents.

(For Description see Page 258.)

FIGURE NO. 231 P.—LADIES' PROMENADE TOILETTE.—This consists of Ladies' Eton Jacket No. 7842 (copyright), price 1s. or 25 cents; and Shirt-Waist No. 7738 (copyright), price 1s. or 25 cents.

(For Description see this Page.)

and shirt-waist of a Ladies' promenade toilette. The jacket pattern, which is No. 7842 and costs 1s. or 25 cents, is in thirteen sizes for ladies from twenty-eight to forty-six inches, bust measure, and is also shown on page 279. The shirt-waist pattern, which is No. 7738 and costs 1s. or 25 cents, is in thirteen sizes for ladies from twenty-eight to forty-six inches, bust measure, and may be again seen on its accompanying label.

The toilette partially shown at this figure has the air of neatness that is considered good form in gowns for walking, shopping and like uses. Brown chevrot was chosen for the jacket, which is in the jaunty Eton style, extending just to the waist-line at the back and having pointed lower front corners. The fronts are worn open and are turned back in broad, square revers that form slight notches with a rolling collar, the collar being as broad as the revers at the ends and narrowing to coat-collar depth at the back. A straight belt is stitched to the bottom of the jacket at the back and carried under the fronts and buckled at the center over the shirt-waist. A shaped belt extending below the jacket is also included in the pattern. The jacket may be worn open or closed, as preferred. A row of stitching finishes the wrist edges of the large mutton-leg sleeves and all the edges of the jacket are similarly completed.

The shirt-waist is made of figured silk gingham,

with the collar and cuffs of white linen. Gathered fullness appears at each side of a box-plait at the center of the front, and the closing is made through the box-plait with studs. The fronts droop over the belt, and a pointed yoke is applied on the back. The standing collar has its ends bent in Piccadilly fashion, and a black satin band-bow is worn. If preferred, a turn-down collar may be used instead of the standing collar and either straight or turn-up cuffs may finish the full shirt-sleeves.

Smooth cloth, covert cloth and melton are stylish for the jacket, and the shirt-waist may be of figured taffeta, cotton cheviot or figured piqué. Black satin ties are favored, although quiet designs on dark silk are also liked, and band-bows and small four-in-hands are used.

The turban is trimmed with black satin ribbon and ostrich tips.

FIGURE NO. 232 P.—LADIES
TEA-GOWN.

(For Illustration see this Page.)

FIGURE NO. 232 P.—This illustrates a Ladies' tea-gown. The pattern, which is No. 7858 and costs 1s. 6d. or 35 cents, is in thirteen sizes for ladies from twenty-eight to forty-six inches, bust measure, and is again portrayed on page 276.

The combination of materials here pictured in the tea-gown is arranged with much taste, black satin being used for the stock, lemon-colored taffeta bearing chiné figures in pink and light-brown for the center-front and cornflower-blue woollen goods for the remainder of the gown. At the sides and back the gown clings closely to the figure in graceful Princess style, breaking into slight ripples below the hips and falling in full folds at the back to the edge of a slight train. Side-fronts fall wide apart over a full center-front and are arranged on smooth-fitting Princess fronts that close at the center. The side-fronts are uniquely trimmed with embroidered velvet bands of graduated length. Three bands extend upward from the lower edge and are finished in points at their upper ends, while two bands extend downward from the shoulder seams and are finished in points at their lower ends. A handsome bow of black satin ribbon is placed back of each set of bands at the bottom and the black satin crush collar displays a loop bow of ribbon at the back. Two short straps



FIGURE NO. 232 P.—LADIES' TEA-GOWN.—This illustrates Pattern No. 7858 (copyright), price 1s. 6d. or 35 cents.

(For Description see this Page.)

of the velvet band-trimming decorate the wrists of the large leg-of-mutton sleeves, which flare characteristically above the elbow.

Charming effects are possible in this gown, which reveals the curves of the figure gracefully while introducing a soft fulness

such as nun's veiling, crêpon, serge and French cashmere or flannel, and if silk of a becoming hue is used throughout, the full front may be covered with lace, chiffon or net.



FIGURE NO. 233 P.—LADIES' TEA-GOWN.—This illustrates Pattern No. 7833 (copyright), price 1s. 8d. or 40 cents.

(For Description see this Page.)

that is desirable in garments of this class. Silk will usually be chosen for the center-front in gowns of soft woollen materials,

to make the costume, and satin ribbon and handsome point de Venise lace in the yellow tone that characterizes old lace deco-

FIGURE NO. 233 P.—LADIES' TEA-GOWN.

(For Illustration see this Page.)

FIGURE NO. 233 P.—This illustrates a Ladies' tea-gown. The pattern, which is No. 7833 and costs 1s. 8d. or 40 cents, is in thirteen sizes for ladies from twenty-eight to forty-six inches, bust measure, and is shown differently made up on page 277 of this number of THE DELINEATOR.

Silk-warp crêpon in a light-tan shade and pale-yellow Gismonda moiré were in this instance selected to make the tea-gown, the decoration of lace insertion and lace edging enhancing the dressy effect. The gown has a slight train, but may be made in round length, if preferred. The classic folds in front fall with charming grace over short fitted lining-fronts, which are closed under the center of a smooth center-front of the moiré, the folds being produced by forward-turning plaits in the side-fronts. The gown is closed invisibly at the left side of the center-front. Side-back gores and a curving center seam smoothly adjust the back, which falls in deep, graceful flutes below the waist-line, the skirt expanding gradually. A stylish feature is the large sailor-collar, which is bordered with a row of lace insertion above a frill of lace edging, and lies smoothly on the back and on the side-fronts to the bust. The Paquin sleeves have pretty fullness gathered at the top and bottom and are completed by silk cuffs that are reversed and left unseamed above the roll to flare prettily. The standing collar is covered with lace insertion and completed at the back with a lace bow that has outstanding loops.

The gown is appropriate for both practical and dressy purposes and the selection of materials will depend upon the occasions for which it is intended. Pretty contrasts will often be chosen, like cashmere and silk, crêpon and silk, or a chiffon front over silk; and sometimes one material will be used throughout. Embroidery, lace or open-work passementerie are desirable garnitures.

FIGURE NO. 234 P.—LADIES' AFTERNOON COSTUME.

(For Illustration see Page 262.)

FIGURE NO. 234 P.—This illustrates a Ladies' costume. The pattern, which is No. 7820 and costs 1s. 8d. or 40 cents, is in thirteen sizes for ladies from twenty-eight to forty-six inches, bust measure, and is differently depicted on page 270 of this issue.

Rich black silk was here chosen to make the costume, and satin ribbon and handsome point de Venise lace in the yellow tone that characterizes old lace deco-



FIGURE NO. 234 P.—LADIES' AFTERNOON COSTUME.—This illustrates Pattern No. 7820 (copyright), price 1s. 8d. or 40 cents.

(For Description see Page 261.)

rate it tastefully. The full fronts are arranged in a forward-turning plait at each side of an applied box-plait which conceals

back, although it could be made at the center of the front, if preferred. A square-yoke decoration of batiste all-over embroi-

the closing, the applied plait being very wide at the top and narrowing gradually toward the lower edge. A well fitted lining insures a perfectly trim adjustment, and the fronts and box-plait droop slightly in French fashion. A deep Vandyke point of lace ornaments the applied plait at the top and a shorter point is added to the plait at each side. The seamless back is arranged in a backward-turning plait at each side of the center, the plaits flaring widely toward the shoulders; and under-arm gores produce a symmetrical effect at each side. Large epaulettes, each in two square, tab-like sections that are overlaid with lace, droop prettily over the one-seam leg-o'-mutton sleeves, which are finished at the wrists with an encircling band of lace. Paquin points of lace fall over the ribbon stock collar and a ribbon bow completes the stock at the back. Shoulder bows of ribbon give a coquettish air, and a wrinkled ribbon follows the lower edge of the waist and terminates under a spread bow at the center of the front.

The five-gored skirt fits the figure snugly at the top and breaks into moderate ripples below the hips; and the fulness at the back is arranged in two backward-turning plaits at the top at each side of the center seam. The flare at the bottom and the folds at the back may be made more emphatic by a stiff interlining of hair-cloth, if desired.

The most *distingué* street costumes are of quiet colors and of such materials as silk, faced cloth, serge, cheviot and novelty suitings, relieved by lace, open-work passementerie, braid or jet garniture.

The hat is stylishly adorned with leaves, ribbon and a bird.

FIGURE NO. 235 P.—LADIES' PRINCESS DRESS.

(For Illustration see Page 263.)

FIGURE NO. 235 P.—This illustrates a Ladies' Princess dress. The pattern, which is No. 7862 and costs 1s. 8d. or 40 cents, is in fifteen sizes for ladies from twenty-eight to forty-eight inches, bust measure, and is shown again on page 274 of this magazine.

The Princess modes are always more or less favored by well-formed women and much may be done in the way of decoration to adapt them to less perfect figures. The Princess dress here shown made of fancy striped silk-and-wool novelty suiting combined with batiste all-over embroidery is remarkably stylish and graceful. It is fitted with perfect smoothness, a seam at the center of the front being remarkably effective in the striped goods. The skirt falls in the pretty ripples and godets characteristic of present fashions. In this instance the closing is made at the center of the

dery bordered with a frill of edging to match is arranged on the dress, and from its lower corners a ribbon is carried down each side of the front and formed in two upright loops a little below the waistline, and in two upright and two long, drooping loops some distance below. Two upright loops are also set on each shoulder and a wrinkled ribbon covers the standing collar. The sleeves are of all-over embroidery below large draped puffs of the suiting; a wrinkled ribbon trims each wrist edge and a ribbon starts at the shoulder and terminates under loop-bows at the center of the puff.

Dressy-looking woollens of standard or novel weave and faille, brocaded satin, *miroir moiré*, fancy taffeta and other rich textiles may be selected for the dress.

Velvet, lace, feathers and a Rhinestone buckle are associated in the decoration of the large hat.

FIGURE NO. 236 P.—LADIES' JACKET-BASQUE.

(For Illustration see Page 264.)

FIGURE NO. 236 P.—This illustrates a Ladies' jacket-basque. The pattern, which is No. 7823 and costs 1s. 3d. or 30 cents, is in thirteen sizes for ladies from twenty-eight to forty-six inches, bust measure, and is shown again on page 281 of this magazine.

The jacket-basque is here illustrated made up for equestrian wear in tan and white broadcloth and dark-brown velvet. It will also serve admirably for cycling and general wear. The fronts are short at the center, where they are notched below the double-breasted closing, but at the sides they extend well below the hips and are of uniform depth with the sides and back. The adjustment is perfectly close and jaunty coat-laps and coat-plaits are formed below the waistline at the back. The fronts are rolled back above the bust in wide lapels that meet the ends of a velvet rolling collar and extend in points beyond the collar. The open neck is filled in with a white chemisette that is buttoned at the center and finished with a standing collar. The wrists of the full leg-o'-mutton sleeves are encircled by three rows of machine-stitching, and the edges of the lapels and also the front edges and the lower edges of the shorter portions of the fronts are followed by a single row.

The fashionable shepherd checked suitings, tailor, covert and faced cloths and whipcord are satisfactory materials for basques of this style.

The hat is a stylish Derby.



FIGURE NO. 237 P.—LADIES' GORED RIPPLE CAPE.

(For Illustration see Page 264.)

FIGURE NO. 237 P.—This illustrates a Ladies' gored ripple cape. The pattern, which is No. 7851 and costs 1s. or 25 cents, is in ten sizes for ladies from twenty-

FIGURE NO. 235 P.—LADIES' PRINCESS DRESS.—This illustrates Pattern No. 7862 (copyright), price 1s. 8d. or 40 cents.

(For Description see Page 262.)

eight to forty-six inches, bust measure, and may be seen differently made up on page 278 of this number of THE DELINEATOR.

The cape is here pictured made of black satin and is long enough to be a real protection. It is composed of eight gores

sizes for ladies from twenty to thirty-six inches, waist measure, and is also shown on page 293.

Biscuit cloth was here chosen to make the jacket and skirt, and an elaborate air is given by the decoration of embroidered bands in different widths. The skirt embodies nine gores which have bias edges matching at the seams, this being especially effective in striped, plaid or figured goods. The top of the skirt is gathered at the back and it fits the figure closely at the sides and front. Below the hips the skirt falls in pronounced ripples or flutes. A wide embroidered band covers the side and side-front seams, the embroidery being wrought on batiste in pale shades of pink, green and yellow subdued by outlining in black.

The jacket fronts are cut low at the top, and a silk shirt-waist with a turn-down collar and four-in-hand scarf is revealed above them. The jacket is fitted by single bust darts and the usual seams and is closed in front with button-holes and buttons. It is sprung below the waist-line at the back and sides to produce stylish ripples in the skirt, which extends a little below the hips. The handsome rolling collar lies flatly on the jacket, and its slightly curved ends terminate at the top of the closing; it is overlaid with wide embroidery matching that on the skirt, and the darts are decorated with narrow bands of similar embroidery. The sleeves are in the large one-seam leg-o'-mutton style. They are gathered at the top and completed by gauntlet cuffs covered with the embroidery.

Any style of shirt-waist or bodice may be worn.

For cloth of smooth or rough surface this mode is com-



FIGURE NO. 236 P.—LADIES' JACKET-BASQUE.—This illustrates Pattern No. 7823 (copyright), price 1s. 3d. or 30 cents.

(For Description see Page 263.)

that are shaped so as to fit smoothly about the neck and flare in pronounced flutes below. The seams joining the gores are covered with bands of pretty appliqué lace. The standing collar is covered with a ruche of black satin ribbon and disposed to fall in a succession of loops below the ruche, and similar ribbon is continued in long ties. The pattern also provides a high flaring collar, which may be used instead of the standing collar. A changeable silk lining gives a pretty finish to the cape. The basque-waist worn with the cape was made by pattern 7834, price 1s. 3d. or 30 cents, and is fully described on page 283.

Velvet, satin Gismonda, figured taffeta and plain satin, usually in black, are popular selections for capes, and fine cloth in fashionable shades is also employed for them. The trimming may be as simple or as elaborate as desired.

The sailor hat is adorned with leaves, berries and birds.



FIGURE NO. 238 P.—LADIES' STREET TOILETTE.

(For Illustration see Page 265.)

FIGURE NO. 238 P.—This consists of a Ladies' jacket and skirt. The jacket pattern, which is No. 7876 and costs 1s. 3d. or 30 cents, is in thirteen sizes for ladies from twenty-eight to forty-six inches, bust measure, and may be seen in two views on page 280 of this number of THE DELINEATOR. The skirt pattern, which is No. 7856 and costs 1s. 3d. or 30 cents, is in nine

FIGURE NO. 237 P.—LADIES' GORED RIPPLE CAPE.—This illustrates Pattern No. 7851 (copyright), price 1s. or 25 cents.

(For Description see Page 263.)

mended, and for the heavier zibeline and fancy cheviot mixtures it will be most appropriate. Serge will also make up attract-

ively in this way. Open-work silk cord, passementerie, braid or bands of appliqué embroidery will trim it effectively.

The velvet hat is adorned with wings and oriental trimming.

FIGURE NO. 239 P.—LADIES' EVENING SURPLICE BASQUE-WAIST.

(For Illustration see Page 266.)

FIGURE NO. 239 P.—This illustrates a Ladies' evening surplice basque-waist. The pattern, which is No. 7879 and costs 1s. 3d. or 30 cents, is in thirteen sizes for ladies from twenty-eight to forty-six inches, bust measure, and is differently pictured on page 282 of this number of THE DELINEATOR.

This is an exceptionally pretty mode by which to utilize chiffon, fine silk crêpes, lace or printed tissues in conjunction with soft woollen goods or silks. Taffeta that changes from a pretty blue to deep-yellow is in this instance associated with yellow chiffon, dark-blue ribbon providing the garniture. The back is broad and bias and has a seam at the center, and between it and the fronts are under-arm gores. The surplice fronts are formed in graceful folds by gathers at the shoulder edges and plaits at the lower edges. They are crossed at the bottom and flare sharply toward the shoulders over the smooth fronts of the lining, which closes beneath the left surplice-front, a facing of silk on the lining giving a pretty plastron effect. The round neck is outlined by a chiffon frill, which is continued in fluffy jabots for some distance down on the stylish elbow puff-sleeves. The lower edges of the sleeves are banded with ribbon that is bowed at the outside of the arm, and a ribbon carried about the waist is tied in a generous bow at the left side of the front.

Silk in soft shades of green, pink or blue, pale-yellow tones and ivory or pure white marked with chiné figures in faint color medleys, broken stripes or small figures are dainty for evening waists, and the frill may be of the material, although the best effects will be obtained with lace or chiffon.

LADIES' COSTUME, CONSISTING OF A BASQUE HAVING TWO UNDER-ARM GORES AND LEG-O'-MUTTON SLEEVES (THAT MAY BE PLAITED OR GATHERED), AND OF A FIVE-GORED SKIRT ARRANGED IN FOUR BACKWARD-TURNING -PLAITS AT THE BACK. (DESIRABLE FOR STOUT LADIES.)

(For Illustrations see Page 267.)

No. 7848.—A handsome combination of crêpon and satin is shown in this costume at figure No. 223 P in this number of THE DELINEATOR; buttons and ribbon providing the decoration. At fig-



FIGURE NO. 238 P.—LADIES' STREET TOILETTE.—This consists of Ladies' Jacket No. 7876 (copyright), price 1s. 3d. or 30 cents; and Nine-Gored Skirt No. 7856 (copyright), price 1s. 3d. or 30 cents.

(For Description see Page 264.)

ure A 44 on the Ladies' Plate for Autumn, 1895 it is again shown. The costume is particularly desirable for stout ladies and is

both stylish and pretty in effect. In its present development of serge and silk, with ribbon for decoration, it is extremely tasteful. The pointed basque is made perfectly close-fitting by dart-fitted lining-fronts, two under-arm gores at each side, side-back gores and a curving center seam, but is relieved from an undesirable severity of effect by fitted side-fronts that flare prettily over a full center-front or vest of silk. The side-fronts are laid in a forward-turning plait back of their hemmed front edges, and the vest is gathered at the top and drawn in narrowly at the bottom by several rows of shirring. The vest is sewed permanently at the right side and fastened with hooks and loops at the left side, and the lining fronts are closed at the center. The standing collar is covered with a stock of silk laid in soft folds and closed at the back under a ribbon bow. The sleeves are in the fashionable leg-o'-mutton style, shaped by one seam and mounted on coat-shaped linings; they may be gathered or plaited at the top, the pattern providing for both arrangements of the fulness.

The skirt comprises five gores and flares gradually toward the foot. The close-fitting front and side gores break into slight ripples below the hips, and the back-gores are arranged in two backward-turning plaits at each side of the center seam. At the bottom the skirt measures about four yards and a half round in the medium sizes. If desired, the back may be interlined and the front and side gores deeply underfaced with hair-cloth or some stiffening material to emphasize the flare. A placket is finished above the center seam at the back, and the skirt is completed with a belt.

Attractive costumes may be made from this mode of novelty suiting, cheviot, serge, tricotine, cr  pon and the numerous cashmere weaves.

We have pattern No. 7848 in thirteen sizes for ladies from thirty-two to fifty inches, bust measure. To make the costume for a lady of medium size, requires six yards and seven-eighths of dress goods forty inches wide, with one yard of silk twenty inches wide. Of one material, it needs twelve yards twenty-two inches wide, or eight yards and a half thirty inches wide, or seven yards and seven-eighths thirty-six inches wide, or six yards and a half forty-four inches wide, or five yards and five-eighths fifty inches wide. Price of pattern, 1s. 8d. or 40 cents.

LADIES' COSTUME, HAVING A FIVE-GORED SKIRT
ARRANGED IN TWO DOUBLE BOX-PLAITS AT
THE BACK.

(For Illustrations see Page 268.)

No. 7821.—A tasteful combination of faced cloth and plaid velvet is shown in this costume at figure No. 225 P in this

number of THE DELINEATOR, with buttons and stitching for decoration.

Figured spotted challis and dark-brown velvet are here effectively associated in the costume. The five-gored skirt shows the fashionable expansion toward the foot, where it measures five yards round in the medium sizes. The front and side gores fit smoothly at the top and break into ripples below, and the back-gores are each laid in a double-box plait that flares gracefully towards the foot.

The short round waist has a seamless bias back arranged on a lining back shaped with a curving center seam and side-back gores, and under-arm gores separate the back from the fronts, which are closely fitted by single bust darts and closed diagonally at the left side. Bias ornamental straps, that are wide at the top and narrowed toward the bottom, are applied on the back and front, their upper ends being joined on the shoulders and their lower ends extending in points below the waist. A row of gimp outlines the straps and also follows the upper and lower edges of the standing collar, which closes at the left side.

The large one-seam mutton-leg sleeves are mounted on coat-shaped linings and are gathered at their upper edges.

The mode will be largely affected by women of fine figure and its stately lines adapt it to rich silken textures and such dressy woollens as checked poplin, fine camel's-hair and whipcord. Braid is a tasteful trimming and so are narrow insertion, gimp and folds or pipings of velvet.

We have pattern No. 7821 in fifteen sizes for ladies from twenty-eight to forty-eight inches, bust measure. To make the costume for a lady of medium size, will require seven yards and a fourth of dress goods forty inches wide, with a yard and three-fourths of velvet twenty inches wide.

Of one fabric, it requires thirteen yards and a half twenty-two inches wide, or eight yards and five-eighths thirty-six inches wide, or seven yards and a fourth forty-four inches wide, or six yards and a half fifty inches wide. Price of pattern, 1s. 8d. or 40 cents.

LADIES' COSTUME (IN 1830 STYLE), HAVING A SEVEN-GORED
SKIRT. (TO BE MADE WITH FULL-LENGTH OR ELBOW
PUFF-SLEEVES.)

(For Illustrations see Page 269.)

No. 7870.—This costume may be seen developed in figured taffeta and plain *mousseline de soie* by referring to figure No. 217 P in this number of THE DELINEATOR, attractive decoration being supplied by lace edging and insertion and ribbon. At figure A 37 on the Ladies' Plate for Autumn, 1895, the costume is shown differently made up.



FIGURE NO. 239 P.—LADIES' EVENING SURPLICE BASQUE-WAIST.—This illustrates Pattern No. 7879 (copyright), price 1s. 3d. or 30 cents.

(For Description see Page 265.)

The costume is here pictured made of figured challis and Liberty silk, with satin ribbon for decoration. The full fronts and full back of the waist join the lower edge of a deep, full yoke of silk that extends down on the sleeves for some distance to give the long-shouldered effect of the 1830 modes. The waist is made over a close-fitting lining and is closed in front; and the fulness in the front and back is drawn well to the center, the front drooping gracefully in French blouse style. The lower edge of the yoke is followed by a ribbon shirred at equal intervals to form pretty puffs. Above the yoke rises a moderately high collar covered with a wrinkled stock of ribbon that is stylishly bowed at the back. The coat-shaped sleeves have large puffs that extend from the lower edge of the yoke to the elbow and droop quaintly at the top and spread in a pronounced manner at the elbow. The sleeves may end at the bottom of the puffs, if elbow sleeves be desired.

The skirt consists of seven gores. The front-gore and the gore at each side of it are dartless and smooth at the top, but below the hips they break into stylish ripples, and the four back-gores are gathered at the top

The costume will be stylish for day or evening wear and is suited to most of the dress goods in vogue. It will be especially pretty made up in any of the novelty crépons, or mohairs.

We have pattern No. 7870 in eleven sizes for ladies from twenty-eight to forty-two inches, bust measure. To make the costume for a lady of medium size, requires ten yards and three-eighths of challis thirty inches wide, with seven-eighths of a yard of liberty silk twenty inches wide. Of one material, it needs thirteen yards and seven-eighths twenty-two inches wide, or ten yards and three-fourths thirty inches wide, or nine yards and three-eighths thirty-six inches wide, or seven yards and three-fourths forty-four inches wide, or seven yards and three-eighths fifty inches wide. Price of pattern, 1s. 8d. or 40 cents.



7848

View without Vest and Stock.

LADIES' COSTUME, HAVING A FIVE-GORED SKIRT ARRANGED IN FOUR BACKWARD-TURNING PLAITS AT THE BACK.

(For Illustrations see Page 270.)

No. 7820.—This costume is differently



7848

Side-Front View.



7848

Side-Back View.

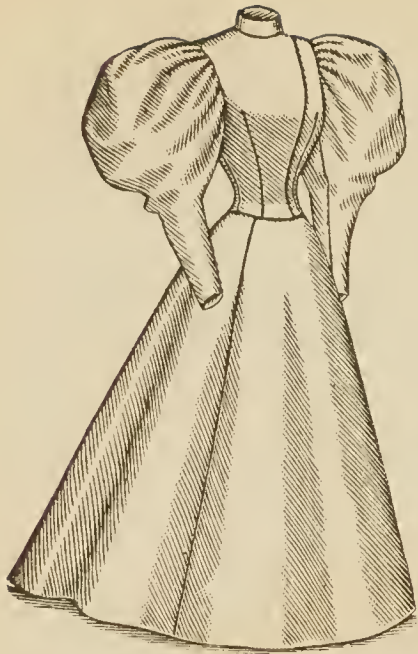
LADIES' COSTUME, CONSISTING OF A BASQUE HAVING TWO UNDER-ARM GORES AND LEG-O'-MUTTON SLEEVES (THAT MAY BE PLAITED OR GATHERED), AND OF A FIVE-GORED SKIRT ARRANGED IN FOUR BACKWARD-TURNING PLAITS AT THE BACK. (DESIRABLE FOR STOUT LADIES.) (COPYRIGHT.)

(For Description see Page 265.)

and spread into full, graceful folds. The width of the skirt at the bottom is not extreme, measuring about five yards and a quarter round in the medium sizes. The placket is finished above the center seam, and the skirt is completed with a belt. A twisted ribbon encircles the waist and ends under a bow at the back.

pictured at figure No. 234 P in this number of THE DELINEATOR. It is shown again at figure A 43 on the Ladies' Plate for Autumn, 1895.

The costume is here shown developed in green camel's-hair, with small buttons and a fancy buckle for decoration. The basque-



7821

waist is provided with a lining that is fitted with great precision and is closed at the center of the front. The full fronts have short gatherings at the bottom and are laid in a forward-turning plait at each side of a box-plait that is applied over the closing, the box-plait being very wide at the top and narrowing gradually toward the bottom, where it droops slightly with the fronts in French blouse style. Rows of small buttons decorate the outer folds of the plaits nearly to the bust. The seamless back has a back-

Five gores are incorporated in the skirt, which flares moderately at the bottom, where it measures five yards and an eighth round in the medium sizes. The fulness is collected at the back, in two backward-turning plaits at each side of the center seam and the front-gore and the gore at each side are dartless and smooth at the top and break into stylish ripples below the hips. The placket is finished above the center seam and the skirt is joined to a belt.

Stylish costumes will be made up in this manner of novelty suiting, cheviot, faced cloth, crépon and silk, and the decoration will be braid or passementerie arranged to suit the fancy.

An attractive costume may be fashioned from black crépon and white taffeta. The latter material may be used for the box-plait, standing collar and epaulettes and may be covered with jet spangled net. Jet spangle gimp may edge the belt and wrists.

We have pattern No. 7820 in thirteen sizes for ladies from twenty-eight to forty-six inches, bust measure. To make the costume for a lady of medium size, will require twelve yards and seven-eighths of goods twenty-two inches wide, or nine yards and five-eighths thirty inches wide, or eight yards and five-eighths thirty-six inches wide, or seven yards and three-



7821

Side-Front View.

7821

Side-Back View.

LADIES' COSTUME, HAVING A FIVE-GORED SKIRT ARRANGED IN TWO DOUBLE BOX-PLAITS AT THE BACK. (COPYRIGHT.)
(For Description see Page 266.)

ward-turning plait at each side of the center, the plait flaring toward the shoulders and being secured with small buttons at the bottom; and under-arm gores effect a smooth adjustment at the sides. The standing collar closes at the left side. Epaulettes in two sections fall with the effect of broad tabs over the sleeves and are decorated at their flaring edges with buttons. The large one-seam leg-o'-mutton sleeves are arranged over coat-shaped linings and are decorated along the lower part of the seam with buttons. A shaped belt follows the lower outline of the basque-waist and is fastened in front with a fancy buckle.

eighths forty-four inches wide, or six yards and an eighth fifty inches wide. Price of pattern, 1s. 8d. or 40 cents.

LADIES' COSTUME, WITH SIX-GORED SKIRT FORMING THREE GODETS AT THE BACK.

(For Illustrations see Page 271.)

No. 7877.—At figure No. 220 P in this number of THE DELINEATOR this costume is shown differently made up.

This lady-like costume is not elaborate, but many of the newest features are incorporated in it. Crépon was here selected for its development, and satin ribbon and fancy buttons decorate it prettily. The lining over which the waist is made is accurately fitted, and the closing of the waist is made at the center of the front under an applied double box-plait that is decorated with three buttons and droops gracefully below the waist. Pretty fulness in the fronts is disposed in gathers at the shoulder edges and in forward-turning plaits at the bottom. The seamless back is smooth across the shoulders and has fulness collected in closely lapped, backward-turning plaits at the bottom, the plaits flaring stylishly. Under-arm gores produce a smooth effect at the sides. The one-seam mutton-leg sleeves are placed on coat-shaped linings and have ample fulness at the top collected in gathers. The standing collar is encircled by a softly wrinkled stock of ribbon that is closed at the left side and decorated at each side with a graceful ribbon bow. The lower edge of the waist is followed by a softly twisted ribbon that terminates at each side of the box-plait under a ribbon bow.

The skirt consists of six gores, the front and side gores being

were combined in a costume of this kind. The velvet was used for the box-plait and stock and for the lower edge of the waist.

We have pattern No. 7877 in eleven sizes for ladies from twenty-eight to forty-two inches, bust measure. To make the costume for a lady of medium size, requires thirteen yards and a half of goods twenty-two inches wide, or ten yards and five-eighths thirty inches wide, or nine yards and an eighth thirty-six inches wide, or seven yards and a fourth forty-four inches wide, or six yards and three-



7870



7870

Front View.

7870

Side-Back View.

LADIES' COSTUME (IN 1830 STYLE), HAVING A SEVEN-GORED SKIRT. (TO BE MADE WITH FULL-LENGTH OR ELBOW PUFF-SLEEVES.) (COPYRIGHT.)

(For Description see Page 266.)

perfectly smooth at the top and falling in ripples below, while the three back-gores are laid in three box-plaits at the top and fall in three graceful godets. The width of the skirt at the bottom is about four yards and three-quarters round in the medium sizes. The placket is finished at the left side above the seam nearest the center of the back and the skirt is completed by a belt.

Silk, cloth, crépon and novelty suitings of various kinds will make up stylishly by this mode, and velvet or satin ribbon will provide attractive garniture. Black faille and olive-green velvet

eighths fifty inches wide. Price of pattern, 1s. 8d. or 40 cents.

LADIES' TAILOR-MADE COSTUME, WITH BLOUSE FRONT, AND A SIX-GORED SKIRT HAVING THE THREE BACK-GORES ARRANGED IN A DOUBLE BOX-PLAIT AT THE TOP AND FORMING THREE GODETS.

(For Illustrations see Page 272.)

No. 7824.—Another view of this stylish costume, showing it

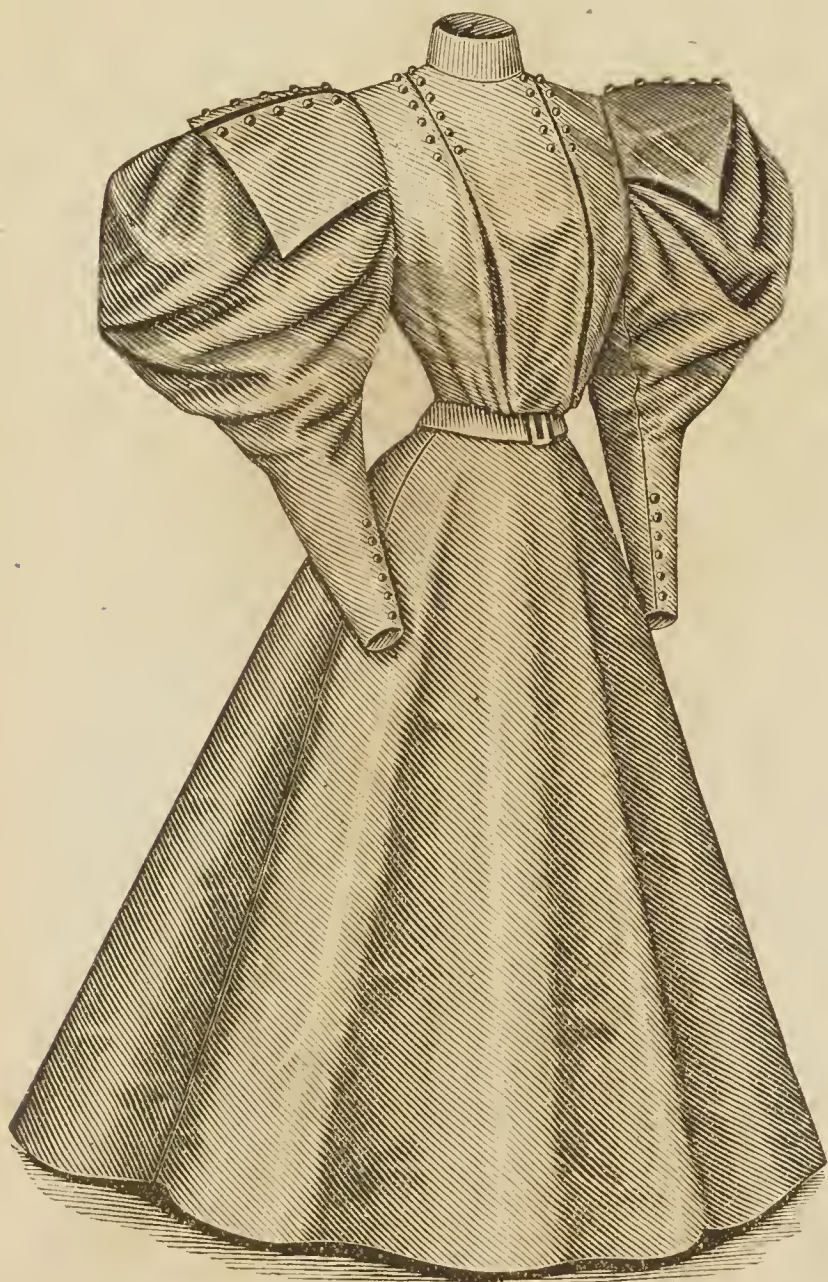
made of mixed cheviot and plain silk, may be obtained by referring to figure No. 216 P in this magazine, buttons and velvet pipings providing the trimming.

The costume is here pictured made of cheviot and decorated with buttons, machine-stitching and braid. The waist is provided with a closely fitted lining that is closed at the center of the front. The blouse front droops in French fashion at the center and consists of a full center-front that is gathered at the top and at the waist-line, and side-fronts that are smooth at the top and wrinkled a trifle at the bottom by short rows of gathers. The closing is made under the left side-front; and to the front edges of the side-fronts are joined triple-pointed revers that are outlined with a row of machine-stitching and a row of braid and decorated with three buttons. Under-arm gores produce a smooth appearance at the sides, and the back, which is shaped

a double box-plait at the top and fall in three handsome godets. The skirt measures about four yards and three-quarters round in the medium sizes. A placket is finished at the seam nearest the back at the left side and the skirt is completed with a belt. The small engraving shows the costume with the ornamental laps omitted.

Such materials as homespun, tweed, heather mixtures, covert cloth and novelty suitings that have a smooth or rough surface will make up stylishly in this manner. A fashionable costume may be made of navy-blue mohair and velvet and trimmed with rivetted jet buttons.

We have pattern No. 7824 in thirteen sizes for ladies from twenty-eight to forty-six inches, bust measure. For a lady of medium size, the costume requires twelve yards and seven-eighths of goods twenty-two inches wide, or nine yards and



7820

Side-Front View.

7820

Side-Back View.

LADIES' COSTUME, HAVING A FIVE-GORED SKIRT ARRANGED IN FOUR BACKWARD-TURNING PLAITS AT THE BACK. (COPYRIGHT.)

(For Description see Page 267.)

by a center seam, is made stylish by two applied box-plaits that narrow slightly toward the waist-line, where they almost meet. The large leg-o'-mutton sleeves are given a novel air by the seam which extends along the upper side of the arm, a row of braid giving prominence to the seam. Coat-shaped linings support the sleeves, and the wrists are finished with a row of stitching. The standing collar is closed at the left side and its edges are finished with a row of machine-stitching and a row of braid. The belt has pointed ends and the edges are finished to correspond with the edges of the collar.

The six-gored skirt is fitted with perfect smoothness at the top across the front and sides, and ornamental laps shaped and decorated like the revers on the waist, are inserted in the seams nearest the front. The front and side gores break into ripples below the hips, and the three back-gores are formed in

seven-eighths thirty inches wide, or eight yards and three-fourths thirty-six inches wide, or seven yards and three-fourths forty-four inches wide, or seven yards fifty inches wide. Price of pattern, 1s. 8d. or 40 cents.

LADIES' PRINCESS DRESS, IN 1830 STYLE. (CLOSED AT THE LEFT SIDE.)

(For Illustrations see Page 273.)

No. 7846.—By referring to figure No. 224 P in this magazine, this dress may be seen made of silk and chiffon, with velvet and gimp for trimming. It is also illustrated at figure A 38 on the Ladies' Plate for Autumn, 1895.

The historic styles furnish a host of unique fancies, the 1830

modes, with certain modifications, being especially popular. Blue silk and chiffon were here chosen for the development of this charming Princess dress, with lace insertion and ribbon ruching for decoration. The dress is provided with a lining that extends to basque depth and is fitted by single-bust darts and the usual seams and closed at the center of the front. The upper portion of the lining is covered with a full yoke, which is pointed at the center of the front and back and imparts a guimpe effect. The yoke, which is shaped by a seam on the right shoulder and is fastened with hooks and loops on the left shoulder, is gathered at its upper and lower edges and surmounted by a standing collar overlaid with insertion and closed at the left side. The Princess laps over the lower edge of the yoke and its shaping is due to side-front, side-back and under-arm gores, center-backs between which two godets are inserted

tom in the medium sizes and is trimmed at the foot with a ruching of ribbon.

Effective combinations may be arranged with silk and lace or chiffonette or with crépon, cashmere, etc.; and silk, satin or *mousseline de soie*, braid, gimp, galloon, lace insertion and silk ruching will provide stylish decoration. An attractive gown combines black figured taffeta and black fish-net over yellow silk, the silk and net being used for the yoke and caps.

We have pattern No. 7846 in fourteen sizes for ladies from twenty-eight to forty-six inches, bust measure. To make the dress for a lady of medium size, requires nineteen yards of silk twenty inches wide, with five-eighths of a yard of chiffon forty-five inches wide. Of one material, it needs eighteen yards twenty-two inches wide, or fourteen yards and a fourth thirty inches wide, or twelve yards and a fourth thirty-six inches wide, or



7877

Front View.



7877

Side-Back View.

LADIES' COSTUME, WITH SIX-GORED SKIRT FORMING THREE GODETS AT THE BACK. (COPYRIGHT.)

(For Description see Page 268.)

below the center seam, and a narrow center-front; it is closed invisibly at the left under-arm seam. The dress is given unusual grace by the godets, which stand out in full tubular-like folds, and the shaping of the gores produces stylish ripples below the hips. The back and gores may be interlined below the waistline with some stiffening material like hair-cloth, if emphasis and stateliness are to be given the folds. The 1830 sleeves are made over coat-shaped linings and join the lower edges of full, gathered caps that give the desirable long-shouldered effect; they are in one-seam mutton-leg style, shirred at their upper edges and a short distance below and drooping in many graceful folds to the elbow, below which they fit closely. The wrists are decorated with a band of insertion, and the lower edges of the yoke and sleeve-caps are outlined with a row of similar insertion. The dress measures about six yards round at the bot-

ten yards and an eighth forty-four inches wide, or nine yards fifty inches wide. Price of pattern, 1s. 8d. or 40 cents.

LADIES' PRINCESS DRESS. (TO BE CLOSED AT THE CENTER OF THE FRONT OR BACK AND MADE WITH A HIGH OR SQUARE NECK AND WITH FULL-LENGTH OR ELBOW PUFF-SLEEVES.)

(For Illustrations see Page 274.)

No. 7862.—At figure No. 235 P in this magazine this stylish dress is pictured made of silk-and-wool novelty goods and batiste all-over embroidery, with batiste embroidered edging and ribbon for decoration.

The dress, which is a handsome Princess mode, is here shown made of gray mohair. It is accurately fitted by under-arm and

side-back gores, single bust darts and well curved front and back edges, which may be joined in the skirt and finished for a closing above the seam or joined all the way, according to the location of the closing, which may be made at the center of the front or back, as preferred. Below the waist-line at the back the dress falls in well-defined, tubular folds, and below the hips it breaks into rolling flutes. An interlining of hair-cloth will make the folds at the back more pronounced, and an under-facing at the front and sides will increase the flare toward the lower edge, which measures five yards round in the medium sizes. Great puffs arranged above the elbow on the coat-shaped sleeves are thrown into artistic drapery folds by gathers at the top and bottom, several tackings at the seam and a single tacking at the center. A rosette-bow of ribbon is set just above the bust near each arm's-eye and a ribbon is wrinkled about the standing collar and tied at the back under a wide bow. The pattern provides for a low, square neck and elbow sleeves, as shown in the small view.

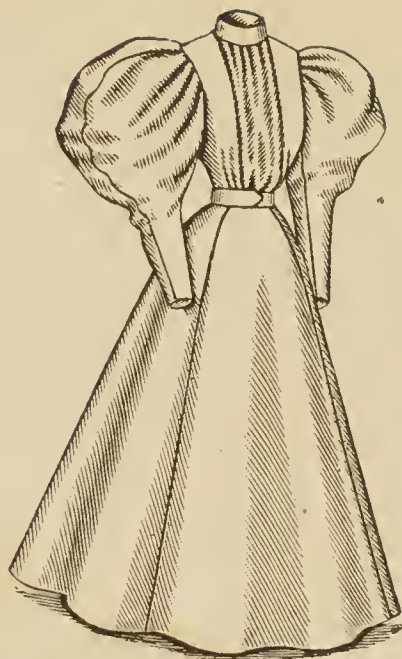
Rich silk Fayette, figured mohair and fine woollen novelty goods may be made up in this way, and decoration may be applied to suit personal fancy. A gown intended for evening

LADIES' PRINCESS WRAPPER OR GOWN, WITH LOOSE FRONT AND SHORT FITTED LINING-FRONT.

(TO BE MADE WITH A STANDING OR BYRON COLLAR AND WITH A SLIGHT TRAIN OR IN ROUND LENGTH.)

(For Illustrations see Page 275.)

No. 7847.—This wrapper is illustrated made of spotted gray camel's-hair. It has comfortable loose fronts shirred at the top and falling in soft folds over lining fronts that are of basque depth and fitted by single bust and under-arm darts. The wrapper fronts are closed all the way down with buttons and but-



7824

View Without Laps.



7824

Front View.



7824

Side-Back View.

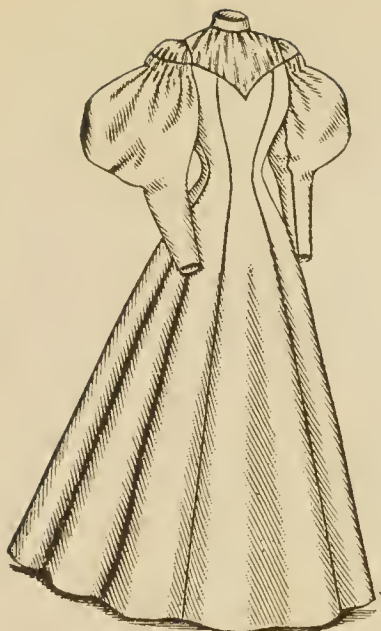
LADIES' TAILOR-MADE COSTUME, WITH BLOUSE FRONT, AND A SIX-GORED SKIRT HAVING THE THREE BACK-GORES ARRANGED IN A DOUBLE BOX-PLAIT AT THE TOP AND FORMING THREE GODETS. (COPYRIGHT.)

(For Description see Page 269.)

wear may be made of pale-pink crêpe, and have a square neck and short sleeves. Lace may flow from the neck and sleeves.

We have pattern No. 7862 in fifteen sizes for ladies from twenty-eight to forty-eight inches, bust measure. To make the dress for a lady of medium size, requires fifteen yards and a fourth of goods twenty-two inches wide, or thirteen yards and three-fourths thirty inches wide, or twelve yards and a fourth thirty-six inches wide, or eight yards and seven-eighths forty-four inches wide, or seven yards and seven-eighths fifty inches wide. Price of pattern, 1s. 8d. or 40 cents.

ton-holes, and the lining fronts may be closed with hooks and eyes or with cords laced through eyelets. The wrapper is adjusted in Princess style at the sides and back by long under-arm darts, side-back gores and a curving center seam, and below the waist-line an underfolded box-plait is arranged at the center seam. It falls in handsome flutes that are most pronounced at the back and may be made with a slight train or in round length, both lengths being illustrated. The sleeves are of the leg-o'-mutton order and are gathered at the top and made over coat-shaped linings. The pattern provides a standing and a Byron



7846

collar, the standing collar being of moderate height and the Byron collar flaring becomingly at the throat. Ribbon ties attached at the under-arm darts are prettily bowed over the closing.

The numerous pretty novelty woollens of soft texture are admirable selections for wrappers of this kind, as they give an ornamental effect without the addition of trimming.

We have pattern No. 7847 in thirteen sizes for ladies from twenty-eight to forty-six inches, bust measure. To make the wrapper for a lady of medium size, calls for fourteen yards and three-fourths of goods twenty-two inches wide, or eleven yards

woollen goods form the handsome combination shown in this wrapper at figure No. 232 P in this magazine, and embroidered velvet bands and bows of black satin provide the decoration. It is again represented at figure A45 on the Ladies' Plate for Autumn, 1895.

A pretty all-wool suiting and a contrasting shade of silk are here attractively combined in the gown, which has an air of elegance that renders it charming even for ceremonious day wear at home. The wrapper has Princess lining-fronts fitted by double bust and single under-arm darts, and on the lining fronts are arranged a full center-front which falls in free folds from gathers at the neck, and side-fronts that are fitted by single bust and under-arm darts taken up with the corresponding darts in the lining fronts. The center-front is sewed to the lining fronts under the side-fronts and is slashed to a convenient depth at the center for a closing, which is made invisibly. The back is fitted in Princess style by side-back gores and a curving center seam, the parts being shaped below the waist-line to fall naturally in deep, rolling flutes to the edge of the gown, which may be made with a short train or in round length, as desired. A row of lace decorates the front edges of the side-fronts and encircles the wrists of the leg-o'-mutton sleeves, which have great fulness



7846

Side-Front View.

7846

Side-Back View.

LADIES' PRINCESS DRESS IN 1830 STYLE. (CLOSED AT THE LEFT SIDE.) (COPYRIGHT.)
(For Description see Page 270.)

and three-fourths thirty inches wide, or eleven yards and a fourth thirty-six inches wide, or nine yards and three-fourths forty-four inches wide. Price of pattern, 1s. 6d. or 35 cents.

LADIES' WRAPPER OR TEA-GOWN. (TO BE MADE WITH A SHORT TRAIN OR IN ROUND LENGTH.)

(For Illustrations see Page 276.)

No. 7858.—Black satin, chiné taffeta and cornflower-blue

above the elbow collected in gathers at the top and are mounted on coat-shaped linings. At the neck is a standing collar that closes at the throat in line with the closing of the wrapper, and over it is arranged a wrinkled stock, the ends of which are secured at the back beneath a loop-bow.

Unpretentious and sumptuous woollen and silken fabrics are alike suited to this simple mode, and generally a combination of materials is achieved. For decoration ribbon rosettes or lace jabots could be tastefully arranged along the front edges of the side-fronts, or gimp, lace ruching or feather



7862

trimming could be applied in any desirable way. A dainty tea-gown may unite old-rose cashmere with white taffeta showing pink chiné figures, and rosettes of white Valenciennes lace edging may provide the decoration.

We have pattern No. 7858 in thirteen sizes for ladies from twenty-eight to forty-six inches, bust measure. To make the wrapper for a lady of medium size, requires seven yards and three-fourths of dress goods forty inches wide, with three yards and seven-eighths of silk twenty inches wide. Of one material, it needs fourteen yards and three-fourths twenty-two inches wide, or eleven yards and a half thirty inches

number of THE DELINEATOR, lace insertion and edging providing the garniture. It is also pictured at figure A 46 on the Ladies' Plate for Autumn, 1895.

The tea-gown is here shown made of old-rose wool goods and green corded silk, and is noticeable for its graceful lines and its possibilities for handsome effects. The back is conformed to the figure in Princess style by side-back gores and a curving center seam, and is sprung at the seams below the waist-line to fall in stylish full folds that spread gracefully to the edge. The front is supported by lining fronts that extend to basque depth and are fitted by single bust darts and under-arm gores and closed at the center. It consists of a plain center-front between loose side-fronts, which display fulness that is brought well forward in three deep plaits extending from the shoulders to the foot, and perfect smoothness at the sides is obtained by invisible tackings made to the lining just back of the fulness. The closing is made invisibly at the left side to a convenient depth. At the neck is a standing collar that is closed at the left side and ornamented at each side with a rosette. An attractive accessory is a large sailor-collar that falls broadly at the back and extends in broad tabs on the side-fronts to the bust; it is effectively edged with passemen-



7862

Front View.



7862

Side-Back View.

LADIES' PRINCESS DRESS. (TO BE CLOSED AT THE CENTER OF THE FRONT OR BACK AND MADE WITH A HIGH OR SQUARE NECK AND WITH FULL-LENGTH OR ELBOW PUFF-SLEEVES.) (COPYRIGHT.)

(For Description see Page 271.)

wide, or ten yards thirty-six inches wide, or eight yards and a fourth forty-four inches wide. Price of pattern, 1s. 6d. or 35 cents.

LADIES' TEA-GOWN. (TO BE MADE WITH A SLIGHT TRAIN OR IN ROUND LENGTH.)

(For Illustrations see Page 277.)

No. 7833.—Silk-warp crépon and satin moiré form the combination in this handsome tea-gown at figure No. 233 P in this

terrie. The handsome Paquin sleeves are of great width above the elbow and are shaped with two seams; they are gathered at the top and bottom, and finished with reversed cuffs that are deepest at the back of the arm and left open above the roll to flare prettily at the inside of the arm. The tea-gown may be made with a slight train or in round length, as illustrated, and the sailor collar may be omitted.

Stately silks as well as fancy woollen goods are appropriate for the gown, and tasteful women will be quick to devise strik-

ing combinations, for which the mode is especially suitable. Écru lace insertion or spangle trimming is suitable trimming.

We have pattern No. 7833 in thirteen sizes for ladies from twenty-eight to forty-six inches, bust measure. To make the tea-gown for a lady of medium size, requires nine yards and three-fourths of crépon forty-four inches wide, with two yards and seven-eighths of silk twenty inches wide. Of one fabric, it needs eighteen yards and three-eighths twenty-two inches wide, or fifteen yards and three-eighths thirty inches wide, or fourteen yards thirty-six inches wide, or eleven yards and a half forty-four inches wide. Price of pattern, 1s. 8d. or 40 cents.

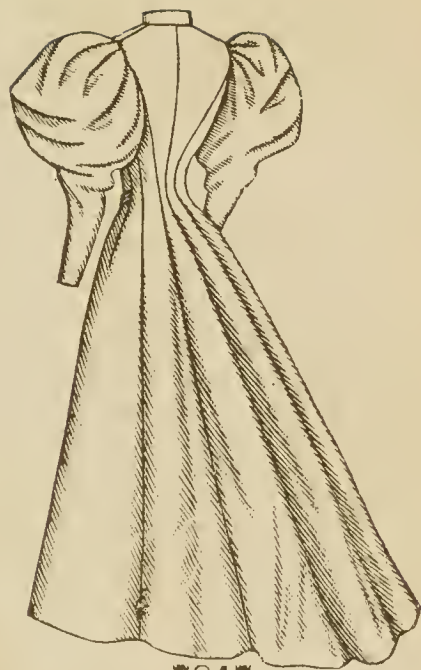
LADIES' CIRCULAR RIPPLE CAPE. (TO BE MADE WITH A SECTIONAL FLARING COLLAR OR WITH A PLAIN STANDING COLLAR.)
(For Illustrations see Page 278.)

No. 7873.—By referring to figure No. 224 P in this number of *THE DELINEATOR*, this cape may be seen made of velvet and lace edging and lined with plaid silk and decorated with passementerie, gimp and ribbon. It is also shown at figure A 31 on the Ladies' Plate for Autumn, 1895.

The jaunty cape is here represented made of velvet and plaid



7847



7847



7847

Side-Front View.



7847

Side-Back View.

LADIES' PRINCESS WRAPPER OR GOWN, WITH LOOSE FRONT AND SHORT FITTED LINING—FRONT. (TO BE MADE WITH A STANDING OR BYRON COLLAR AND WITH A SLIGHT TRAIN OR IN ROUND LENGTH.) (COPYRIGHT.)

(For Description see Page 272.)

silk and decorated with ribbon bows. The cape is circular in shape and its two sections have straight front and back edges, the back edges being joined. It falls in rolling folds or flutes all round, and to its front edges are joined jabot frills of bias plaid silk that are broadest at the top and narrow to points at the lower edges. The neck may be completed with a plain standing collar or with a high flaring collar, as preferred. The flaring collar is formed of four sections; it rolls handsomely and a ribbon bow is tacked to it at the center of the front and back.

Velvet in black and all the fashionable colors, satin, silk and cloth are most frequently selected for a cape of this kind, and chiffon, silk or lace may be used for the jabot frills.

We have pattern No. 7873 in ten sizes for ladies from twenty-eight to forty-six inches, bust measure. To make the cape for a lady of medium size, requires two yards and seven-eighths of velvet twenty inches wide, with a yard and a half of plaid silk twenty inches wide, and two yards and a half of plaid silk twenty inches wide extra to line. Of one material, it needs

three yards and three-eighths twenty-two inches wide, or two yards and a fourth thirty-six inches wide, or two yards forty-four inches wide, or a yard and three-fourths fifty-four inches wide. Price of pattern, 1s. or 25 cents.

LADIES' GORED RIPPLE CAPE. (TO BE MADE WITH A HIGH FLARING COLLAR OR WITH A STANDING COLLAR.)

(For Illustrations see Page 278.)

No. 7851.—This cape is pictured made of black satin and decorated with black satin ribbon and lace trimming at figure No. 237 P in this number of THE DELINEATOR. It is again shown at figure A 44 on the Ladies' Plate for Autumn, 1895.

The cape is exceedingly graceful and is here pictured made of taffeta. It consists of eight gores, the shaping of which causes the cape to fit smoothly about the neck and fall in flutes below. The neck may be finished with a standing collar or with a high flaring collar, as preferred. The large views show the flaring collar and a passementerie decoration; the passementerie covers the seams and trims the front edges of the cape and the edges of the collar. One small view shows the cape with the standing collar and a ruche decoration, the ruche covering the collar and trimming the front and lower edges of the cape.

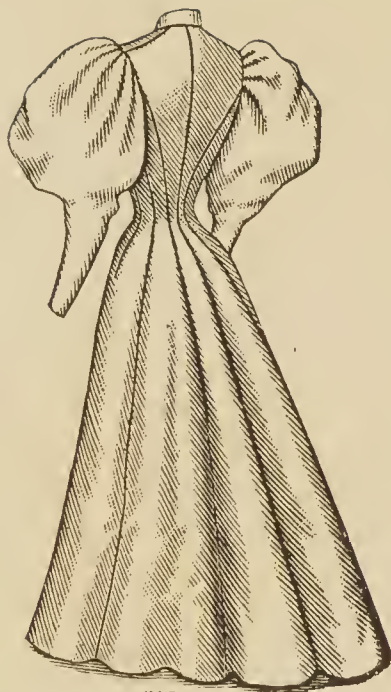
twenty-two inches wide, or two yards and three-fourths thirty-six inches wide, or two yards and three-eighths forty-four inches wide, or two yards and a fourth fifty-four inches wide. Price of pattern, 1s. or 25 cents.

LADIES' JACKET. (TO BE MADE WITH SQUARE OR ROUND-ING LOWER FRONT CORNERS.)

(For Illustrations see Page 279.)

No. 7868.—Tan diagonal and dark-brown velvet are combined in this jacket at figure No. 230 P in this magazine, and machine-stitching provides a tasteful finish.

Gray covert cloth was here chosen for the jacket, and the



7858



7858

Front View.



7858

Side-Back View.

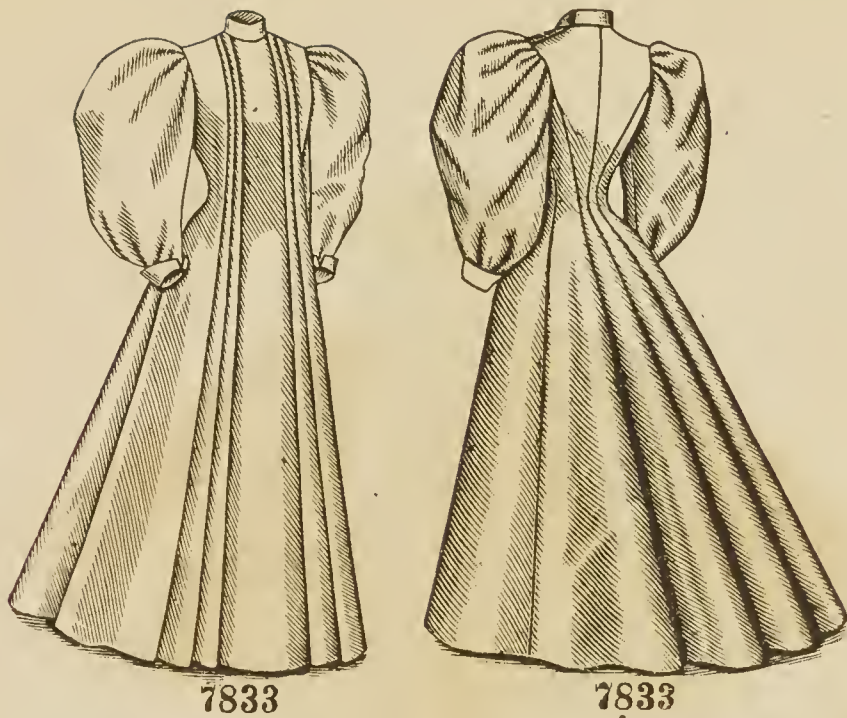
LADIES' WRAPPER OR TEA-GOWN. (TO BE MADE WITH A SHORT TRAIN OR IN ROUND LENGTH.) (COPYRIGHT.)

(For Description see Page 273.)

Moiré, velvet, figured and plain *gros de Londres* and cloths of various kinds are suitable for the cape. Velvet pipings will be effective on capes that are not made of this material.

We have pattern No. 7851 in ten sizes for ladies from twenty-eight to forty-six inches, bust measure. To make the cape for a lady of medium size, requires five yards and an eighth of goods

collar is stylishly inlaid with dark-blue velvet, all the edges being finished in tailor style with machine-stitching. The jacket, which ripples slightly over the hips, is closely fitted at the sides and back by under-arm and side-back gores and a curving center seam, and stylish coat-laps and rolling coat-plaits are arranged at the back, the plaits being marked at the top with



Side pockets and a left breast-pocket add to the jauntiness of the jacket; they are covered with pocket-laps, which may have rounding or square lower corners to correspond with the fronts. The sleeves have inside and outside seams and their great fulness above the elbow is collected in two double box-plaits between downward-turning plaits.

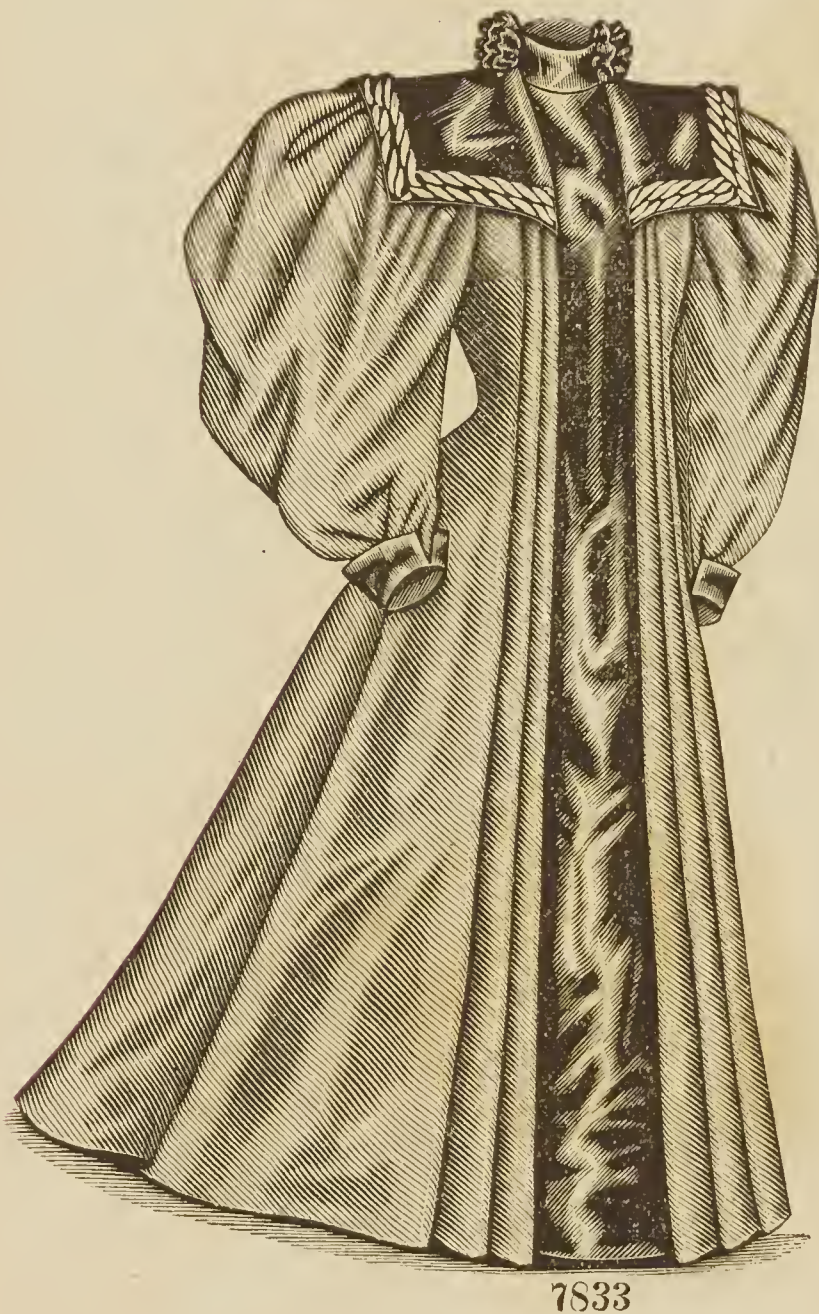
Tailor cloth, broadcloth and the various fancy coatings may be chosen for the jacket, and velvet collar and lapel facings are always appropriate. The finish illustrated is the most stylish.

We have pattern No. 7868 in thirteen sizes for ladies from twenty-eight to forty-six inches, bust measure. To make the jacket for a lady of medium size, requires five yards and seven-eighths of goods twenty-two inches wide, or three yards and three-fourths thirty-six inches wide, or three yards forty-four inches wide, or two yards and a half fifty-four inches wide, with a fourth of a yard of velvet twenty inches wide (cut bias) for facing the collar. Price of pattern, 1s. 3d. or 30 cents.

LADIES' ETON JACKET. (TO BE MADE WITH A STRAIGHT OR A SHAPED BELT OR WITHOUT A BELT.)

(For Illustrations see Page 279.)

No. 7842.—This jaunty jacket is pictured made of brown



Front View.



Side-Back View.

LADIES' TEA-GOWN. (TO BE MADE WITH A SLIGHT TRAIN OR IN ROUND LENGTH.) (COPYRIGHT.)

(For Description see Page 274.)

buttons in true coat style. The loose fronts lap quite widely and may have rounding or square lower front corners; they are reversed at the top in natty lapels that form notches with the rolling collar, and are finished for a fly closing. A visible closing is also made at the top and bottom of the fly with a single button and button-hole, the effect being quite unique.

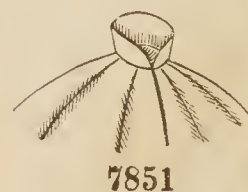
cheviot and finished with machine-stitching at figure No. 231 F in this number of THE DELINEATOR. It is again illustrated at figure A 33 on the Ladies' Plate for Autumn, 1895.

The Eton jacket is here shown made of *tabac* faced cloth and is particularly stylish in effect. It reaches just to the waist-line and has a smooth, seamless back separated from the fronts by

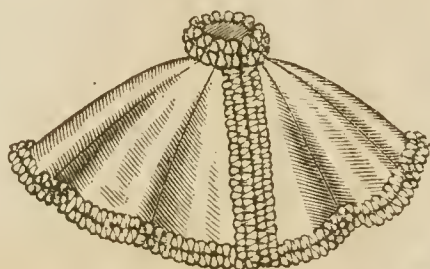
under-arm gores. The fronts are fitted by single bust darts and are reversed at the top in broad, square lapels by a rolling collar, which is as wide as the lapels at the ends and of regular coat-collar depth at the back. The collar forms notches with the lapels and is made with a center seam. The fronts may be closed invisibly at the center, the lower edge forming a point at the end of the closing, or they may be worn open. A shaped and a straight belt are provided by the pattern; whichever is used passes across the back and under the fronts and closes at the center of the front. The shaped belt is made with a center seam and lengthens the jacket slightly; its ends are shaped to form a point at the closing, and its edges are followed with a row of jet gimp. The one-seam mutton-leg sleeves are made over two-seam linings that are a trifle smaller above the elbow than the sleeves; and both sleeves and linings are gathered at the top.

Serge and diagonal are liked for these jackets for serviceable wear, and satin moiré and velvet are appropriate rich fabrics. Jet passementerie or lace insertion may be used for decoration.

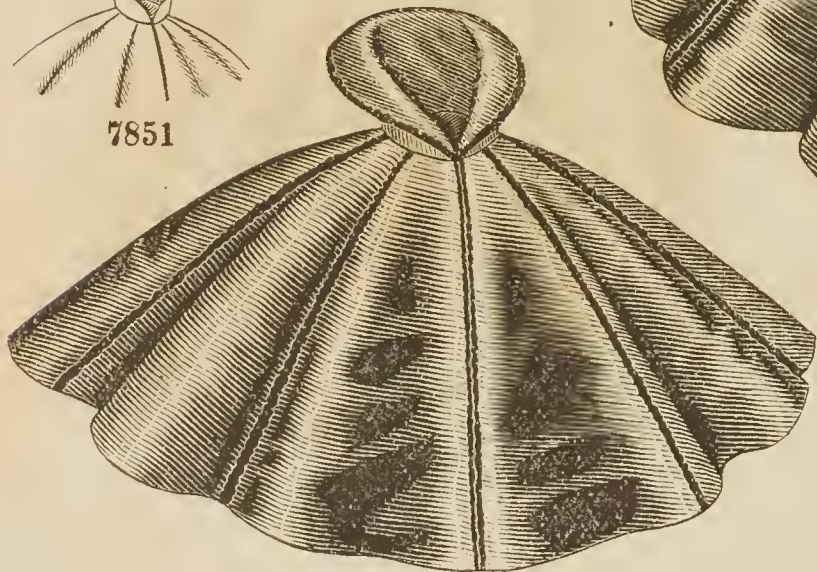
We have pattern No. 7842 in thirteen sizes for ladies from twenty-eight to forty-six inches, bust measure. To make the jacket for a lady of medium size, requires five yards and five-eighths of goods twenty-two inches wide, or four yards and an eighth thirty inches wide, or three yards and five-eighths thirty-six inches wide, or three



7851



7851



7851

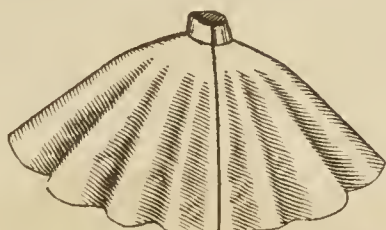
Front View.

yards and an eighth forty-four inches wide, or two yards and a half fifty-four inches wide. Price of pattern, 1s. or 25 cents.

LADIES' JACKET.

(For Illustrations see Page 280.)

No. 7876.—At figure No. 238 P in this number of THE DELIN-

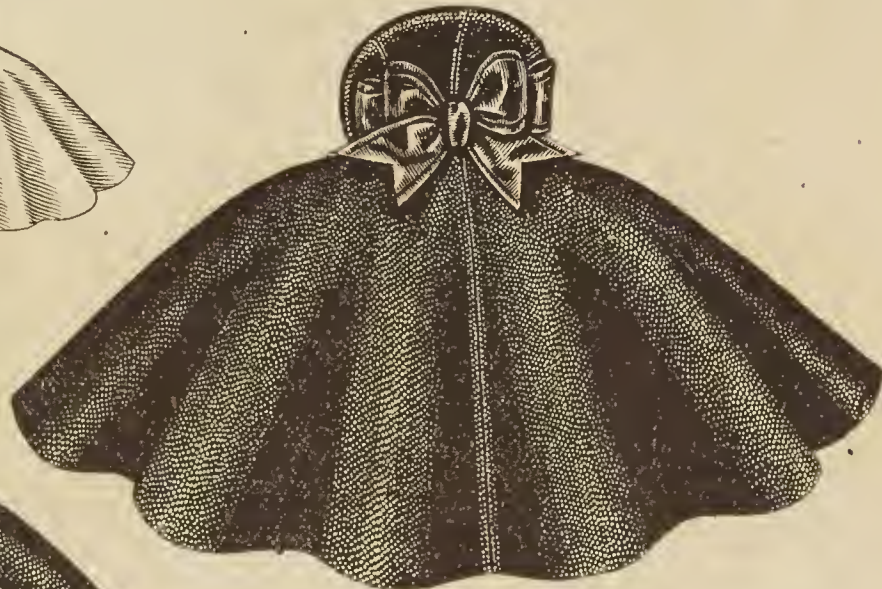


7873



7873

Front View.



7873

Back View.

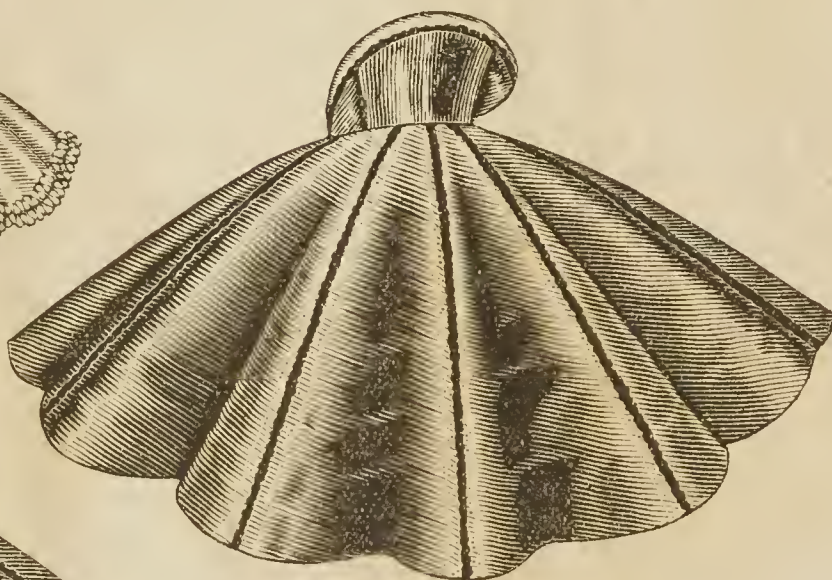
LADIES' CIRCULAR RIPPLE CAPE. (TO BE MADE WITH A SECTIONAL FLARING COLLAR OR WITH A PLAIN STANDING COLLAR.) (COPYRIGHT.)

(For Description see Page 275.)

EATOR this jacket is illustrated made of biscuit cloth and handsomely decorated with embroidered bands. It is also shown at figure A 35 on the Ladies' Plate for Autumn, 1895.

The exceptionally stylish appearance of the jacket commends it for the dressy development here pictured, the material being dark-blue faced cloth, with black satin for the facings and straps. The jacket is made perfectly close-fitting by single bust darts, under-arm and side-back gores and a well curved center seam, and the shaping of the parts below the waist-line produces

rolling folds or flutes that are pronounced at the back and diminish toward the sides. The fronts are shaped in a fashionable low outline at the top, and the neck is finished with a handsome rolling collar that terminates in broad curved ends at the bust. The outer covering of the collar is of the cloth and is continued down the fronts for underfacings and stylishly inlaid with black satin. The jacket is closed at the center of the front with three buttons-holes and large buttons. The middle three seams at the back and



7851

Back View.

LADIES' GORED RIPPLE CAPE. (TO BE MADE WITH A HIGH FLARING COLLAR OR WITH A STANDING COLLAR.) (COPYRIGHT.)

(For Description see Page 276.)

also the darts are stylishly strapped with black satin. The one-seam mutton-leg sleeves are gathered at the top and mounted on linings of similar shape plaited at the top; they are completed at the wrists with pointed rolling cuffs that flare at the back of the arm and are inlaid with the satin.

A blue-gray shade of cloth, with which black is remarkably effective, is just now much liked for jackets, the sombre hue being usually introduced as in this instance. Machine-stitching is a stylish completion for jackets upon which facings are not used.

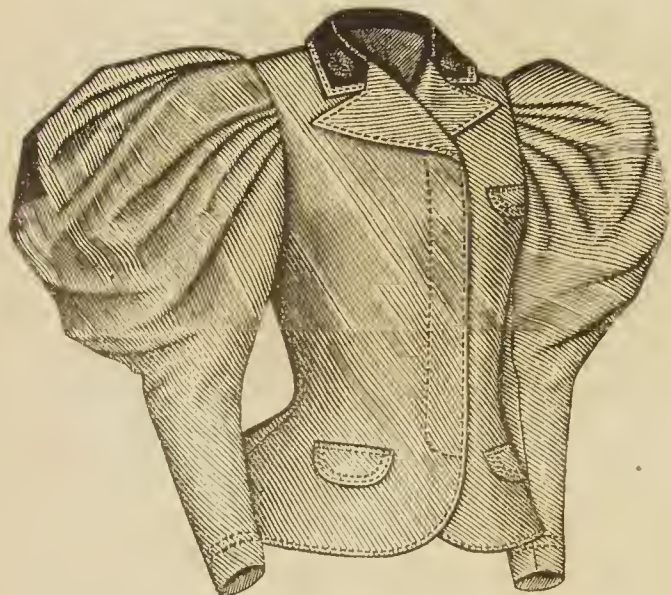


7868

We have pattern No. 7876 in thirteen sizes for ladies from twenty-eight to forty-six inches, bust measure. To make the jacket for a lady of medium size, requires six yards and seven-eighths of goods twenty-two inches wide, or four yards and three-fourths thirty-six inches wide, or three yards and five-eighths forty-four inches wide,

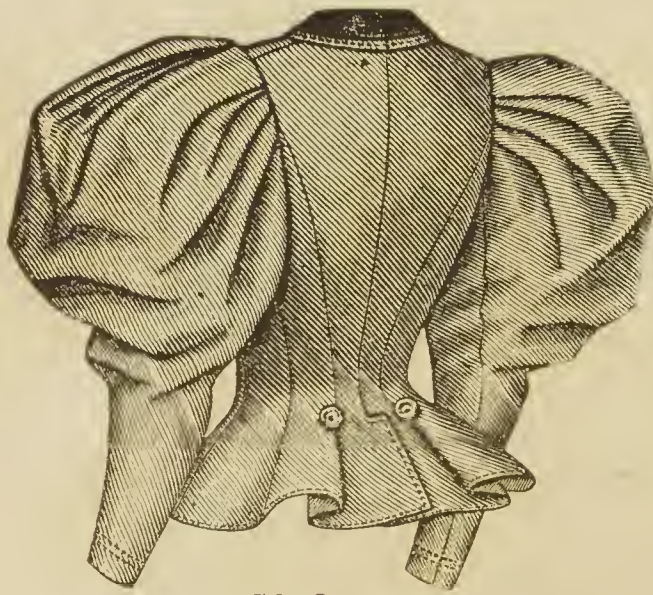
notches, the fitted facing on the collar and lapels being continued down the fronts for underfacings. The lapels extend beyond the collar on the stylish Paquin sleeves, which are made with only inside seams. The sleeves are quite full and are gathered at their upper and lower edges and finished with circular cuffs that flare toward the hand in a picturesque manner. Two rows of passementerie trim the lower edges of the cuffs and are continued up each side of the seam, with pretty effect. A single row of passementerie outlines the collar and lapels, and two large handsome buttons are placed on the front edge of each front below the lapels.

All rich silken textures are appropriate for the jacket, but handsome effects may be less expensively produced by uniting fine cloth in one of the rich-looking neutral shades with black velvet or satin, the latter to be used for the cuffs and facing. Spangled or jet gimp and elaborate buttons will usually furnish the decoration. A black velvet jacket of this kind will be exceptionally dressy. If liked, the cuffs, collar and lapels may be made of *miroir moiré*, which will combine handsomely with the velvet; and jetted grenadine bands may furnish the decoration.



7868

Front View.



7868

Back View.

LADIES' JACKET. (TO BE MADE WITH SQUARE OR ROUNDING LOWER FRONT CORNERS.) (COPYRIGHT.)

(For Description see Page 276.)

or two yards and seven-eighths fifty-four inches wide, with a yard and a half of black satin twenty inches wide for facings, etc. Price of pattern, 1s. 3d. or 30 cents.

We have pattern No. 7881 in thirteen sizes for ladies from twenty-eight to forty-six inches, bust measure. To make the

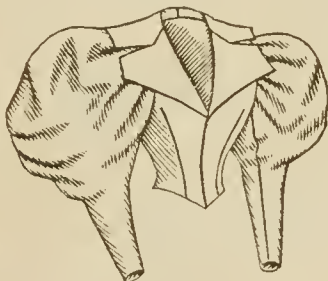
jacket for a lady of medium size, requires seven yards of goods twenty-two inches wide, or five yards and three-fourths twenty-seven inches wide, or four yards and three-fourths thirty-six inches wide, or three yards and five-

LADIES' JACKET.

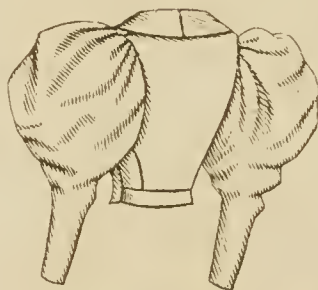
(For Illustrations see Page 280.)

No. 7881.—Another view of this stylish jacket, showing it made of *miroir* satin and decorated with large buttons and embroidered bands, is given at figure No. 229 P in this magazine.

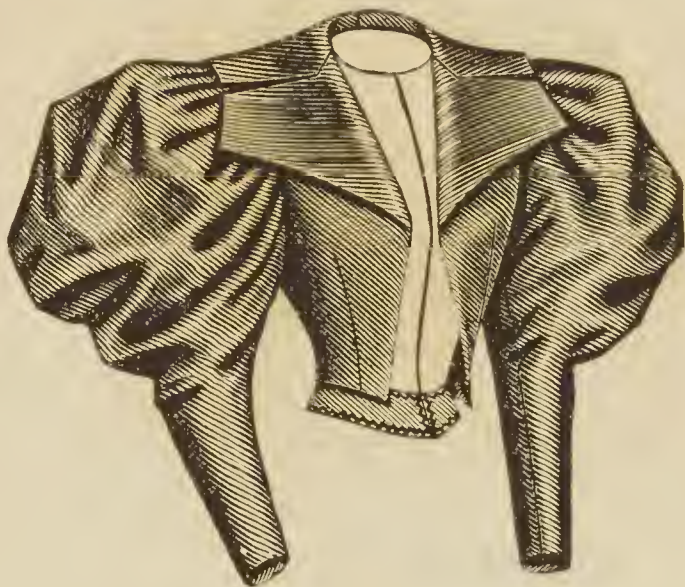
The jacket is a novelty that is given decided character by its unique sleeves and handsomely shaped lapels. Black satin was here selected for the jacket, with trimmings of silk passementerie and large fancy buttons. A curving center seam and under-arm and side-back gores perform the adjustment of the jacket, which is shaped below the waist-line to form four deep, outstanding flutes at the back and soft flutes that roll gracefully backward at the sides. The loose fronts separate widely all the way and are reversed at the top in broad, square lapels by a deep rolling collar that meets the lapels in



7842

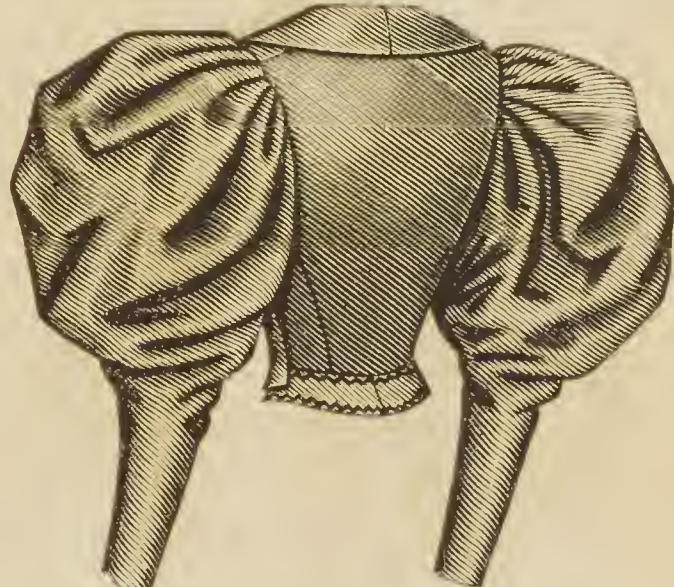


7842



7842

Front View.



7842

Back View.

LADIES' ETON JACKET. (TO BE MADE WITH A STRAIGHT OR A SHAPED BELT OR WITHOUT A BELT.) (COPYRIGHT.)

(For Description see Page 277.)

eighths forty-four inches wide, or two yards and seven-eighths fifty-four inches wide. Price of pattern, 1s. 3d. or 30 cents.

LADIES' JACKET-BASQUE, WITH REMOVABLE CHEMISETTE.
(COMMENDABLE FOR EQUESTRIANISM, CYCLING AND GENERAL WEAR.)
(For Illustrations see Page 281.)

No. 7823.—Tan and white broadcloth and dark-brown velvet form the combination in this jacket-basque at figure No. 236 P in this magazine, and machine-stitching provides a neat finish.

This stylish jacket-basque is especially commended for outing wear, whether cycling, riding, shopping or travelling. It is here shown made of cloth and finished with machine-stitching.

The fronts are closed in double-breasted style and fitted smoothly by double bust darts; they are of even length with the back over the hips, but are cut away below the waist-line forward of the second darts to describe two short points at the center. Above the closing the fronts are reversed to form pointed lapels that meet the rolling collar in notches. A removable chemisette closed at the center, topped with a curate collar and made with a cape back, is revealed between the lapels; it may be omitted in favor of a linen or percale chemisette. The close adjustment of the basque

is completed by under-arm and side-back gores, and a curving center seam that terminates at the top of coat-laps, and the side-back seams disappear below the waist-line under coat-plaits that are each marked at the top by a button. The large leg-o'-mutton sleeves are shaped by inside and outside seams and gathered at the top; they have the close fit on the forearm and the bouffant effect at the top now fashionable, and two rows of stitching decorate the wrist edges. A double row of stitching follows the edges of the collars and lapels.

The phenomenal popularity of cycling, riding, etc., brings a demand for stylish jacket-basques of this kind suitable to wear with full, circular or goared skirts.

We have pattern No. 7823 in thirteen sizes for ladies from twenty-eight to forty-six inches, bust measure. For a lady of

or three yards and three-fourths thirty-six inches wide, or three yards forty-four inches wide, or two yards and five-eighths fifty inches wide. Price of pattern, 1s. 3d. or 30 cents.

LADIES' DOUBLE-BREADED BASQUE, WITH REMOVABLE CHEMISETTE.

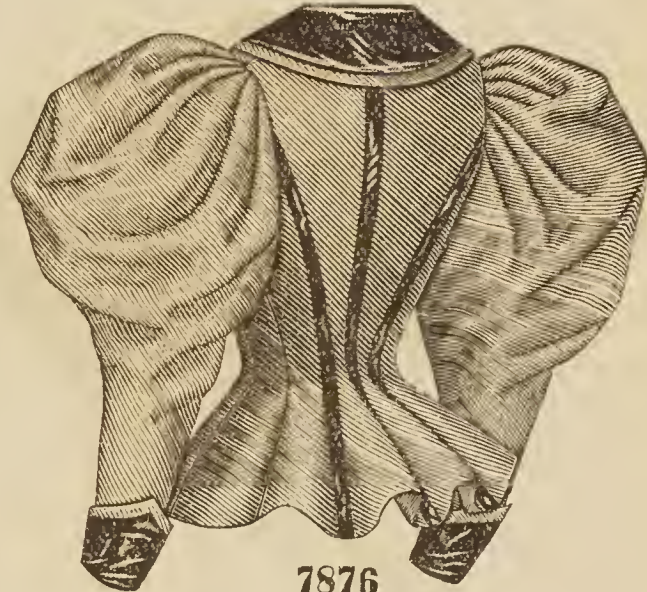
(For Illustrations see Page 281.)

No. 7865.—By referring to figure No. 219 P in this magazine,



7876

Front View.



7876

Back View.

LADIES' JACKET. (COPYRIGHT.)

(For Description see Page 278.)

this basque-waist may be seen made in a heather mixture, with a perfectly plain completion.

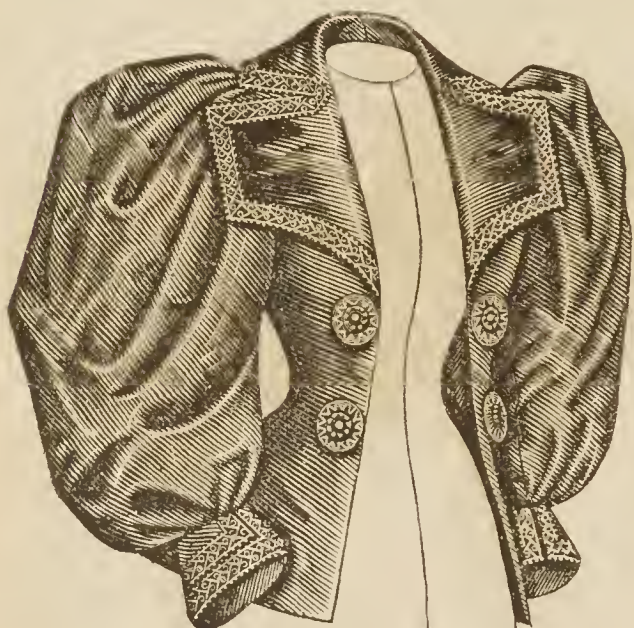
The basque is of the short round variety and is strictly tailor-made. The material here illustrated is blue-gray covert cloth. Double bust darts, under-arm and side-back gores and a curving center seam adjust the basque perfectly, and the fronts are lapped and closed in double-breasted style with button-holes and bone buttons. A stylish rolling collar reverses the fronts above the bust in lapels that meet the collar in notches and extend beyond it in points; and two rows of machine-stitching finish the edges of the collar and lapels and the lower edge of the basque. A single row of stitching follows the ends and upper edge of the standing collar finishing the removable chemisette, which closes in front with button-holes and buttons and

extends in a shallow cape across the back. The leg-o'-mutton sleeves have great fullness above the elbow collected in gathers at the top, and on the forearm they lie smoothly upon the coat-shaped linings over which they are made.

Agreeable variations in the mode may be effected by facing or inlaying the rolling collar and lapels with velvet or moiré, and making the chemisette of a contrasting material or using a linen chemisette. Tailor cloth, cheviot, serge, heather mixtures and similar goods are most appropriate for basques of this style, which will preferably match their accompanying skirts. If liked, soutache braid

may be coiled along all the free edges of the basque.

We have pattern No. 7865 in fifteen sizes for ladies from twenty-



7881

Front View.



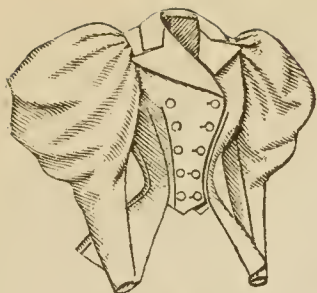
7881

Back View.

LADIES' JACKET. (COPYRIGHT.)

(For Description see Page 279.)

medium size, the jacket calls for five yards and a half twenty-two inches wide, or four yards and a half thirty inches wide,



7823

eight to forty-eight inches, bust measure. To make the basque for a lady of medium size, requires five yards and a fourth of goods twenty-two inches wide, or three yards and seven-eighths thirty inches wide, or three yards and a fourth thirty-six inches wide, or two yards and five-eighths forty-four inches wide, or two yards

wrinkled stock that is closed at the left side and shirred to form outstanding loops at each side. A bias band of silk folded in a box-plait follows the lower outline of the basque-waist; it is decorated at each side of the center of the front with a silk rosette.

Stylish combinations will be arranged like this of silk and serge, cr  pon and silk, fine wool goods and silk muslin and many novelty goods in bright and subdued colors. Golden-brown camel's-hair and cream taffeta bearing pink chin   figures will combine prettily in a basque of this kind. Large buttons

may be adjusted below the revers at each side, if applied decoration be desired.

We have pattern No. 7831 in thirteen sizes for ladies from twenty-eight to forty-six inches, bust measure. To make the basque-waist for a lady of medium size, calls for three yards and a fourth of dress goods forty inches wide, with a yard and seven-eighths of silk twenty inches wide. Of one fabric, it calls for seven yards twenty-two inches wide, or five yards and three-eighths



7823

Front View.

7823

Back View.

LADIES' JACKET-BASQUE, WITH REMOVABLE CHEMISETTE. (COMMENDABLE FOR EQUESTRIANISM, CYCLING AND GENERAL WEAR.) (COPYRIGHT.)

(For Description see Page 280.)

and a half fifty inches wide. Price of pattern, 1s. 3d. or 30 cents.

LADIES' BASQUE-WAIST, WITH ETON FRONTS.

(For Illustrations see Page 282.)

No. 7831.—Illuminated serge, India silk, velvet and moir   satin are combined in this basque-waist at figure No. 214 P in this magazine, and small buttons provide the decoration.

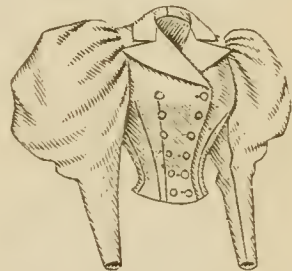
Eton fronts opening over a full front that gives a vest effect are stylish and jaunty and are features of this basque-waist, which is here illustrated made of brown woollen dress goods and beige silk. The full fronts, which are arranged on dart-fitted lining-fronts to droop in French blouse fashion, are closed at the center under a broad box-plait that is formed in the right full-front; and the pretty fulness is collected in backward-turning plaits at the top and bottom. The jacket fronts have pointed lower front corners and are reversed to form broad pointed revers that lay back on the sleeves at the top and taper below the bust. Under-arm and side-back gores and a curving center seam complete the close adjustment of the waist. Very large one-seam leg-o'-mutton sleeves are mounted on coat-shaped linings and fit the forearm closely, the fulness being collected in gathers at the top. The neck is completed by a standing collar covered with a

thirty inches wide, or four yards and three-eighths thirty-six inches wide, or three yards and seven-eighths forty-four inches wide. Price of pattern, 1s. 3d. or 30 cents.

LADIES' EVENING SURPLICE BASQUE-WAIST, WITH ROUND NECK AND ELBOW PUFF-SLEEVES.

(For Illustrations see Page 282.)

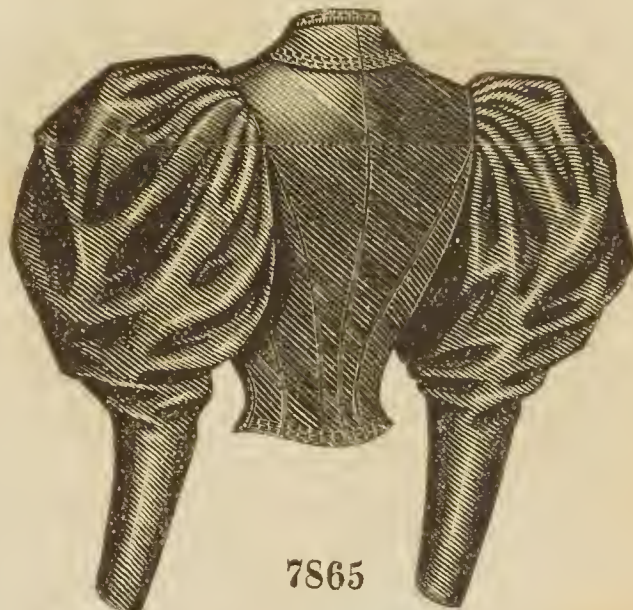
No. 7879.—This stylish basque-waist is pictured in a pretty combina-



7865



7865

Front View.

7865

Back View.

LADIES' DOUBLE-BREADED BASQUE, WITH REMOVABLE CHEMISETTE. (COPYRIGHT.)

(For Description see Page 280.)

tion of silk and chiffon at figure No. 239 P in this number of THE DELINEATOR, and ribbon provides the decoration. It is again

shown at figure A 39 on the Ladies' Plate for Autumn, 1895.

The basque-waist is here shown made of violet silk and chiffon edging and decorated with ribbon. It extends a trifle below the waist-line and has a rounding lower outline and is provided with an accurately fitted lining that is closed under the left surplice-front and faced with the material between the surplice

LADIES' BASQUE-WAIST. (TO BE MADE WITH A HIGH NECK OR A DUTCH OR CONVENTIONAL ROUND NECK AND WITH FULL-LENGTH OR ELBOW PUFF-SLEEVES.)

(For Illustrations see Page 283.)

No. 7849.—This basque-waist is shown made of sage-green silk at figure No. 221 P in this magazine, ribbon and insertion providing the trimming.

This basque-waist may be made up for day or evening wear, the pattern providing for a high neck or for a Dutch or a conventional round neck and for full-length or elbow puff-sleeves. In this instance the waist is pictured developed in silk. It is made over a smoothly fitted lining and is closed at the center of the front. The full fronts and full, seamless back are joined in

fronts to have the effect of a V-shaped plastron. The surplice fronts are gathered at the shoulder edges and laid in three closely lapped, forward-turning plaits at the bottom back of the hemmed front edges, the plaits flaring prettily upward. Below the bust the surplice fronts lap in regulation surplice style. A ribbon bow is placed over the lower end of the overlapping front and from under it emerges a softly wrinkled ribbon that covers the front edge of the right surplice-front to the shoulder. The smooth back is broad and bias, with a center seam, and under-arm gores fit the sides smoothly. The elbow sleeves are shaped like the upper part of large leg-o'-mutton sleeves and are mounted on smooth linings; they are gathered at the top and finished at the bottom with a wrinkled ribbon that is tied in a bow at the seam. A frill of chiffon edging droops prettily around the low neck and extends in a double jabot far down on each sleeve, and a ribbon bow is tacked to it in front of the right shoulder.

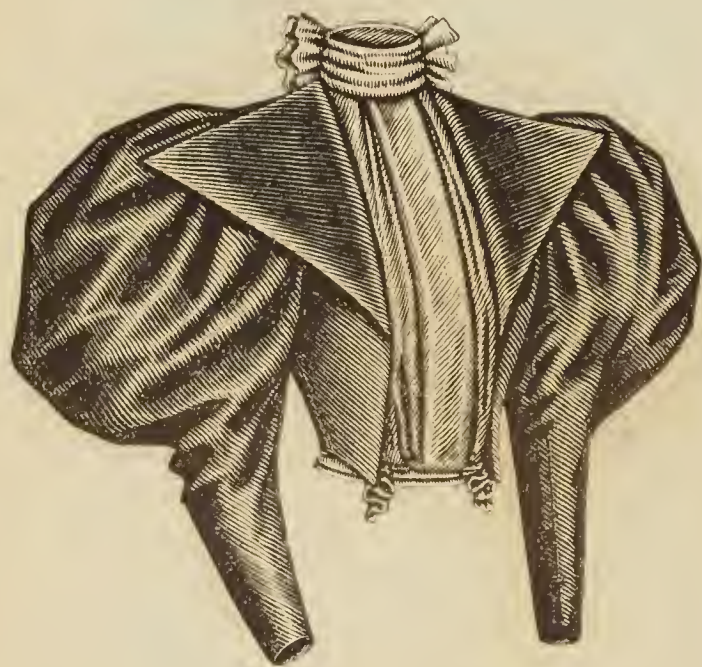
The waist will frequently be made of diaphanous crêpe, grenadine, silk, chiffonette or Liberty satin and various kinds of novelty goods, and the frill may be of lace, embroidery, etc. If liked, the body portion may be made of grenadine and the sleeves of Liberty satin or chiffon.

We have pattern No. 7879 in thirteen sizes for ladies from twenty-eight to forty-six inches, bust measure. To make the basque-waist for a lady of medium size, requires five yards and a fourth of silk twenty inches wide, with five yards and a half of chiffon edging six inches and a fourth wide. Of one material, it needs six yards and a half twenty-two inches wide, or four yards and seven-eighths thirty inches wide, or four yards and three-eighths thirty-six inches wide, or three yards and a half forty-four inches wide. Price of pattern, 1s. 3d. or 30 cents.

shoulder seams and connected under the arm by gores that produce a smooth effect at the sides. They are gathered all round at the neck and ornamentally drawn in two groups of shirrings below; and the fulness is drawn well to the center of the front and back in closely lapped plaits. The standing collar is encircled by a softly wrinkled stock of ribbon that is fastened at the back under a ribbon bow. The coat-shaped sleeves are covered to the elbow by deep puffs, that are gathered at the top and bottom. When elbow sleeves are desired, the sleeves are cut off at the bottom of the puffs and completed with bands.

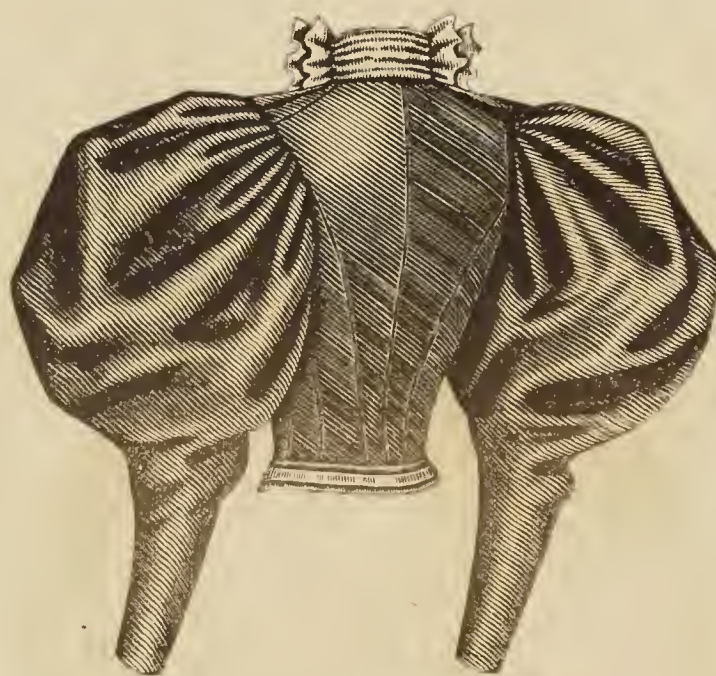
Stylish day or evening waists may be made up in this manner of chiffon, lace over silk, grenadine, crêpon and various novelty goods.

We have pattern No. 7849 in thirteen sizes for ladies from twenty-eight to forty-six inches, bust measure. To make the basque-waist for a lady of medi-



7831

Front View.

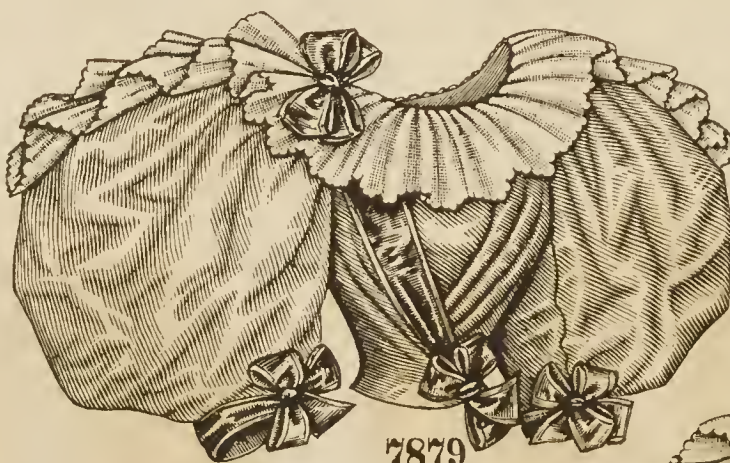


7831

Back View.

LADIES' BASQUE-WAIST, WITH ETON FRONTS. (COPYRIGHT.)

(For Description see Page 281.)

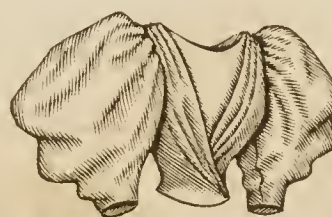


7879

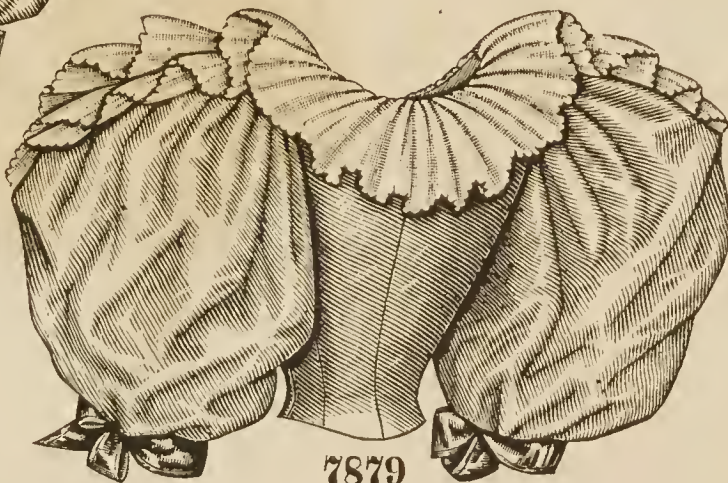
Front View.

LADIES' EVENING SURPLICE BASQUE-WAIST, WITH ROUND NECK AND ELBOW PUFF-SLEEVES. (COPYRIGHT.)

(For Description see Page 281.)



7879



7879

Back View.

um size, requires six yards and an eighth of goods twenty-two inches wide, or four yards and seven-eighths twenty-seven inches wide, or four yards thirty-six inches wide, or three yards and an eighth forty-four inches wide. Price of pattern, 1s. 3d. or 30 cents.

LADIES' BASQUE-WAIST.

(For Illustrations see this Page.)

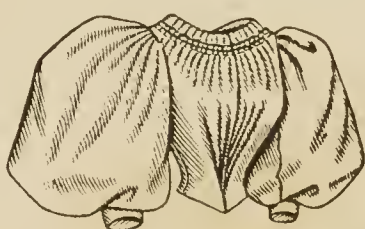
No. 7834.—At figure No. 228 P in this number of THE DELINEATOR this basque-waist is pictured made up in striped chiné silk and decorated with ribbon and *devant plissé*. At figure A 36 on the Ladies' Plate for Autumn, 1895, the waist is again shown.

The box-plait at the front and back and the bouffant sleeves make this basque-waist remarkably stylish. A pretty variety of woollen goods was here chosen for the waist. The fronts, which are arranged upon lining fronts fitted by double bust darts, have fulness only below the bust, and double rows of shirring at the lower edge draw the fulness well forward, a slight droop being observed at the center. A very broad double box-plait, that extends to the shoulders and narrows gradually toward the lower edge, is arranged on the fronts over the closing and droops with the fronts. The sides and back are smoothly fitted by under-arm and side-back gores and a center seam, and at the center of the back is applied a single box-plait that narrows gradually toward the lower edge. At the neck is a standing collar that is closed at the left side and covered with a folded ribbon formed in a bow at the back. Two widely spaced rows of shirring collect the fulness at

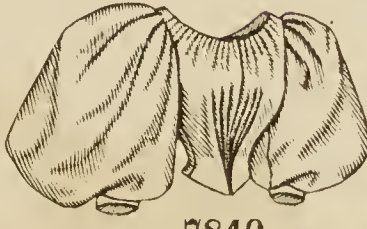
on the front box-plait at the bust and a twist of silk follows the lower edge of the waist, a rosette of silk being tacked to the waist at the center of the back and at the left side of the front.

Taffeta and other silken textures, Fayette, camel's-hair, mohair and soft woollens are adaptable to the mode.

We have pattern No. 7834 in thirteen sizes for ladies from



7849



7849



7849

Front View.



7849

Back View.

LADIES' BASQUE-WAIST. (TO BE MADE WITH A HIGH NECK OR A DUTCH OR CONVENTIONAL ROUND NECK AND WITH FULL-LENGTH OR ELBOW PUFF-SLEEVES.) (COPYRIGHT.)

(For Description see Page 282.)

twenty-eight to forty-six inches, bust measure. To make the basque-waist for a lady of medium size, requires five yards and seven-eighths of material twenty-two inches wide, or three yards and three-fourths thirty-six inches wide, or three yards and a fourth forty-four inches wide, or three yards fifty inches wide. Price of pattern, 1s. 3d. or 30 cents.

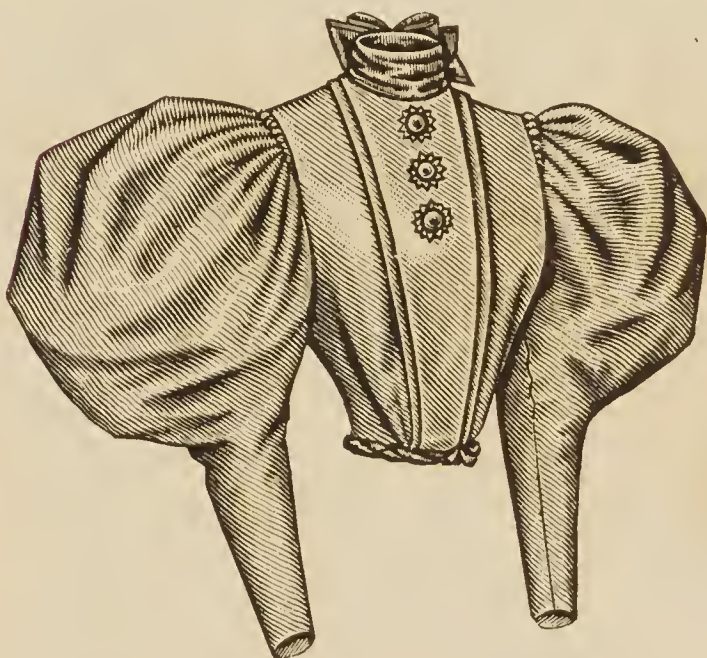
LADIES' BASQUE-WAIST, WITH BOURNOUS LEG-O'-MUTTON SLEEVES.

(For Illustrations see Page 284.)

No. 7822.—This basque-waist forms part of the stylish mourn-

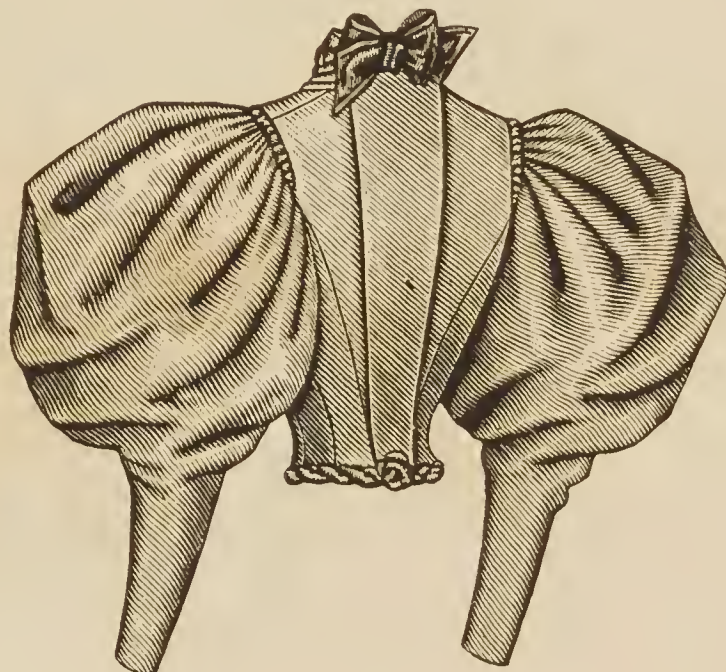
ing toilette of nun's-vailing and a lrape shown at figure No. 215 P in this magazine. It is again shown at figure A 42 on the Ladies' Plate for Autumn, 1895.

The slashed front is a novel feature of this basque-waist, in the making of which figured taffeta and plain velvet are united in the present instance. The basque-waist is made over a closely fitted lining that is closed at the center of the front, and under-arm gores produce a smooth effect at



7834

Front View.



7834

Back View.

LADIES' BASQUE-WAIST. (COPYRIGHT.)

(For Description see this Page.)

the top of the one-seam leg-o'-mutton sleeves, which are made over coat-shaped linings. Three large fancy buttons are placed

the sides. The seamless back is quite smooth across the shoulders, and the fulness below is collected at each side of the center

in two closely-lapped, backward-turning plaits that are tacked for a considerable distance from the lower edge and then allowed to flare. The full fronts meet below the waist-line and flare above over a narrow V plastron of velvet which conceals the closing; they are slashed at each side from the shoulder to the bust, the edges of the slashes being drawn apart to disclose V-shaped facings of velvet applied to the lining. The fronts are gathered along the shoulder edges at each side of the slashes, and the resulting fulness is drawn well forward below the bust and col-

LADIES' BASQUE-WAIST, WHICH MAY BE MADE TO CLOSE AT THE CENTER OF THE FRONT OR BACK OR ALONG THE LEFT SHOULDER AND UNDER-ARM SEAMS, AND WITH A HIGH NECK OR A ROUND, V OR SQUARE NECK AND WITH ELBOW OR FULL LENGTH SLEEVES.

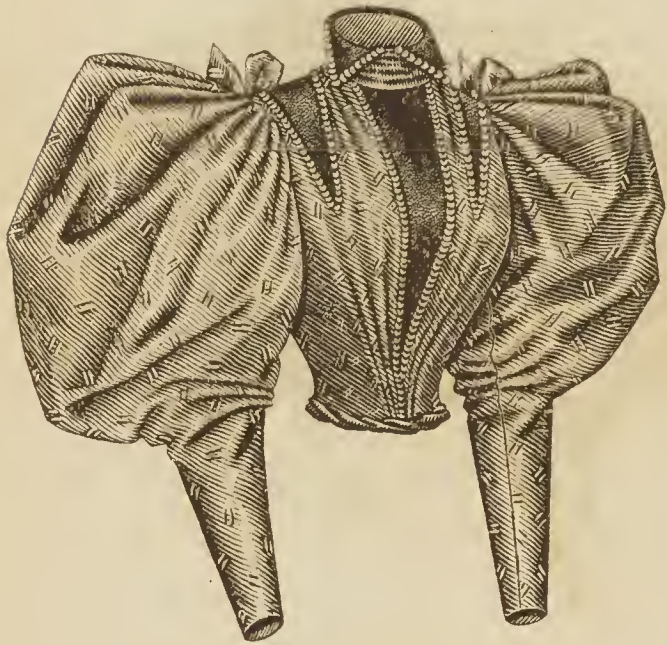
(For Illustrations see this Page.)

No. 7859.—This basque-waist is pictured made up for evening wear at figure

No. 227 P in this magazine, the materials being brocaded satin and *poult de soie* and the decoration ribbon, aigrettes and iridescent ornaments.

The basque-waist is here shown developed in a pretty silk-and-wool suiting, with black velvet for the stock. It may be closed at the center of the front or back or along the left shoulder and under-arm seams, as preferred, and made with a highneck or with

a square, round or V neck and with full-length or elbow puffed sleeves, as illustrated. The lower outline displays a blunt point at the front and back and a graceful curve over the hips. The adjustment is perfectly close and is accomplished by double bust darts and under-arm and side-back gores, and a curving center seam is introduced when the closing is not made at the back. The standing collar is covered with a softly wrin-

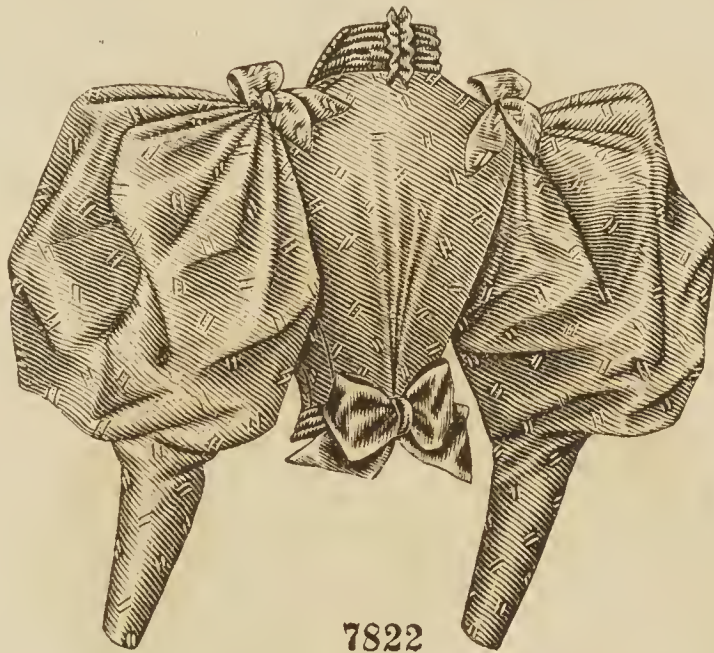


7822

Front View.

LADIES' BASQUE-WAIST, WITH BOURNOUS LEG-O'-MUTTON SLEEVES. (COPYRIGHT.)

(For Description see Page 283.)



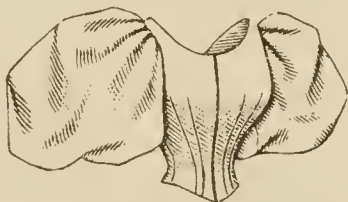
7822

Back View.

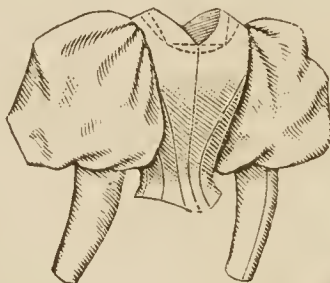
lected in three forward-turning plaits at each side. At the neck is a standing collar over which is arranged a wrinkled stock having frilled ends closed at the back. Two Paquin points of velvet outlined with gimp are sewed to the upper edge of the standing collar and fall over the stock. A row of gimp follows the front edges of the fronts and the edges of the slashes. A bow of silk is set on each shoulder at the top of the sleeve which is in one-seam mutton-leg style, with a coat-shaped lining. The fulness in the sleeve is attractively disposed in two seamed bournouses and closely drawn gathers at the top and in three downward-turning plaits in each side edge just above the elbow. A twist of silk passes about the lower edge of the waist.

The waist will develop in all sorts of silks and soft woollens.

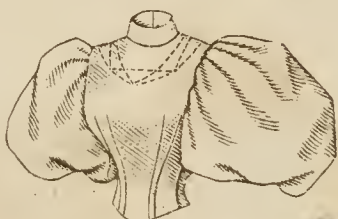
We have pattern No. 7822 in thirteen sizes for ladies from twenty-eight to forty-six inches, bust measure. For a lady of medium size, the basque-waist calls for six yards and a fourth of fancy silk twenty inches wide, with three-eighths of a yard of velvet twenty inches wide. Of one material, it needs six yards twenty-two inches wide, or four yards and a half thirty inches wide, or three yards and five-eighths thirty-six inches wide, or three yards and a fourth forty-four inches wide, or two yards and seven-eighths fifty inches wide. Price of pattern, 1s. 3d. or 30 cents.



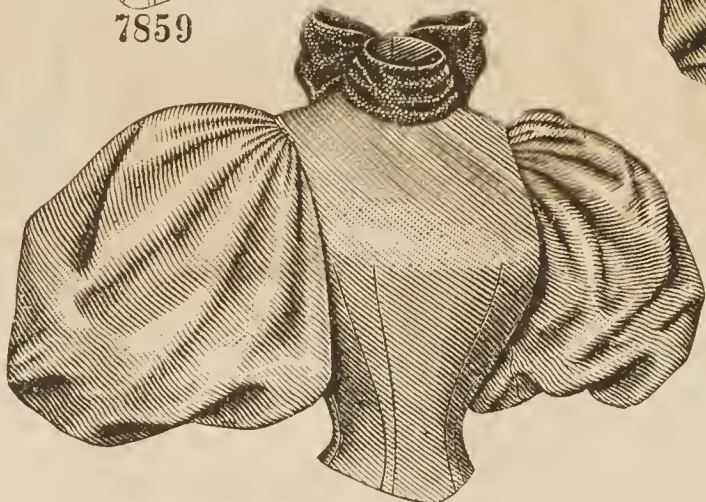
7859



7859

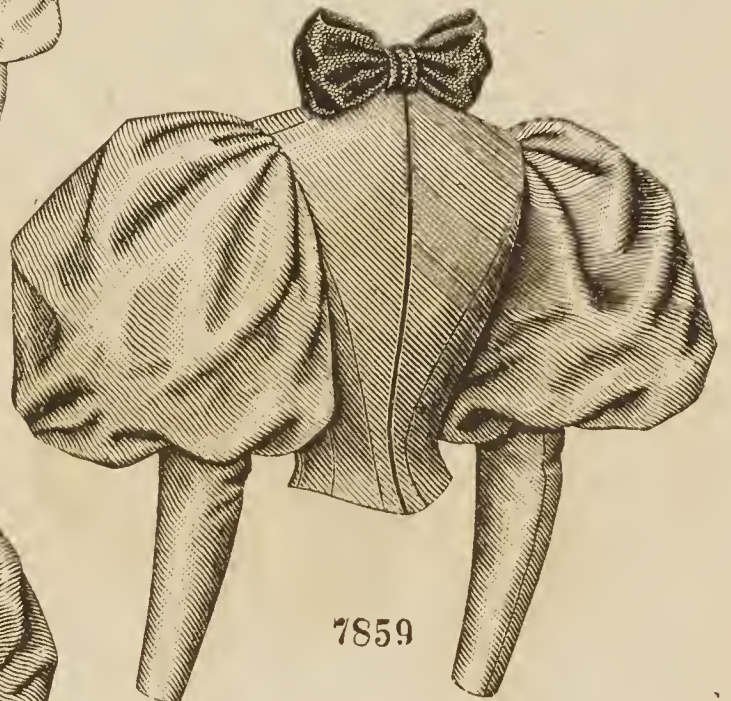


7859



7859

Front View.



7859

Back View.

LADIES' BASQUE-WAIST, WHICH MAY BE MADE TO CLOSE AT THE CENTER OF THE FRONT OR BACK, OR ALONG THE LEFT SHOULDER AND UNDER-ARM SEAMS, AND WITH A HIGH NECK OR A ROUND, V OR SQUARE NECK AND WITH ELBOW OR FULL LENGTH SLEEVES. (COPYRIGHT.)

(For Description see this Page.)

kled stock of velvet that is closed at the back under a broad velvet bow. The coat-shaped sleeves have puffs that are gathered at top and bottom and may end at the elbow or extend to the wrists.

For dressy evening wear the mode is appropriate, as it may be made décolleté and is suitable for handsome soft materials like *mousseline de soie*, lace and eyeletted silk over a bright lining, Liberty satin, chiffonette, etc.; and for dressy day wear *crépon*, serge, camel's-hair, cloth, cheviot and various all-wool or silk-and-wool mixtures will be chosen. Such trimmings as braid, passementerie, jet, ribbon or lace alone or in combination is adaptable to the waist, which may agree or contrast with its accompanying skirt.

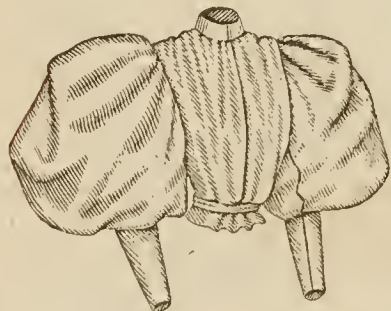
We have pattern No. 7859 in fifteen sizes for ladies from twenty-eight to forty-eight inches, bust measure. To make the basque-waist for a lady of medium size, will require four yards and seven-eighths of goods twenty-two inches wide, or three yards and seven-eighths thirty inches wide, or three yards and three-eighths thirty-six inches wide, or two yards and a half forty-four inches wide, or two yards and three-eighths fifty inches wide, each with half a yard of velvet twenty inches wide (cut bias) for the stock, etc.

Price of pattern, 1s. 3d. or 30 cents.

LADIES' BLOUSE-WAIST.
(TO BE MADE WITH FULL-LENGTH OR ELBOW DRAPED PUFF-SLEEVES AND WITH OR WITHOUT A FITTED BODY-LINING.)

(For Illustrations see this Page.)

No. 7835.—Another view



7880

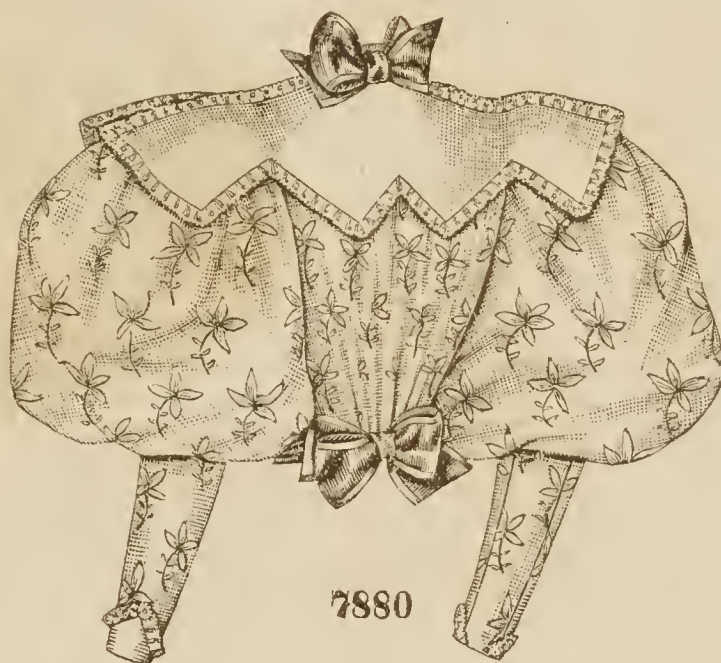


7880

Front View.

LADIES' BLOUSE-WAIST, WITH REMOVABLE FANCY COLLAR. (COPYRIGHT.)

(For Description see Page 286.)



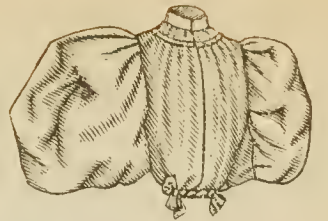
7880

Back View.

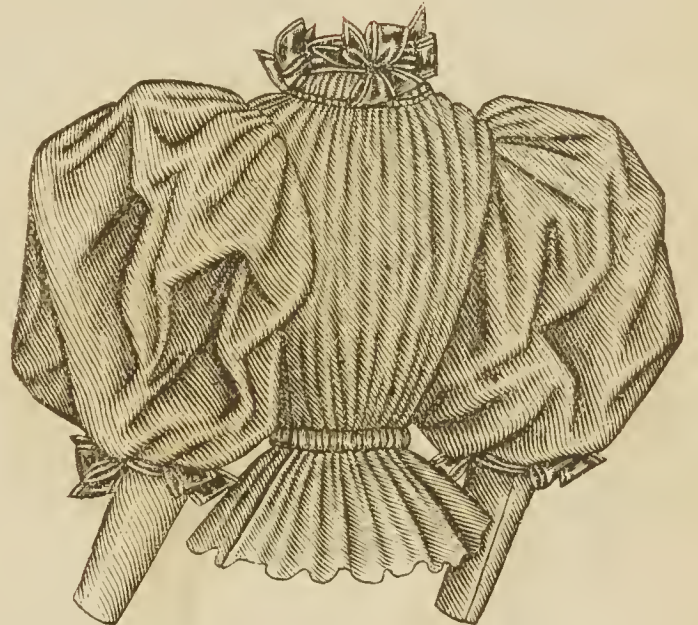
of this blouse-waist, showing it made of green taffeta and garnished with insertion and ribbon, is given at figure No. 218 P in

this number of THE DELINEATOR.

The blouse-waist is here pictured made of green-and-rose changeable silk and trimmed with green satin ribbon. It may be cut lengthwise or bias, as best suits the material, and is made over a closely fitted lining, which extends a little below



7835



7835

Back View.

LADIES' BLOUSE-WAIST. (TO BE MADE WITH FULL-LENGTH OR ELBOW DRAPED PUFF-SLEEVES, AND WITH OR WITHOUT A FITTED BODY-LINING.) (COPYRIGHT.)

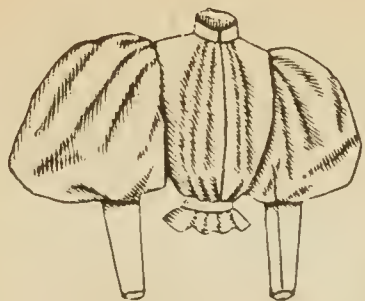
(For Description see this Page.)

the waist-line. The full fronts and full back, which are joined in shoulder and under-arm seams, are gathered at the neck, and two rows of shirring made a short distance below give a fanciful effect. Two rows of shirring made at belt depth apart at the waist-line are tacked to the lining, the fulness at the front drooping gracefully at the center; and the blouse extends with the effect of a deep frill below the shirrings. At the neck is a standing collar, about which is a wrinkled ribbon that is prettily decorated at the back and at each side with bows. A wrinkled ribbon encircles the waist; it is decorated at each side of the droop in front with a ribbon bow. The puff sleeves are made over coat-shaped linings and may be in full length or in elbow length, as preferred. The puffs are gathered at their upper and lower edges and along the seam and draped artistically by tackings made to the lining. A wrinkled ribbon bowed at the inside and outside of the arm encircles the bottom of the puff.

All soft materials that drape prettily will give entire satisfaction in a blouse-waist of this kind whether they be of woollen or silken texture or a mixture of both. Very little added garniture is needed, a trifling amount of ribbon or gimp being sufficient.

We have pattern No. 7835 in thirteen sizes for ladies from

twenty-eight to forty-six inches, bust measure. For a lady of medium size, the waist cut lengthwise calls for six yards and a



7854

View without Star Sailor-Collar.

half of goods twenty-two inches wide, or four yards and seven-eighths thirty inches wide, or four yards and an eighth thirty-six inches wide, or three yards and three-fourths forty-four inches wide. The waist cut bias requires seven yards and an eighth twenty-two inches wide, or six yards thirty inches wide,

Crépon, wool-and-silk grenadine, satin-faced mohair and such fabrics as chiffon, dimity, organdy, etc., will develop effectively by the mode, and a simple decoration of lace edging and ribbon will be attractive.

We have pattern No. 7880 in thirteen sizes for ladies from twenty-eight to forty-six inches bust measure. To make the blouse-waist for a lady of medium size, requires three yards and a fourth of figured with one yard of plain organdy each thirty-six inches wide. Of one material, it needs six yards and a fourth

twenty-two inches wide, or five yards and an eighth thirty inches wide, or four yards and a fourth thirty-six inches wide, or three yards and a fourth forty-four inches wide. Price of pattern, 1s. 3d. or 30 cents.



7854

Front View.

LADIES' BLOUSE-WAIST. (WITH FITTED LINING.) (COPYRIGHT.)

(For Description see this Page.)



7854

Back View.

LADIES'
BLOUSE-
WAIST. (WITH
FITTED LINING.)
(For Illustrations
see this Page.)

No. 7854.—
Batiste embroi-
dery is united
with taffeta in
the development
of this blouse-
waist at figure
No. 222 P in this
magazine, rib-
bon providing
the garniture.

or five yards and a fourth thirty-six inches wide, or four yards and a fourth forty-four inches wide. Price of pattern, 1s. 3d. or 30 cents.

LADIES' BLOUSE-WAIST, WITH REMOVABLE FANCY COLLAR.

(For Illustrations see Page 235.)

No. 7880.—Other views of this blouse-waist may be obtained by referring to figures Nos. 212 P and 213 P in this magazine. It is again pictured at figure A 41 on the Ladies' Plate for Autumn, 1895.

The waist is here shown made of plain and figured organdy and decorated with lace and ribbon. It introduces a fanciful collar that is extremely dressy, and though the waist is full in effect, it is preserved from a *négligé* appearance by a closely fitted lining. The closing is made at the center of the front. The full fronts and full backs are joined in shoulder and under-arm seams and are gathered at the neck and shoulder edges, the fulness being drawn well to the center by short rows of shirring at the waist-line and drooping gracefully in blouse fashion at the front. The fanciful collar is in two sections that meet on the shoulders and flare in two broad tabs over the sleeves, the closing being made on the left shoulder; it forms two points at the back, and a point in front at each side of an extension that covers the closing with the effect of a box-plait and droops with the full front, to which it is tacked at the waist-line. All the edges of the fancy collar are stylishly decorated with a frill of narrow lace edging. The standing collar is covered with a softly wrinkled stock of ribbon that is bowed prettily at the back, and drooping over the collar at each side of the front is a dainty, lace-edged Paquin point of plain organdy. A similar point decorates the puff sleeves at the wrist, the puffs being gathered at the top and bottom and extending to the elbow. A wrinkled ribbon is worn about the waist and is arranged in a bow at the back.

Fancy silk in a medium shade of heliotrope was here used for the waist, which is very attractive in appearance. The waist has a closely fitted lining, and under-arm gores give a smooth effect at the sides. The back is smooth at the top, but has a little fulness in the lower part drawn well to the center at the waist-line by gathers. The fronts are gathered at the neck and waist-line at each side of the closing, the fulness drooping in the popular blouse fashion over a twist of silk that passes about the waist and fastens at the back beneath a generous bow. The standing collar is covered by a wrinkled stock that is shirred to



911



911

LADIES' BOURNOUS LEG-O'-MUTTON DRESS SLEEVE. (TO BE SMOOTH OR WRINKLED BELOW THE ELBOW AND MADE WITH OR WITHOUT A RIPPLE CUFF.) (COPYRIGHT.)

(For Description see Page 237.)

form outstanding loops at the sides and frills at the ends, which are secured at the back. The star sailor-collar gives an elabor-

ate air, but may be omitted; it is shaped with a center seam and is sewed to the back a little below the standing collar, its broad ends extending on the fronts to the bust at each side of the fulness. The lower edge of the sailor collar is gracefully curved to form a series of points, and two rows of gimp effectively outline this edge, while a single row follows the sewed edge. The coat sleeves have great puffs gathered top and bottom above the elbow.

Wool crépon and other soft woollens, such as serge and camel's-hair, are as appropriate for the waist as silk, and waists made of them will be quite dressy with satin, silk or velvet for the sailor collar and stock.

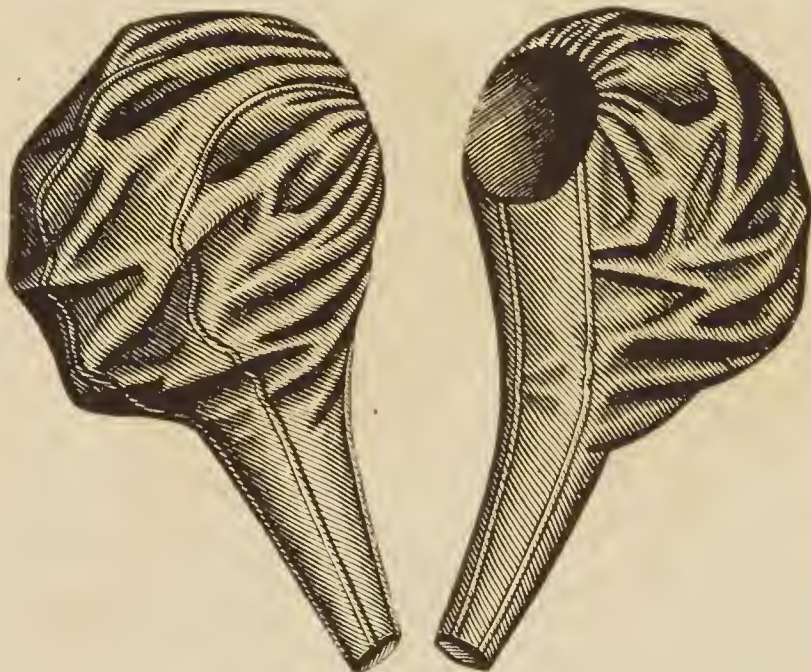
We have pattern No. 7854 in thirteen sizes for ladies from twenty-eight to forty-six inches, bust measure. To make the blouse-waist for a lady of medium size, requires six yards and five-eighths of goods twenty-two inches wide, or five yards and a fourth thirty inches wide, or four yards and a fourth thirty-six inches wide, or three yards and a fourth forty-four inches wide, or three yards and an eighth fifty inches wide. Price of pattern, 1s. 3d. or 30 cents.

LADIES' BOURNOUS LEG-O'-MUTTON DRESS SLEEVE. (TO BE SMOOTH OR WRINKLED BELOW THE ELBOW AND MADE WITH OR WITHOUT A RIPPLE CUFF.)

(For Illustrations see Page 286.)

No. 911.—This handsome leg-o'-mutton sleeve may be made up to be smooth or wrinkled below the elbow, as illustrated. Dark woollen dress goods were chosen for its development. The sleeve, which is of the one-seam variety, is mounted on a coat-shaped lining, and its great fulness is collected at the top in three long, seamed bournouses between gathers, three downward-turning plaits in one side edge producing pretty cross-folds. The bournouses stand out broadly and intensify the effect of the folds caused by the gathers and plaits. The wrinkles on the forearm are produced by gathers at the seam. The sleeve, whether plain or wrinkled on the forearm, may be finished plainly or with a ripple cuff that is smooth at its joining to the sleeve and flares picturesquely in ripples over the hand.

All kinds of woollen or silken textures are suitable for this



903

904

LADIES' LEG-O'-MUTTON DRESS SLEEVE IN FOUR LENGTHWISE SECTIONS. (COPYRIGHT.)

(For Description see this Page.)

style of sleeve, which may match or contrast with the waist.

We have pattern No. 911 in eight sizes for ladies from nine to



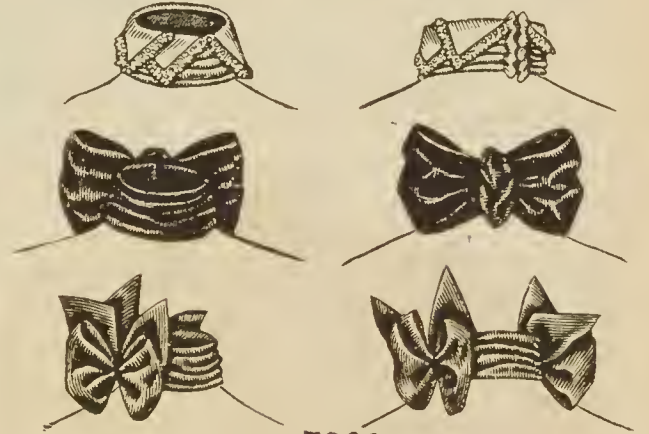
904

904

LADIES' PUFF DRESS-SLEEVE. (TO BE MADE IN ELBOW OR FULL LENGTH.) (COPYRIGHT.)

(For Description see this Page.)

sixteen inches, arm measure, measuring the arm about an inch below the bottom of the arm's-eye. For a lady whose arm measures eleven inches as described, a pair of either style of sleeves requires three yards and seven-eighths of material twenty-two inches wide, or three yards thirty inches wide, or two yards



7869

LADIES' STOCK COLLARS. (COPYRIGHT.)

(For Description see Page 288.)

and an eighth thirty-six or forty-four inches wide, or two yards fifty inches wide. Price of pattern, 5d. or 10 cents.

LADIES' PUFF DRESS SLEEVE. (TO BE MADE IN ELBOW OR FULL LENGTH.)

(For Illustrations see this Page.)

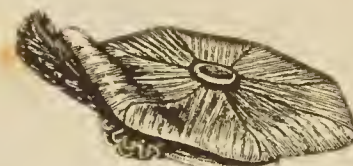
No. 904.—This sleeve is a modification of a historic style and shows a unique disposal of fulness in the puff. Faille silk was chosen for its development. The coat sleeve, which is shaped by the usual inside and outside seams to fit the forearm closely, is covered above the elbow with a puff of extravagant dimensions. The top of the puff is laid in box-plaits that flare decidedly toward the lower edge, where five loops are formed. The loops are seamed at their edges and pushed under and tacked to the sleeve, producing a gracefully bouffant effect about the elbow. If desired, the fulness in the puff may be sustained by an interlining of crinoline or tarlatan cut the shape of the puff. The sleeve may be made in full or elbow length, as shown in the engravings.

Chiffon may be arranged over silk in the puff and the sleeve may be of silk; or fancy or plain silk may be used throughout. The mode is also suited to such materials as Japanese crépe, novelty crépon of soft weave, silk or wool grenadine, plain or checked mohair, fine challis, *plissé* silk and various soft suitings.

We have pattern No. 904 in eight sizes for ladies from nine to sixteen inches, arm measure, measuring the arm about an inch below the bottom of the arm's-eye. For a lady whose arm measures eleven inches as described, a pair of sleeves will need four yards and three-eighths of material twenty-two inches wide, or three yards and a half thirty inches wide, or three yards thirty-six inches wide, or two yards and three-eighths forty-four inches wide, or two yards and three-eighths fifty inches wide. Price of pattern, 5d. or 10 cents.



7836



7836

OCTAGONAL TAM O' SHANTER CAP. (COPYRIGHT.)

(For Description see Page 288.)

LADIES' LEG-O'-MUTTON DRESS SLEEVE, IN FOUR LENGTHWISE SECTIONS.

(For Illustrations see this Page.)

No. 903.—This sleeve is novel in style and is shown made of plain dress goods. It is arranged

over a coat-shaped lining and is formed of four lengthwise sections joined in seams that include cordings of the material. Two downward-turning plaits are laid in the back edge of the upper portion and the abundant fulness at the top is collected in

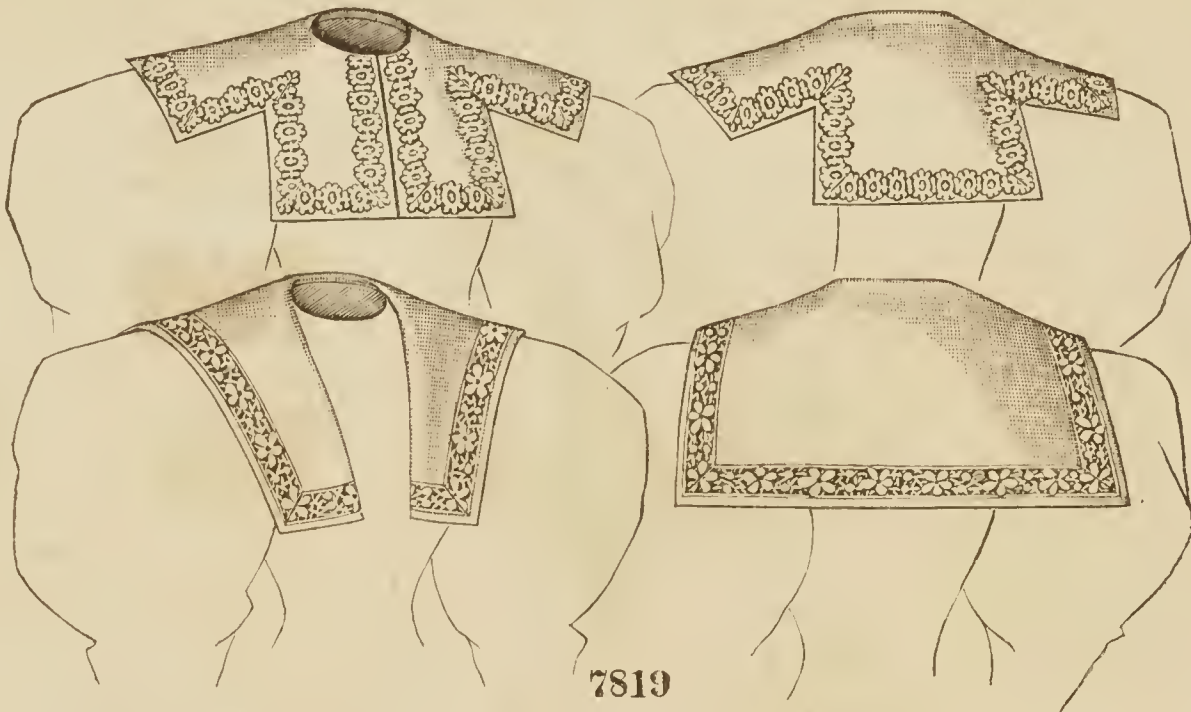
gathers. The adjustment on the forearm is comfortably close. Although all fashionable sleeves are large and full at the top,

smooth cloth. For little girls' and boys' general wear they are often made of velvet in black or dark colors and are for the most

part adorned with two short quill feathers. This mode is appropriate for silk, velvet and the newest silk-and-wool dress goods, as well as for the standard cashmeres and Henriettas.

We have pattern No. 903 in eight sizes for ladies from nine to sixteen inches, arm measure, measuring the arm about an inch below the bottom of the arm's-eye. For a lady whose arm measures eleven inches as described, a pair

of sleeves will need three yards and three-eighths of material twenty-two inches wide, or two yards and three-eighths thirty inches wide, or two yards and an eighth thirty-six inches wide, or a yard and a half forty-four or fifty inches wide. Price of pattern, 5d. or 10 cents.



LADIES' FANCY STOLE-COLLAR AND SAILOR-COLLAR FOR WAISTS. (COPYRIGHT.)

(For Description see Page 289.)

seven or fifty-four inches wide. Price of pattern, 5d. or 10 cents.

LADIES' STOCK COLLARS.

(For Illustrations see Page 287.)

No. 7869.—The three attractive stock collars included in this pattern are shown made of silk in different shades. They are each arranged over a high standing collar. One stock has frill-finished ends closed at the back and its standing collar is closed at the front. Four lace-edged Paquin points of silk—two at each side—turn over the stock from the top of the standing collar, with very stylish effect. Another stock collar is shirred at

the ends and closed at the back under a loop-bow formed of a section of silk that is turned under at the ends and shirred to form a puff between two spreading loops; its standing collar is



7866

LADIES' BODICE DECORATIONS. (COPYRIGHT.)

(For Description see Page 289.)

point at the center; it is joined to a band that fits the head closely and stands out beyond the band in characteristic Tam O'Shanter fashion. Two quill feathers stand forward from under a rosette fastened to the band at the left side, with jaunty effect; and a large button-mould covered with the cheviot is sewed to the center of the crown.

Caps of this kind are often made to match special suits of gray, brown or dark-blue serge, tweed, cheviot, homespun or

with it, plain or figured silk, velvet, chiffon, silk mull, embroidered or printed tissues and silk cr  pon being suitable

closed at the back. Butterfly bows of silk are on the remaining stock collar; they show pert standing ends and short loops and are arranged one at each side. This stock and its standing collar are closed at the left side.

These stock collars may be of the dress material, but more frequently they will be in contrast with it, plain or figured silk, velvet, chiffon, silk mull, embroidered or printed tissues and silk cr  pon being suitable

We have pattern No. 7869 in three sizes, small, medium and large. In the medium size, the stock collar with points requires five-eighths of a yard of material twenty inches wide, while the stock collar with flat bows needs three-fourths of a yard twenty inches wide. For the stock collar with butterfly bow five-eighths of a yard twenty inches wide will be needed. Price of pattern, 5d. or 10 cents.

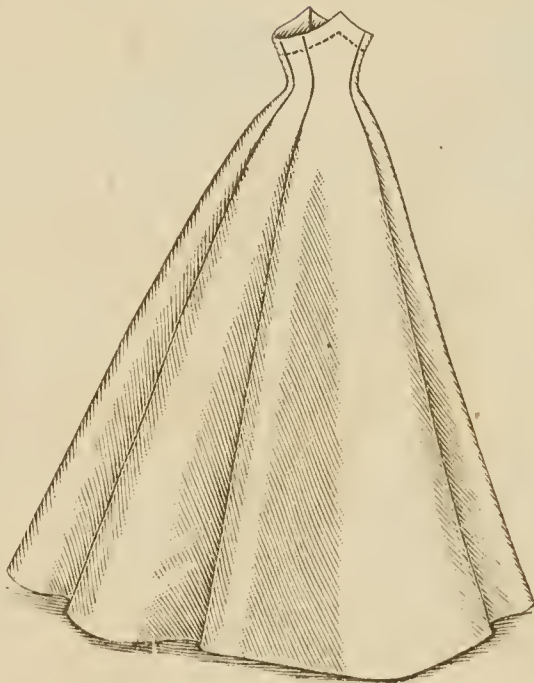
LADIES' FANCY STOLE-COLLAR AND SAILOR-COLLAR FOR WAISTS.

(For Illustrations see Page 288.)

No. 7819.—These two collars are shown made of white batiste. The fancy stole-collar extends in a moderately wide tab on each shoulder; it is deep and square at the back and forms two short stole ends at the front. It is smooth and is outlined, except at the neck, by a row of éru appliqué lace. The sailor collar is also smooth, but its ends do not meet and are widest apart at the neck. It is unusually broad at the back, extending far over on the sleeves, and narrows toward the shoulders and it is bordered at its free edges by a row of butter-colored point Venise lace insertion.

lar usually contrasts with the waist with which it is worn, and may be of velvet, fancy silk or satin, all-over embroidery, heavy lace, lawn, dimity, etc. Fancy braid, lace, ribbon, spangled trimming, etc., will produce an elaborate effect.

We have pattern No. 7819 in three sizes, small, medium and large. In the medium size, the collars will require one yard of material twenty-two inches wide, or three-fourths of a yard twenty-seven or more inches wide. Price of pattern, 5d. or 10 cents.



7838

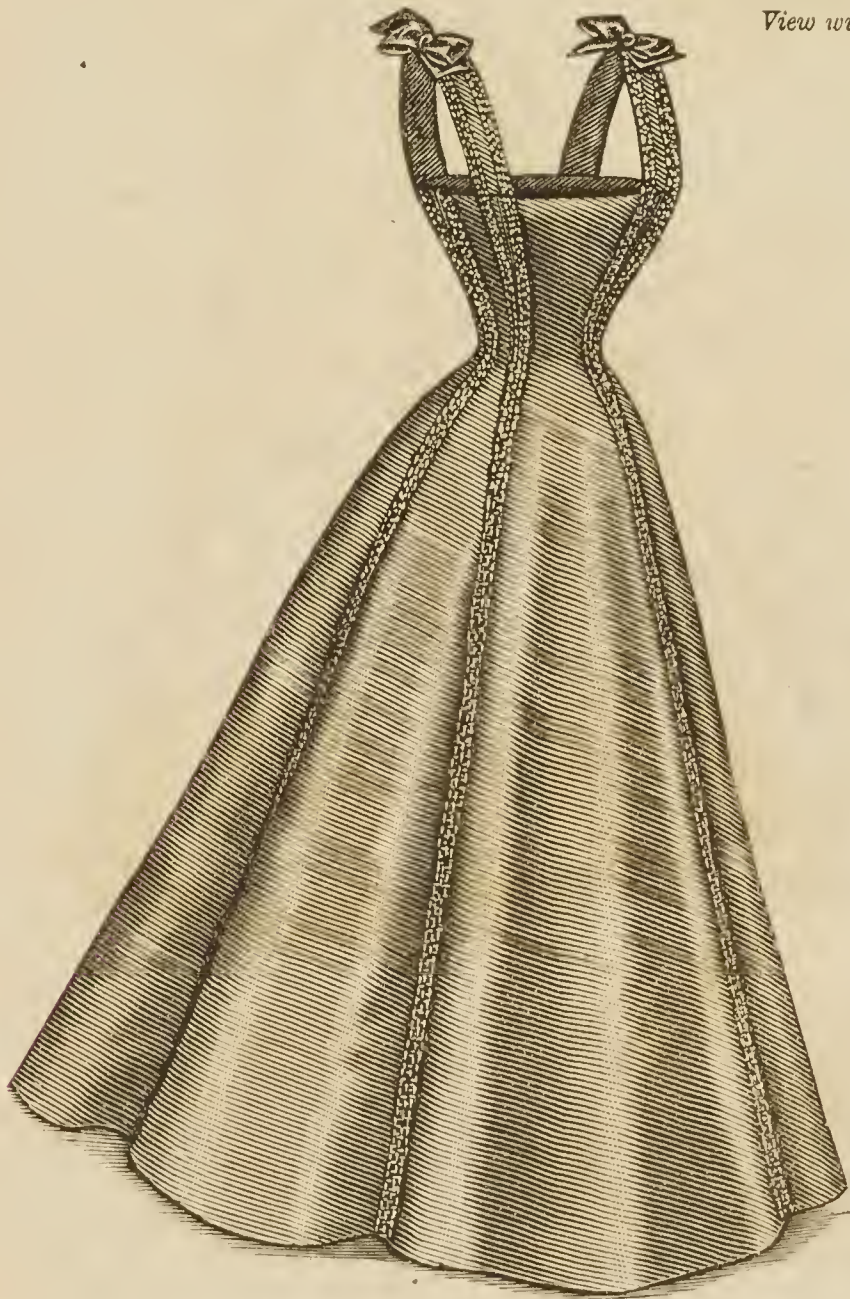
View without Braces.

LADIES' BODICE DECORATIONS.

(For Illustrations see Page 288.)

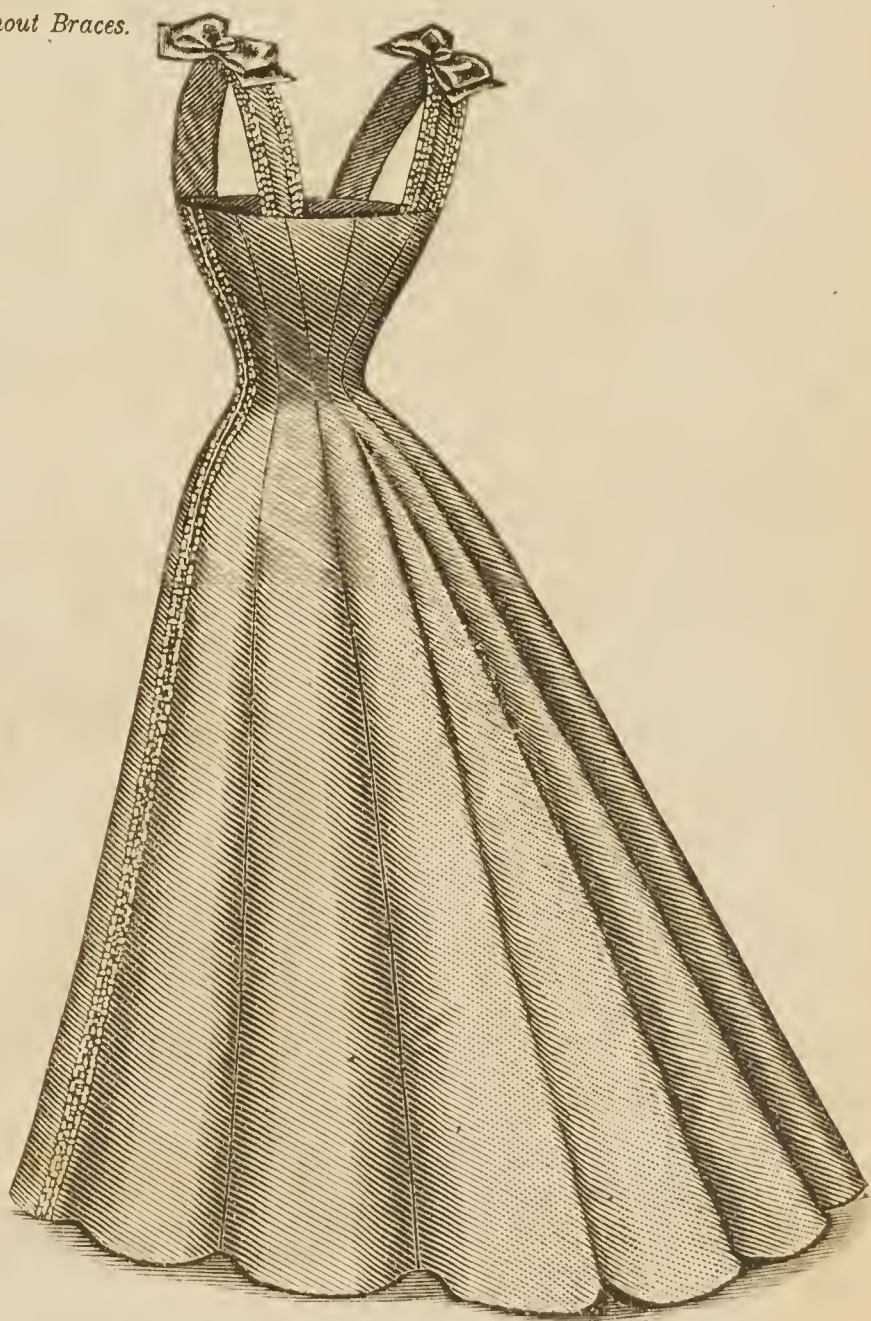
No. 7866.—At figure No. 211 P in this number of THE DELINEATOR the tab collar in this pattern is again shown.

Pretty bodice trimmings independent of the basque, blouse or waist they accompany are now so prevalent and their construction is so simple that even the inexperienced needle-woman will find no difficulty in developing them. Batiste was chosen for both waist decorations here shown and narrow lace ruching adorns them stylishly. One decoration is shaped in a series of square tabs and is extended



7838

Front View.



7838

Back View.

LADIES' PRINCESS BODICE AND SKIRT IN ONE. (THE BODICE MAY BE ROUND OR POINTED AT THE TOP AND THE SKIRT FORMS GODETS AT THE BACK.) (COPYRIGHT.)

(For Description see Page 290.)

The sailor collar is quite as effective on basques as on plain bodices, having the admired full effect at the front. Such a col-

lar usually contrasts with the waist with which it is worn, and may be of velvet, fancy silk or satin, all-over embroidery, heavy lace, lawn, dimity, etc. Fancy braid, lace, ribbon, spangled trimming, etc., will produce an elaborate effect.

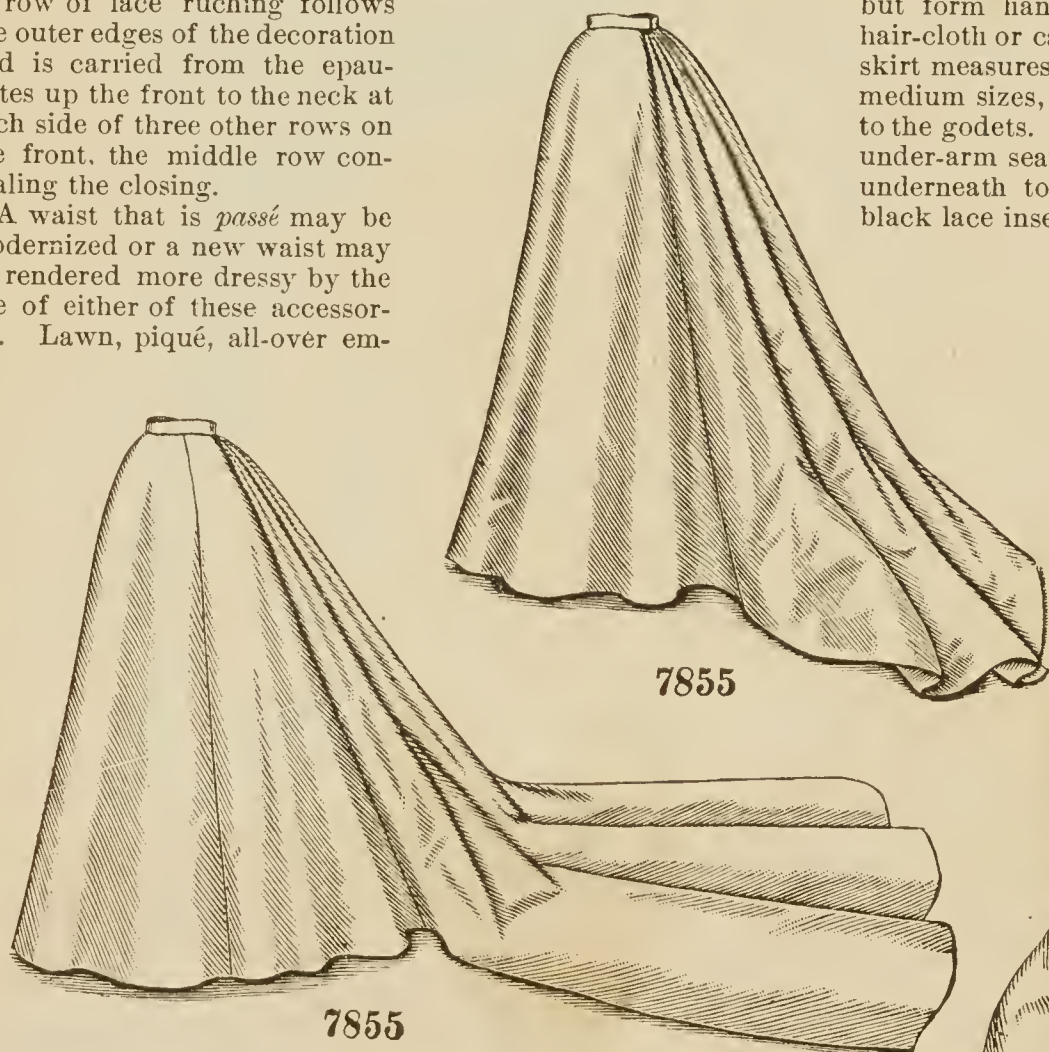
style. It is in two sections that are joined in a seam on the right shoulder and secured with hooks and loops on the left shoulder and its loose edges are decorated with a row of lace ruching.

The other decoration has the effect of a square yoke across the front and back and of epaulettes on the shoulders; it is in three sections, which are joined in shoulder seams, and is curved at the center of the front. A row of lace ruching follows the outer edges of the decoration and is carried from the epaulettes up the front to the neck at each side of three other rows on the front, the middle row concealing the closing.

A waist that is *passé* may be modernized or a new waist may be rendered more dressy by the use of either of these accessories. Lawn, piqué, all-over em-

deep, as preferred, and made with or without braces. Mode faced cloth was here used for the garment, which consists of nine gores and one godet, the godet being inserted between the backs below the waist-line. The upper part of the garment follows the outline of the figure closely after the manner of the Princess modes, and below the hips the skirt falls in the flaring folds or flutes now fashionable. The flutes are least pronounced at the front, but form handsome godets at the back. An underfacing of hair-cloth or canvas may increase the flare at the foot, where the skirt measures a little over six yards and a fourth round in the medium sizes, and an interlining of the same will give firmness to the godets. The closing is made to a desirable depth at the left under-arm seam. Braces shaped by shoulder seams are sewed underneath to the upper edge of the bodice, and two rows of black lace insertion set close together at the side-front seams are continued singly along their edges. Two rows of insertion are similarly applied at the under-arm seams, and bows of ribbon set on the shoulders add to the ornamental effect.

The garment will be handsome made of black satin, moiré or *gros de Londres* for wear with waists of plaid or fancy figured taffeta, chiffon or *mousseline de soie* and spangled trimmings will be effective. The various wool and silk-and-wool goods are also suitable for the mode. Full silk blouse-



broidery, lace, velvet, silk, satin, etc., may be used in their development, with embroidered or lace edging for the trimming. Either decoration may be cut from grass linen and worn with a silken bodice.

We have pattern No. 7866 in three sizes, small, medium and large. In the medium size, the epaulette collar requires one yard of goods either twenty-two or twenty-seven inches wide, or five-eighths of a yard either thirty-six or forty-four inches wide. The fancy tab collar needs one yard twenty-two inches wide, or three-fourths of a yard twenty-seven inches wide, or five-eighths of a yard either thirty-six or forty-four inches wide. Price of pattern, 5d. or 10 cents.

LADIES' PRINCESS BODICE AND SKIRT IN ONE. (THE BODICE MAY BE ROUND OR POINTED AT THE TOP, AND THE SKIRT FORMS GODETS AT THE BACK.)

(For Illustrations see Page 289.)

No. 7838.—Another view of this garment is given at figure No. 226 P in this magazine, the material being silk and the decoration appliqué bands.

The skirt is extended to form a bodice or corselet that may be rounding and quite deep or pointed at the top and shallow or



LADIES' TRAINED SKIRT. (TO BE MADE WITH A LONG TRAIN HAVING ROUND OR SQUARE CORNERS OR WITH A DEMI-TRAIN.) (COPYRIGHT.)

(For Description see Page 291.)

waists may be worn with the garment. A dressy toilette may be fashioned from black crépon and black chiffon over green silk. The crépon may be used for the skirt-and-bodice and the chiffon and silk for the waist. Spangled jet may supply the trimming.

We have pattern No. 7838 in eleven sizes for ladies from twenty-eight to forty-two inches, bust measure. To make the garment for a lady of me-

medium size, requires thirteen yards and a half of goods twenty-two inches wide, or ten yards and a fourth thirty-six inches wide, or eight yards and an eighth forty-four inches wide, or seven yards fifty inches wide. Price of pattern, 1s. 6d. or 35 cents.

LADIES' TRAINED SKIRT. (TO BE MADE WITH A LONG TRAIN HAVING ROUND OR SQUARE CORNERS OR WITH A DEMI-TRAIN.)
(For Illustrations see Pages 290 and 291.)

No. 7855.—This skirt forms part of the elegant bride's toilette shown made of white satin, chiffon and lace at figure No. 211 P in this number of THE DELINEATOR, orange blossoms and ribbon providing the garniture. It is again shown at figure A 36 on the Ladies' Plate for Autumn, 1895.

The skirt is of fashionable and graceful shaping, and is here



7855

Side-Back View.

LADIES' TRAINED SKIRT. (TO BE MADE WITH A LONG TRAIN HAVING ROUND OR SQUARE CORNERS OR WITH A DEMI-TRAIN.) (COPYRIGHT.)
(For Description see this Page.)

pictured developed in both plain and brocaded silk. It consists of six gores—a front-gore, a gore at each side and three back-gores. The front and side gores are shaped to fit smoothly at the top without darts and break into stylish ripples below the hips. The back-gores are closely gathered at the top, and an interlining of hair-cloth or canvas gives firmness to the full folds in which they fall to the edge of the train, which may be long and have rounding or square corners or in demi-length with a graceful rounding outline. Tapes tied together underneath hold the fulness well back. The skirt is of stylish but not exaggerated width, measuring, in the medium sizes, six yards and a fourth with a long train having rounding corners, six yards and a half with a square-cornered long train, or four yards and three-fourths with a demi-train. The placket is finished at the seam nearest the center of the back at the left side and a belt completes the skirt.

The skirt will be elegant in satin brocade, *poult de soie* or the various silk crêpes and may be plainly finished or decorated.

We have pattern No. 7855 in nine sizes for ladies from twenty to thirty-six inches, waist measure. To make the skirt with a long train for a lady of medium size, requires eleven yards and a fourth of goods twenty-two inches wide, or nine yards and three-eighths thirty-six inches wide, or six yards and a half either forty-four or fifty inches wide. The skirt with a demi-train will need nine yards and a fourth twenty-two inches wide, or six yards and three-eighths thirty-six inches wide, or five yards and an eighth forty-four inches wide, or five yards fifty inches wide. Price of pattern, 1s. 8d. or 40 cents.

LADIES' FIVE-GORED RIPPLE SKIRT, THE TWO BACK-GORES BEING VERY NARROW AT THE TOP AND ARRANGED IN TWO BOX-PLAITS.

(For Illustrations see Page 292.)

No. 7827.—Fancy black crêpon is represented in this skirt at figure No. 221 P in this magazine, where it is worn with a silk waist.

Fancy light-weight woollen goods were selected for the skirt in this instance. It consists of a widefront-gore, a gore at each side and two back-gores and is fashionably wide at the bottom, where it measures about six yards around in the medium sizes. The back-gores are unusually narrow at the top, where they are laid in two box-plaits, and they widen considerably toward the foot, the plaits expanding fashionably and being tacked underneath a little below the top. At the fronts and sides the skirt is perfectly smooth at the top, while below the hips it breaks into deep flutes or ripples. A deep underfacing of some stiffening material may increase the flare, if desired. A belt completes the top of the skirt and the placket is finished above the center seam.

The mode is adaptable to serge, cheviot, all-wool and silk-and-wool novelties, camel's-hair and other seasonable goods. Passementerie, appliqué lace and spangled ribbon or net are appropriate trimmings.

We have pattern No. 7827 in nine sizes for ladies from twenty to thirty-six inches, waist measure. For a lady of medium size, the skirt requires nine yards and a half of goods twenty-two inches wide; or six yards and a half thirty inches wide, or five yards and three-fourths thirty-six inches wide, or five yards and

five-eighths forty-four inches wide, or five yards and a half fifty inches wide. Price of pattern, 1s. 8d. or 30 cents.

LADIES' NINE-GORED SKIRT, WITH BIAS EDGES MATCHING AT THE SEAMS. (DESIRABLE FOR STRIPED, PLAID OR FIGURED GOODS.)
(For Illustrations see Page 293.)

No. 7856.—This skirt is pictured differently made up at figures Nos. 222 P, 227 P and 238 P in this number of THE DELINEATOR. It is also shown at figure A 39 on the Ladies' Plate for Autumn, 1895.

This skirt is an excellent mode for most of the seasonable dress goods, but is especially desirable for striped, plaid and figured goods, as the gores are bias at their side edges, which match at the seams. It is here shown made of brown and écreu striped silk, the stripes meeting in inverted Vs at the seams. It comprises nine gores that are gracefully shaped and without fulness at the top in front or at the sides. The four back-gores are gathered at the top and fall in tubular-like folds that are held in place by tapes tied at the back. The skirt is of stylish width at the bottom, measuring about five yards and a quarter round in the medium sizes. A placket is finished above the center seam at the back and the skirt is finished with a belt. The front and side gores may be faced and the back-gores interlined deeply throughout with hair-cloth or some stiffening material if a stately, distended appearance is desired.

The possibilities for artistic effects are unlimited in this mode, for its grace and dignity may be brought out handsomely in striped silk, stately brocade, crêpe fabrics and dainty French goods that are novelties in stripes, figures and checks.

We have pattern No. 7856 in nine sizes for ladies from twenty to thirty-six inches, waist measure. To make the skirt for a lady of medium size, requires ten yards and five-eighths of goods

trimmed with jet passementerie, if decoration were desired.

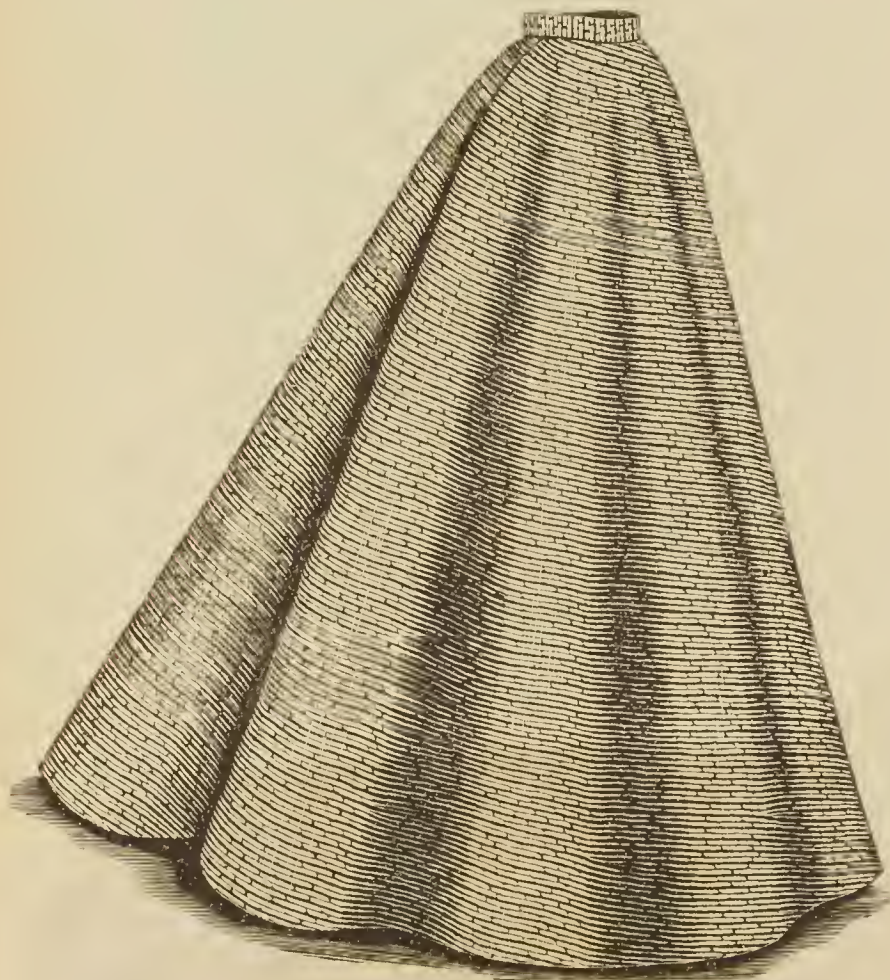
We have pattern No. 7844 in nine sizes for ladies from twenty to thirty-six inches, waist measure. To make the skirt for a lady of medium size, requires seven yards and five-eighths of goods twenty-two inches wide, or six yards thirty inches wide, or five yards and three-fourths thirty-six inches wide, or five yards and a fourth forty-four inches wide, or four yards and an eighth fifty inches wide. Price of pattern, 1s. 3d. or 30 cents.

LADIES' SHORT CYCLING SKIRT.

(For Illustrations see Page 295.)

No. 912.—An improved style of cycling skirt is here shown made of fawn cloth. The skirt measures nearly four yards and a half round at the bottom in the medium sizes and is composed of a front-gore, two back-gores and a gore at each side. Each side-gore is in two sections, the upper section being plain and fitted by a dart, while the lower section is laid in three deep, backward-turning plaits that flare toward the lower edge. The seam joining the sections is shaped like the lower edge of a wide band that is applied on the upper section, the band being outlined by two rows of machine-stitching and a piping of the cloth and decorated with three buttons. The plaits fall unobstructed to allow of the entire freedom in pedalling that is so necessary. The back-gores are gathered at the top and fall in full folds. The placket is finished above the center seam, and the top of the skirt is completed with a belt.

All the materials used for ordinary cycling skirts are available for this style, tweed, corduroy, Bedford cord, covert cloth, whipcord, serge, cheviot or homespun being favored. The laps may be piped with the goods material or a row of braid may be applied along all of their edges. Two materials may be effectively combined in this skirt, the contrasting fabric being used for the lower part of the side-gores.



7827

Side-Front View.

LADIES' FIVE-GORED RIPPLE SKIRT, THE TWO BACK-GORES BEING VERY NARROW AT THE TOP AND ARRANGED IN TWO BOX-PLAITS. (COPYRIGHT.)

(For Description see Page 291.)

twenty-two inches wide, or ten yards and a half thirty inches wide, or eight yards and three-fourths thirty-six inches wide, or five yards and seven-eighths forty-four inches wide, or five yards and a half fifty inches wide. Price of pattern, 1s. 3d. or 30 cents.

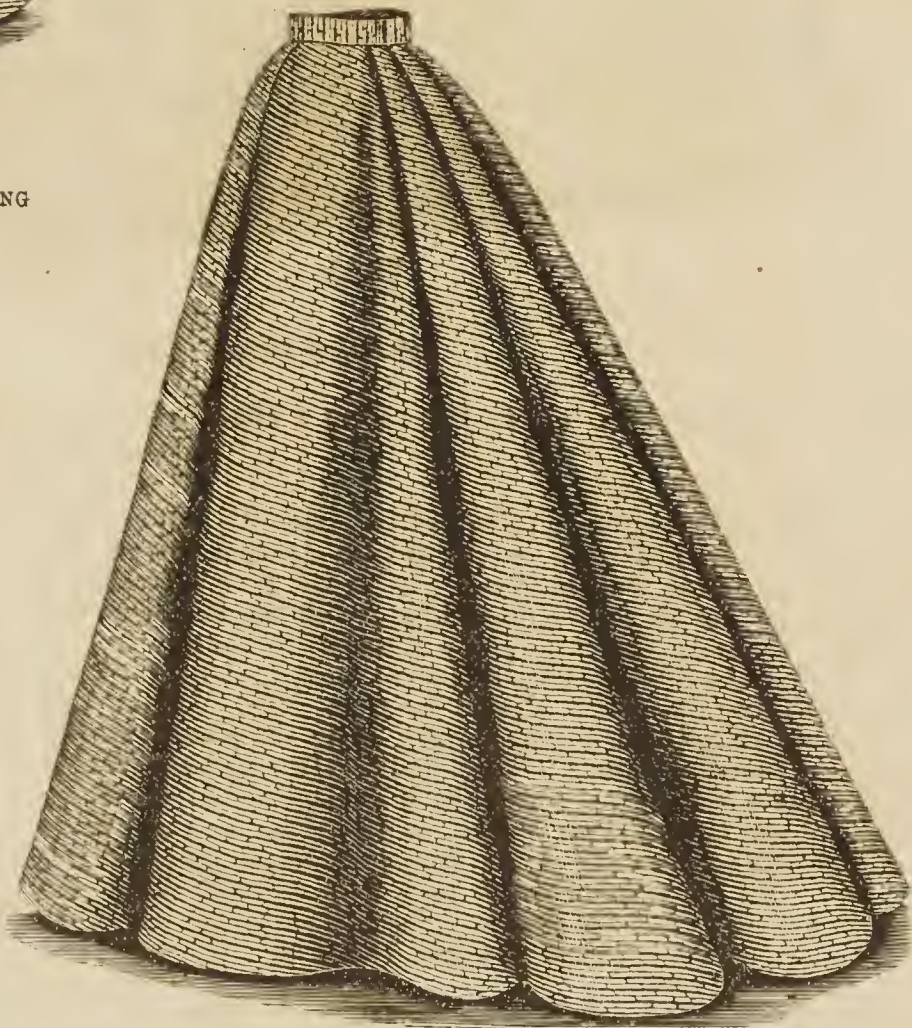
LADIES' SIX-GORED SKIRT, THE THREE BACK-GORES BEING ARRANGED IN A BOX-PLAIT BETWEEN TWO BACKWARD-TURNING PLAITS.

(For Illustrations see Page 294.)

No. 7844.—This skirt is shown differently made up at figures Nos. 215 P and 218 P in this magazine.

The skirt is here pictured made of printed cheviot and is pretty and graceful and of conservative width. Six gores are comprised in the skirt, which falls in ripples at the front and sides and in deep, rolling folds at the back. The front and side gores are fitted smoothly at the top and the three back-gores are arranged in a box-plait at the center between two backward-turning plaits. The fulness is held well to the back by a strap tacked across the gores near the top. The skirt is of stylish width, measuring about four yards and a half round at the bottom in the medium sizes. The placket is finished at the left side above the seam nearest the center of the back and the skirt is completed by a belt. It is altogether a matter of personal choice whether the gores at the back be interlined and the bottom of the other gores faced with hair-cloth or some stiffening material.

English tweed and novelty suiting in camel's-hair weaves and in pretty mixtures of colors are stylish for skirts to wear with like or contrasting waists. A very fashionable toilette could consist of a skirt of this kind cut from black crêpon and a fancy bodice of chiné taffeta. Both skirt and bodice could be



7827

Side-Back View.

We have pattern No. 912 in nine sizes for ladies from twenty to thirty-six inches, waist measure. To make the skirt for a lady of medium size, requires five yards and a half of material twenty-seven inches wide, or four yards and five-eighths thirty-six inches wide, or four yards and an eighth forty-four inches wide, or three yards and seven-eighths fifty inches wide. Price of pattern, 1s. or 25 cents.

LADIES' CYCLING TROUSERS (KNOWN AS TURKISH TROUSERS),
FOR WEAR WITH OR WITHOUT SKIRTS. (To Be
GATHERED OR DART-FITTED IN FRONT.)
(For Illustrations see Page 295.)

No. 908.—These trousers are shown made of dark-blue serge and may be worn with or without skirts. They are shaped by seams along the inside and outside of the leg and a center seam, the outside leg-seam being discontinued at the bottom of underlaps cut on the back and the edges finished for a closing. The back is gathered at the top, but the front may be gathered or dart-fitted, as preferred, both effects being illustrated in the engravings. The lower edges of the trousers are hemmed, and tapes inserted in the hems draw them in closely just below the knees, the fulness drooping after the manner of Turkish trousers. The top of the trousers is finished with bands that are buttoned at the sides.

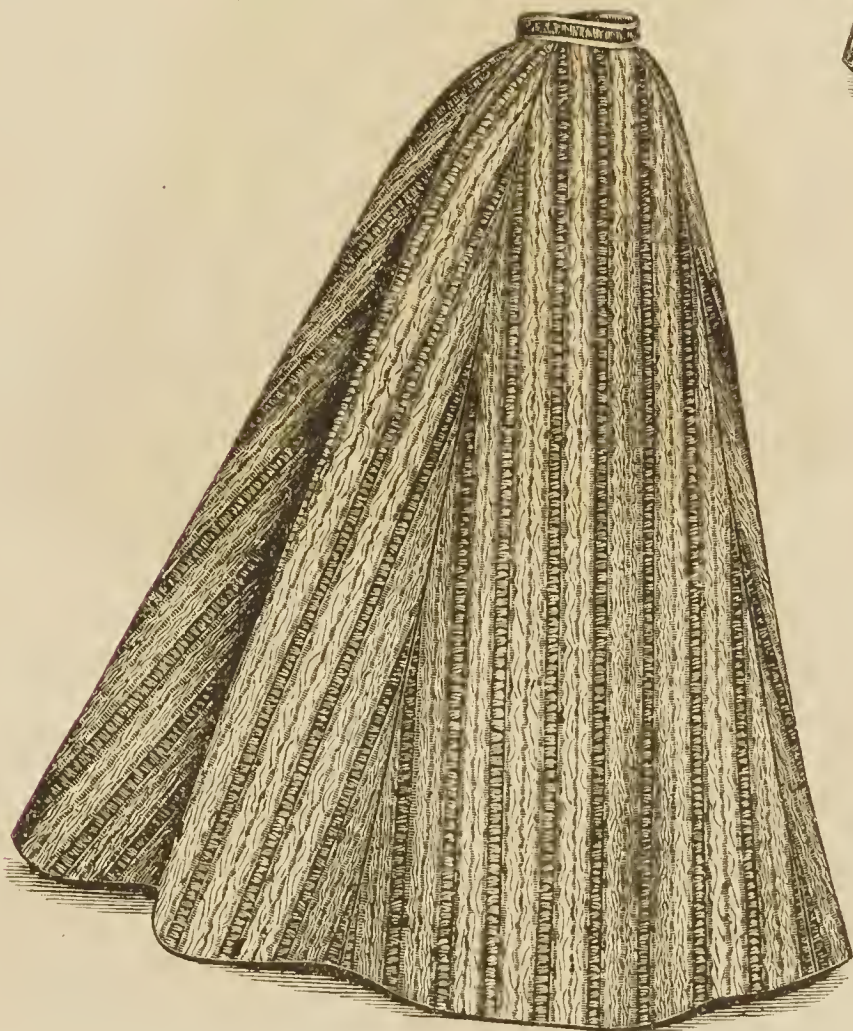
Materials of durable weave will be selected for the trousers, cheviot, homespun and tweed in dark shades of blue and brown being satisfactory. They are to be worn with leggings or golf stockings. The leggings may match the trousers.

We have pattern No. 908 in nine sizes for ladies from twenty to thirty-six inches, waist measure. For a lady of medium size, the trousers require four yards and an eighth of material twenty-seven inches wide, or three yards and an eighth thirty-six inches wide, or two yards and an eighth forty-four or fifty inches wide. Price of pattern, 7d. or 15 cents.

ARTISTIC HOUSE FURNISHING AND DECORATION.

(For Illustrations see Page 237.)

In the treatment of the foyer hall, which is a feature of the



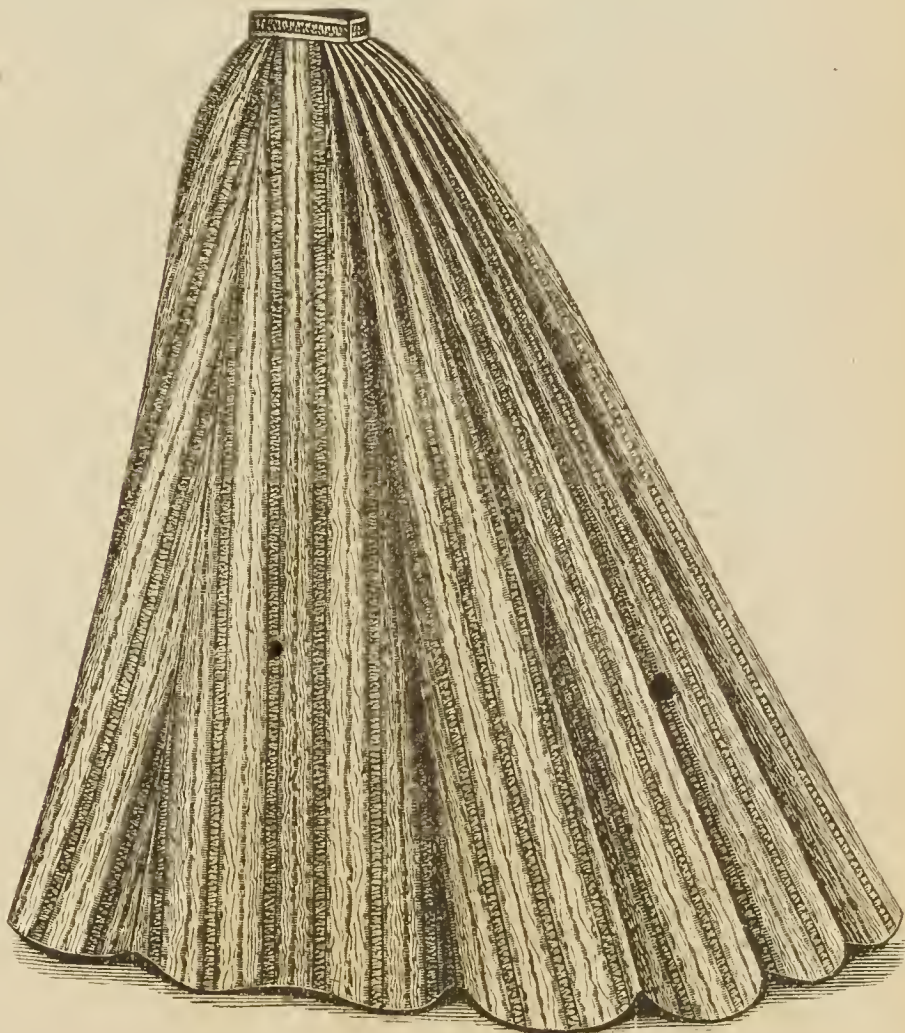
7856

Side-Front View.

modern dwelling, conventional rules may be observed or the fancy be allowed free play. Cheerfulness and warmth, however, should characterize the furnishings, whether they are of a simple or pretentious character. In the angles and nooks which enter into the make-up of most halls practical home-makers will readily see an opportunity for the exercise of good taste. They may be rounded out with cosy seats, which are always sugges-

tive of comfort, or otherwise furnished to the general improvement of the apartment.

The first view pictured on page 237 carries out a pleasing idea in the treatment of such a hall. It is built with broad winding stairs, that receive light at one side from a small window with fancy leaded panes. The landing is broad enough to accommodate a stand with a growing plant, which proves an



7856

Side-Back View.

LADIES' NINE-GORED SKIRT, WITH BIAS EDGES MATCHING AT THE SEAMS. (DESIRABLE FOR STRIPED, PLAID OR FIGURED GOODS.) (COPYRIGHT.)

(For Description see Page 291.)

effective decoration. Two pictures are hung at one side of the window, which is placed rather high in the wall. At the foot of the stair is a door-way leading into the drawing-room, the interior of which is partially visible through the half-drawn portière of blue velours. Oriental rugs lie upon the polished floor. A delightful retreat is provided at one side of the stair-case. A wooden settle placed just beneath a French window having quaintly leaded panes is upholstered in blue velours. Several downy pillows are heaped upon it without regard to regularity, the effect being all the more artistic and admirable. A wrought iron standard lamp with a pretty yellow silk shade is the only other piece of furniture in the hall, its position at the head of the settle suggesting that a reader might nestle cosily among the pillows and comfortably enjoy a good book. A neatly framed picture hangs above the window. An easy chair or two and a small tea-table could be added, if desired.

In a dimly lighted hall bright-colored hangings are acceptable, but subdued tints are in better taste when the light is bright and glaring. In the absence of gas or electric light, artificial light may be produced by a swinging lamp of some odd design.

Suggestions for the curtaining of a hall window are offered in the lower left-hand engraving. The window is rather low, has leaded panes and opens after the manner of a French window. The cabinet work at the top affords support for several odd ornaments and has the appearance of a cornice. Below it is fixed a pole from which falls, at the left side, a red plush curtain in a rich, warm tone, the curtain being draped back with silk cords and tassels. A shorter pole directly over the window sustains a pair of cream silk sash-curtains, with bands

of Russian embroidery at the top and bottom. This decoration is at once unique and effective, the mixture of tones harmonizing with the color of the long curtain and also with the cream cartridge paper bearing gold *fleur de lis* which covers the walls. Liberty silk curtains could fall over the sash and a Liberty velvet long curtain might be draped like the present one or in any other way preferred. Liberty velvets are shown both in bright and half tones and are beautifully decorated with floral devices in colors which usually achieve a striking contrast with the ground.

A library corner is pictured in the last engraving, the furnishing being simple but in excellent taste. The floor is polished, and the walls are hung with cream paper showing a small design in gold, the frieze bearing *fleur de lis*, also in gold. The portières are of deep-cream velours, with a band decoration at the top and bottom wrought in gold. Pictures are hung on the wall above an Empire sofa upholstered in old-blue velours, the chairs being similarly covered. In an angle between the door and window is fitted a well-filled cherry book-case, a growing plant and a pair of painted plaques being placed at the top for ornament.

HATS AND BONNETS.

(For Illustrations see Page 239.)

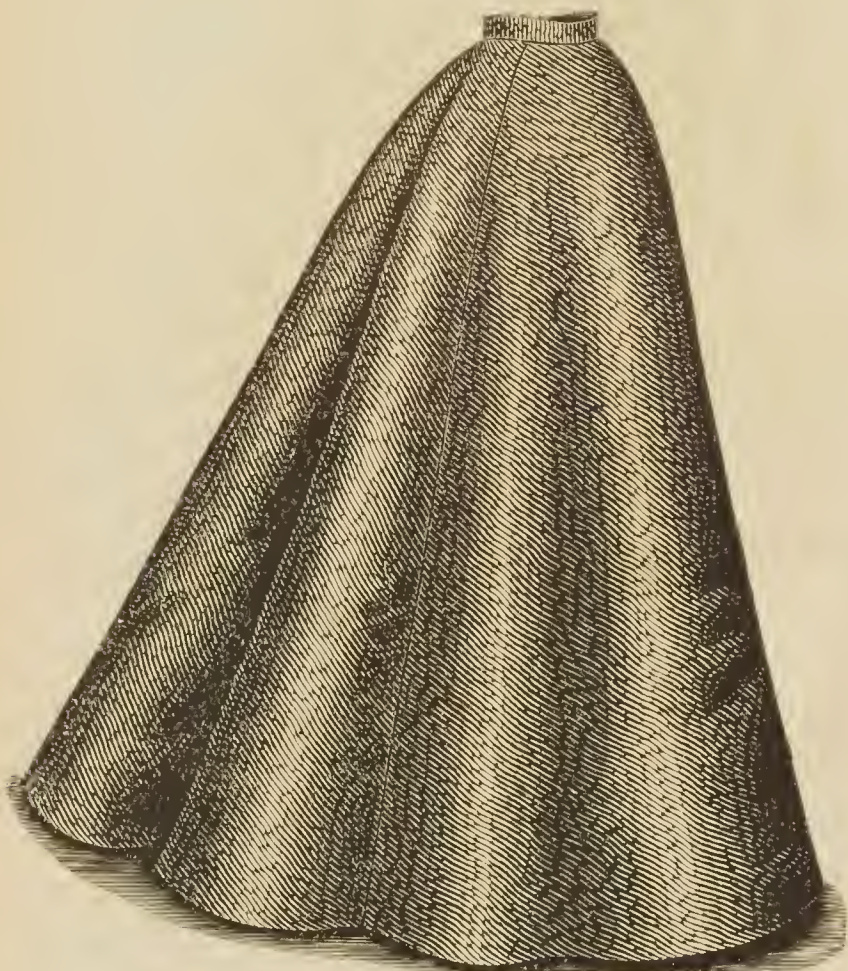
Turbans, sailors and large hats are among the popular Autumn shapes, and for the most part breadth is aimed at in the arrangement of trimming.

Drooping ostrich plumes and tips are largely displayed and very interesting effects are expressed in their disposal. Other plumage, such as wings, quills and the like, are also extensively used, but ostrich feathers, of course, are voted the dressiest and most elegant.

Flowers, too, are highly esteemed and are as often associated with plumage as they are used alone.

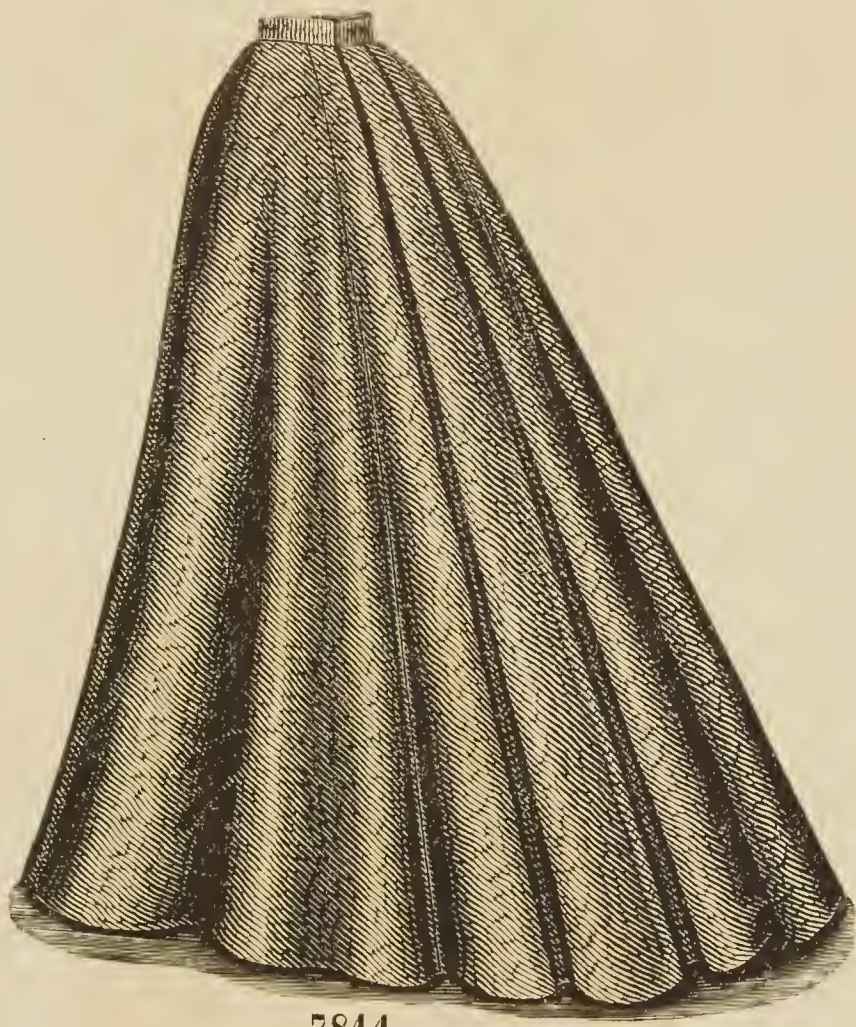
Fanciful bows and pompons are developed in satin and other styles of ribbon and such accessories are rarely absent from the new hats. Lace belongs as much to Autumn as it did to Summer, and contributes always a graceful and dainty trimming.

Plain and fancy braid felt hats are much worn nowadays, though not to the exclusion of black and dark-colored straw hats.



7844

Side-Front View.



7844

Side-Back View.

LADIES' SIX-GORED SKIRT, THE THREE BACK-GORES BEING ARRANGED IN A BOX-PLAIT BETWEEN TWO BACKWARD-TURNING PLAITS. (COPYRIGHT.)

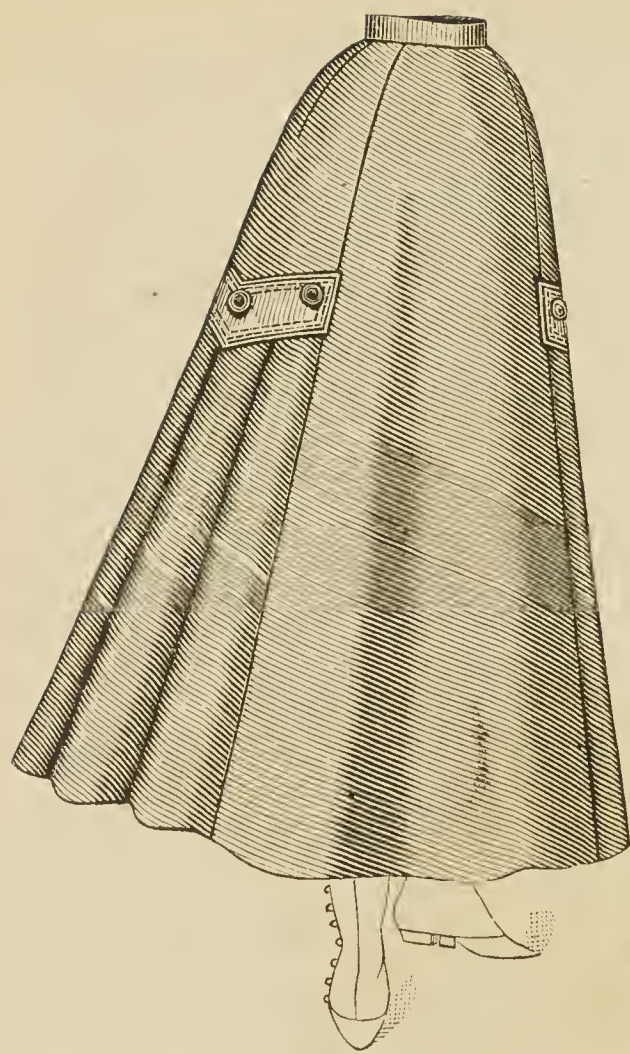
(For Description see Page 292.)

The wide window is hung with cream and gold shaded Liberty satin curtains that are parted and caught back near the bottom with heavy silk cords of corresponding color, and from the same pole is fastened a lambrequin to match, the latter being draped artistically in festoons. A cherry library table surrounded by chairs stands in the middle of the room; on it rest books and writing materials. Not far off is a wicker waste-paper basket and before the table lies an oriental rug. Either silk or wool tapestry furniture and hangings are in order in a library, and velvet carpet filling—i. e. that without a pattern—may appropriately cover the floor. A library of similar proportions could have the walls tinted old-rose instead of paper-covered and the ceiling panelled. A warm red two-toned Brussels carpet could be chosen, and wool tapestry furniture, which, though varicolored, would harmonize agreeably with the floor covering. The library table could be of sixteenth-century oak and could support, among other things, a lamp. The book-case and desk, if a desk were desired, should match the table. The desk might occupy the space in which the sofa here stands.

FIGURE NO. 1.—LADIES' TURBAN.—This stylish turban is shown in brown felt braid. At one side are disposed a rosette of brown velvet and a bunch of green leaves, while at the other side two *poufs* of velvet sustain a black quill. Leaves fall on the hair from the brim and underneath are loops of brown velvet.

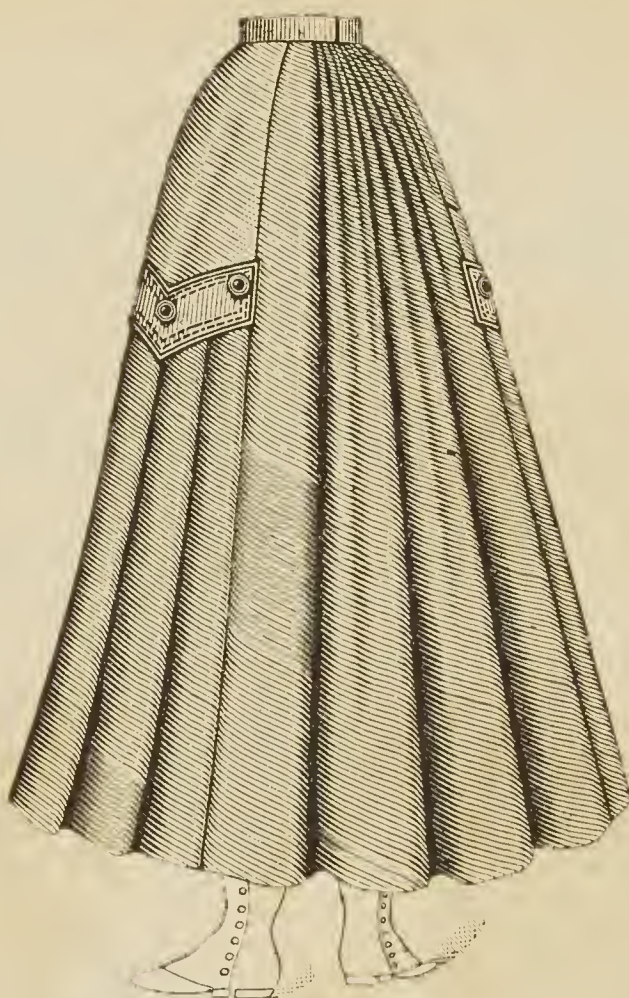
FIGURE NO. 2.—LADIES' HAT.—An effective arrangement of trimming distinguishes this hat, which is shaped in fancy black felt braid. The crown is of medium height, and the brim is slightly rolled and bent in a point at the center. At the left side several black ostrich plumes are adjusted, three standing erect and one falling on the brim. Leaves are clustered at the right side, and at each side of the back are placed three pointed ends of white satin ribbon.

FIGURE NO. 3.—LADIES' EVENING BONNET.—A dainty head-dress is here represented in lace, flowers and ribbon. At the center two loops of white satin ribbon rise from a nest of small loops of narrower ribbon. At each side of this arrangement are clustered pink flowers, and from each bunch droops a frill of lace that falls gracefully on the hair.



912

Side-Front View.



912

Side-Back View.

LADIES' SHORT CYCLING SKIRT. (COPYRIGHT.)

(For Description see Page 292.)

FIGURE NO. 4.—LADIES' LARGE HAT.—The engraving shows a picturesque hat combining a crown of rough black straw with a broad brim of black lace that is rolled at the front. The brim is shirred twice and over each row is arranged a string of jet beads, which exert an enlivening influence upon the sombre *chapeau*. Five points of black velvet stand erect at the front, and over them curl three handsome black plumes. If color were desired, it could be supplied by a pink or red rose placed under the brim in front.

FIGURE NO. 5.—YOUNG LADIES' SAILOR HAT.—Very smart and formal is this sailor hat, which is made of black straw. The high crown is banded with narrow black-and-white ribbon and at each side a white wing stands up aggressively against a fan of black lace, a Rhinestone buckle holding each arrangement in place. A plain or dotted chiffon veil or a net veil could be worn with this hat.

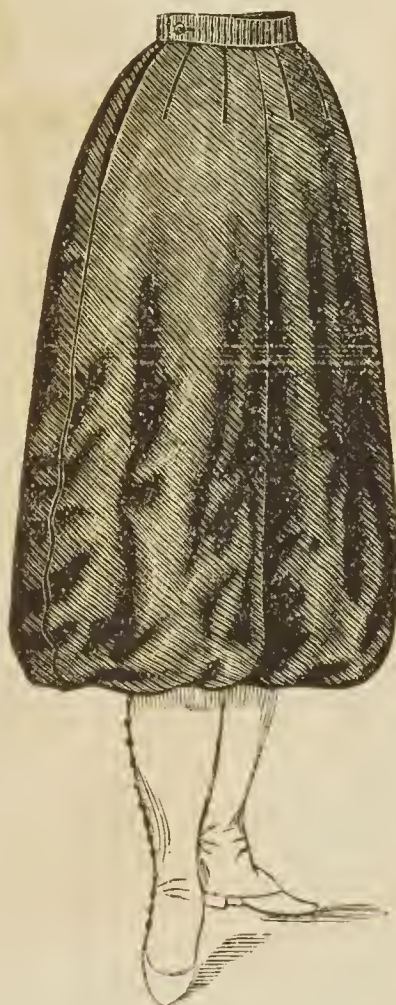
FIGURE NO. 6.—LADIES' HAT.—An exceptionally stylish shape is here pictured in black chip. The brim is rather broad and is slightly bent, showing a pair of small black tips that are fixed in a black velvet head-band. The crown is low and banded with black satin ribbon that is fastened at the right side with a Rhinestone buckle, from which project two loops that stand edgewise on the brim. A trio of black tips tastefully arranged at the left side contributes the height which is essential to becomingness.

FIGURE NO. 7.—LADIES' HAT.—Suggestive of a poke in shape is this stylish hat. The crown is of black felt braid, and the brim is composed of a frill of jetted black lace between two puffings of green silk. A graceful arrangement of four black ostrich plumes is observed

at the left side. A nest of black birds or a single parrot could be introduced at the right side, with very gratifying results.

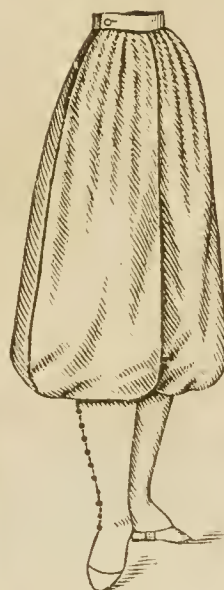
FIGURE NO. 8.—LADIES' HAT.—This high-crowned sailor-hat is shown in navy-blue straw. Cream-white satin ribbon bands the crown, and a charming arrangement of ribbon, together with red berries, supplies the decoration. The ribbon is knotted at the center of the front and one of the ends is fastened under berries and edged with Valenciennes lace. The other end is similarly disposed, and from the berries start several ends that stand nearly upright and are cut slanting at the top.

FIGURE NO. 9.—LADIES' FELT HAT.—Black felt is shown in this hat, which is shaped with a medium high crown and a brim that is slightly curved in front. The broad effect is admirably carried out by the trimming. Across the front is a wrinkled band of bluet satin ribbon, one end of which is fastened under a rosette of ribbon, that in turn supports several black tips. At the opposite end a loop and two pointed

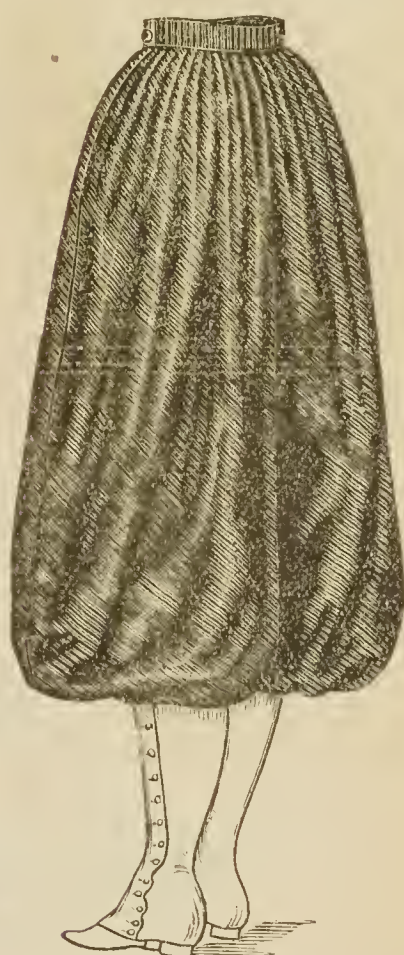


908

Front View.



908



908

Back View.

LADIES' CYCLING TROUSERS (KNOWN AS TURKISH TROUSERS), FOR WEAR WITH OR WITHOUT SKIRTS. (TO BE GATHERED OR DART-FITTED IN FRONT.) (COPYRIGHT.)

(For Description see Page 293.)

ends of ribbon are fastened with a steel buckle; they stand among plumes, one of which droops cunningly over the edge of the brim, while others nod over the crown.

Styles for Misses and Girls.

FIGURE No. 240 P.—MISSSES' PARTY DRESS.

(For Illustration see this Page.)

FIGURE No. 240 P.—This illustrates a Misses' dress. The

bined in the dress, and lace ruching and ribbon decorate it becomingly. The pattern provides for a high or low neck and for long or elbow sleeves, and its present development in a low neck and elbow sleeves suggests festivities. The pretty waist



FIGURE No. 240 P.



FIGURE No. 241 P.

FIGURE No. 240 P.—MISSSES' PARTY DRESS.—This illustrates Pattern No. 7867 (copyright), price 1s. 3d. or 30 cents. FIGURE No. 241 P.—MISSSES' COSTUME.—This illustrates Pattern No. 7875 (copyright), price 1s. 6d. or 35 cents.

(For Descriptions see Pages 296 to 298.)

pattern, which is No. 7867 and costs 1s. 3d. or 30 cents, is in seven sizes for misses from ten to sixteen years of age, and may be seen differently made up on page 304 of this publication.

Striped taffeta silk and plain *mousseline de soie* are here com-

of *mousseline de soie* is made over a fitted lining. It has gathered fulness at the lower edge drawn well to the center both front and back, and under-arm gores render it smooth fitting at the sides. Coat-shaped linings sustain the one-seam leg-o'-

mutton sleeves, which spread bouffantly at the top, the elbow completion showing a softly twisted ribbon bowed at the seam. A novel accessory is the Bertha ornament, which lies smoothly about the square neck; it shapes two broad fancy tabs at the front and back, is prettily curved over the shoulders, and is

ness at the top across the front and sides to fit gracefully, but breaks naturally into stylish soft ripples below the hips. Knotted ends of ribbon are placed at intervals over the side-front seams of the skirt, and two rows of lace ruching ornament the bottom of the skirt, which has a moderate flare and is of stylish width.



FIGURE NO. 242 P.



FIGURE NO. 243 P.

FIGURE NO. 242 P.—MISSSES' AFTERNOON TOILETTE.—This consists of Misses' Basque-Waist No. 7832 (copyright), price 1s. or 25 cents; and Skirt No. 7694 (copyright), price 1s. or 25 cents. FIGURE NO. 243 P.—MISSSES' COSTUME.—This illustrates Pattern No. 7828 (copyright), price 1s. 6d. or 35 cents.

(For Descriptions see Page 298.)

decorated at all its edges and midway between the neck and lower edges with lace ruching. A softly twisted ribbon encircles the waist and is tied in two ends at each side of the front. The four-gored skirt is joined to the waist and has only enough ful-

The popular features that are embodied in this dress will appear to good advantage when developed in the beautiful changeable silks and soft chiffon or Liberty satin if the mode is intended for ceremonious wear, and ribbon or lace will trim it

effectively. For every-day wear serge, cashmere and various novelty goods will be chosen, and braid, ribbon or lace bands or passementerie will provide decoration.

FIGURE No. 241 P.—MISSES' COSTUME.

(For Illustration see Page 296.)

FIGURE No. 241 P.—This illustrates a Misses' costume. The pattern, which is No. 7875 and costs 1s. 6d. or 35 cents, is in seven sizes for misses from ten to sixteen years of age, and may be seen in three views on page 302.

Finely woven camel's-hair in a pretty bluet shade is here combined with batiste and batiste insertion. The fronts have stylish fulness disposed in a double box-plait over the closing and in gathers at the neck and waist-line and droop slightly in French blouse fashion at the center. The lining is fitted by single bust darts and the usual seams, and under-arm gores connect the full fronts with the seamless back, which has fulness closely plaited at the bottom. A stylish feature is the sailor collar with broad square ends extending to the bust; the collar is made of strips of batiste alternating with rows of insertion, and its outer edge is finished with a frill of batiste embroidered edging. The standing collar is covered with a wrinkled stock having frill-finished ends which close at the back. The one-seam leg-o'-mutton sleeves have ample fulness at the top and fit closely on the forearm. Ribbon frames the fulness at the center of the front and ends in a long loop at each side below the softly wrinkled belt.

The six-gored skirt has a stylish flare at the bottom, and graceful fulness forming three godets at the back, the front and sides fitting smoothly at the top.

Serge, cheviot, novelty suiting and various standard weaves like cashmere will make up admirably by the mode, and embroidery, braid or passementerie will decorate it effectively.

FIGURE No. 242 P.—MISSES' AFTERNOON TOILETTE.

(For Illustration see Page 297.)

FIGURE No. 242 P.—This consists of a Misses' basque-waist and skirt. The basque-waist pattern, which is No. 7832 and costs 1s. or 25 cents, is in seven sizes for misses from ten to sixteen years of age, and is shown again on page 309. The skirt pattern, which is No. 7694 and costs 1s. or 25 cents, is in seven sizes for misses from ten to sixteen years old, and is differently portrayed on its label.

Mixed suiting and white silk effect the charming combination here illustrated. The six-gored skirt hangs quite smoothly at the front, and at the sides a little below the belt it breaks into flutes that deepen toward the back, where the three back-gores fall in godets. Three long button-holes are simulated with dark-brown braid on the lower part of the front-gore along each side-front seam, and large pearl buttons are sewed over their front ends.

The basque-waist shows a rounding lower outline and is closely fitted at the back, while the front is quite fanciful. Eton fronts are reversed in large, pointed lapels and flare over a full, drooping front that has closely lapped plaits at the top and bottom at each side of a box-plait formed over the closing. The plait is attractively decorated at the top and bottom with a Vandyke of butter-colored lace, and the lapels are decorated with pearl buttons and simulated braid button-holes. The crush collar displays double frills at the sides and about the bottom of the waist is a wrinkled section of silk that is shirred to form a frill at each side of the box-plait. A row of machine-stitching follows the edges of the Eton fronts, and buttons and simulated button-holes decorate the wrists of the flaring leg-o'-mutton sleeves.

The mode invites combinations which may be stylishly carried out in whipcord, heather mixtures and shepherd checked woollens or novelty goods in conjunction with fancy silk, brocaded satin, silk crêpe, etc. Silk passementerie or bands of velvet, ribbon or lace insertion will afford tasteful trimming. Golden-brown crêpon combined with the brown-and-white checked silk will make up stylishly in this toilette, and if decoration is desired, narrow lace insertion and edging may be used.

The felt hat is adorned with feathers and ribbon.

FIGURE No. 243 P.—MISSES' COSTUME.

(For Illustration see Page 297.)

FIGURE No. 243 P.—This illustrates a Misses' costume. The pattern, which is No. 7828 and cost 1s. 6d. or 35 cents, is in seven sizes for misses from ten to sixteen years of age, and is again portrayed on page 303 of this number of THE DELINEATOR.

The costume is youthful in appearance and is here shown made up in a combination of tan and tartan plaid serge and



FIGURE No. 244 P.—MISSES' CYCLING TOILETTE.—This consists of Misses' Basque No. 7871 (copyright), price 1s. or 25 cents; Cycling Skirt No. 7874 (copyright), price 1s. or 25 cents; Rob Roy Cap No. 847 (copyright), price 5d. or 10 cents; and Legging No. 7422 (copyright), price 5d. or 10 cents.

(For Description see Page 299.)

brown silk. The front of the closely adjusted waist, which is of the plaid goods, is made fanciful by an applied pointed yoke and three applied box-plaits of the tan serge, the middle plait extending over the yoke to the neck, while the other two end at the yoke. Each box-plait is decorated below the yoke with three large fancy buttons. The waist is closed at the back under an applied box-plait and the silk crush collar is closed at the back beneath a broad loop-bow of silk. A wrinkled ribbon follows

the lower edge of the waist and is arranged in a fancy bow at the center of the front and back. Large leg-o'-mutton sleeves

is applied above box-plaits that are laid on—three at the back and one at each side of the front. The plaits are broadest near the yoke and narrowest at the waist-line, from which point they again widen to the lower edge, giving a graceful tapering appearance to the waist. The fronts are reversed in pointed lapels that meet the rolling collar in notches, and a linen chemisette with a band-bow is worn, the chemisette being made with a Piccadilly collar. The one-seam mutton-leg sleeves are placed on coat-shaped linings and spread stylishly above the elbow. The basque is finished in tailor style with machine-stitching, and a leather belt is worn.

The circular cycling skirt is an admirable shape and permits of perfect muscular action while possessing the fulness and graceful shape of the circular modes. It fits snugly at the top and falls in flute-like folds below; the bias back edges are joined in a center seam the entire length of the skirt, and a placket opening is finished at each side of the front. Between the plackets the top of the skirt is sewed smoothly to a band, and the remainder of the way to a belt, and the lower edge is finished with a hem-facing machine-stitched to position. Tights will most generally be worn with the skirt.

Leggings matching the skirt form part of the toilette and fit perfectly over the shoe, about the ankle and at the calf of the leg. They are closed with small flat buttons.

The Rob Roy cap also matches the suit. Its band is covered with ribbon and decorated at the side with two quills and a ribbon rosette.

The delight in outdoor sports is always augmented when suitable apparel is worn, for while it is commendable to be stylishly dressed, it is necessary to have perfect freedom of movement; therefore, garments planned with a view to healthful comfort are advised. Mohair, serge, pluette, tweed, etc., are the fabrics generally selected for outing suits, and machine-stitching is the popular finish.

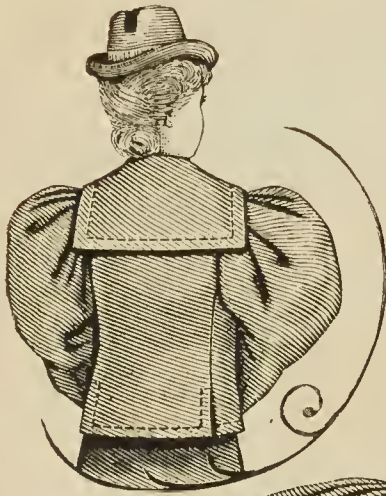


FIGURE NO.
245 P.



FIGURE NO. 246 P.

FIGURES NOS. 245 P AND 246 P.—MISSSES' BOX COAT.—These two figures illustrate the same Pattern—No. 7837 (copyright), price 1s. or 25 cents.

(For Descriptions see this Page.)

of the tan goods stand out with a broadening effect at the top.

The skirt is circular at the front and sides, and falls in flutes below the hips and has three godets at the back.

The costume is especially suitable for combinations, and is excellent for cheviot, serge, homespun and heather mixtures. Fancy braid will prove a neat and durable trimming.

Flowers and ribbon are associated in the trimming of the pretty felt hat.



FIGURE NO. 247 P.—GIRLS' DRESS.—This illustrates Pattern No. 7841 (copyright), price 1s. or 25 cents.

(For Description see Page 300.)

FIGURE NO. 244 P.—MISSSES' CYCLING TOILETTE.

(For Illustration see Page 298.)

FIGURE NO. 244 P.—This consists of a Misses' basque, cycling skirt, leggings and Rob Roy cap. The basque pattern, which is No. 7871 and costs 1s. or 25 cents, is in seven sizes for misses from ten to sixteen years of age, and may be seen again on page 308 of this number of THE DELINEATOR. The skirt pattern, which is No. 7874 and costs 1s. or 25 cents, is in seven sizes for misses from ten to sixteen years of age, and is also pictured on page 312. The cap pattern, which is No. 847 and costs 5d. or 10 cents, is in seven sizes from six to seven and a half, cap sizes, or from nineteen inches and a fourth to twenty-three inches and three-fourths head measure, and is again shown on its accompanying label. The legging pattern, which is 7422 and costs 5d. or 10 cents, is in seven sizes from four to sixteen years of age, and may be seen again on its accompanying label.

This toilette is here shown made of cheviot and combines gracefulness and style with comfort. The Norfolk basque does not compress the figure, though it is trimly adjusted by single bust darts and the usual seams. It is closed in front with button-holes and buttons, and a pointed

the material pictured being gray covert cloth, with a single row of stitching for an edge finish.

FIGURES NOS. 245 P AND 246 P.—MISSSES' BOX COAT.

(For Illustrations see this Page.)

FIGURES NOS. 245 P AND 246 P.—These two figures illustrate the same pattern—a Misses' box coat. The pattern, which is No. 7837 and costs 1s. or 25 cents, is in seven sizes for misses from ten to sixteen years of age, and is again illustrated on page 307 of this magazine.

Figure No. 245 P affords a small back view of the coat,

At figure No. 246 P is given a large front view of the coat, showing it made of light-tan faced cloth. The coat reaches well over the hips. It has a broad, seamless back, and the side seams are terminated a little below the waist-line at the top of underlaps allowed on the fronts. The loose box fronts

lap widely and are closed with a fly; they are reversed at the top in small lapels which form notches with the ends of a handsome sailor-collar that is inlaid with dark-brown velvet

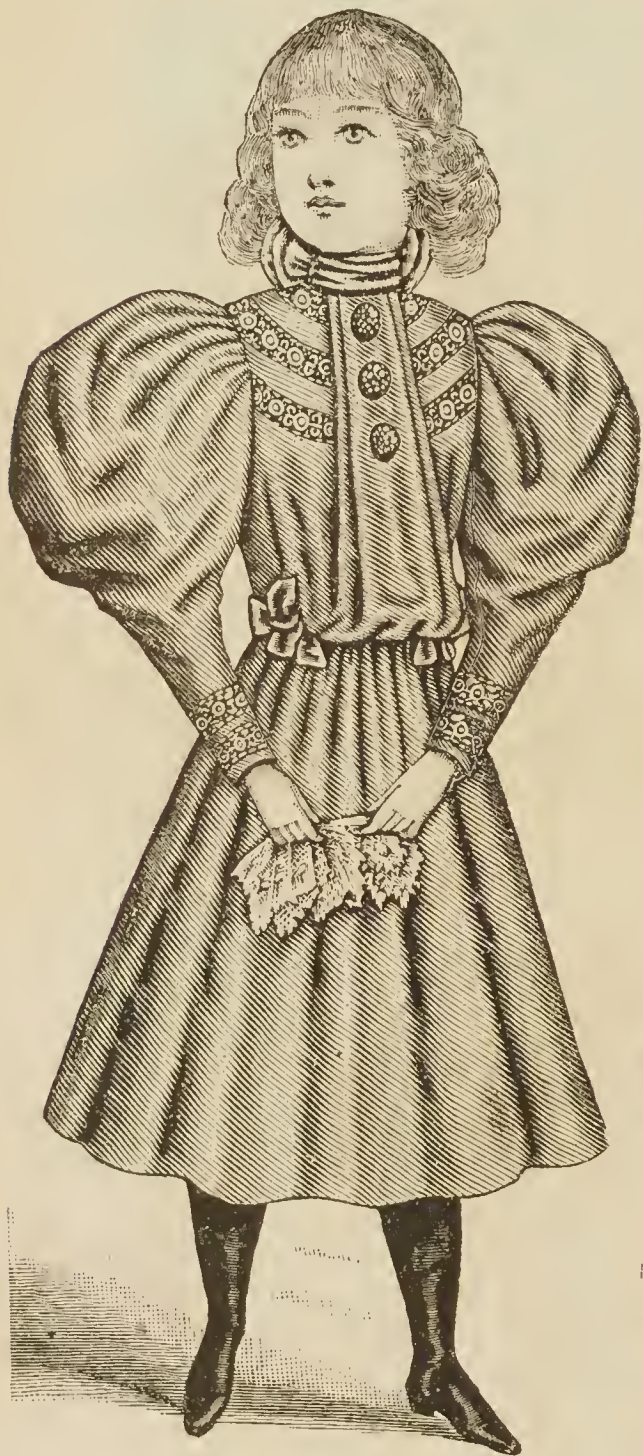


FIGURE No. 248 P.—GIRLS' DRESS.—This illustrates Pattern No. 7864 (copyright), price 1s. or 25 cents.

(For Description see this Page.)

and outlined with two spaced rows of machine-stitching. The pattern provides both a sailor collar and a coat collar, either of which may be used, as preferred. Two rows of stitching follow all the edges of the coat. Pocket-welts concealing openings to side pockets are similarly finished with stitching; and cuffs are outlined with a double row of stitching on the leg-o'-mutton sleeves, which have great fulness collected in double box-plaits between side-plaits at the top.

Stylish coating materials for this season are light-weight melton, tailor or covert cloth, fine diagonal and plain, checked and mixed cloths. A collar of velvet always gives a dressy finish, and machine-stitching may be added in one or several rows, as preferred. An exceedingly serviceable coat made up by the mode is of golden-brown melton, with the collar, lapels and pocket-welts inlaid with dark-brown velvet.

The felt Alpine hat is trimmed with a bow at the left side.

FIGURE No. 247 P.—GIRLS' DRESS.

(For Illustration see Page 299.)

FIGURE No. 247 P.—This illustrates a Girls' dress. The pattern, which is No. 7841 and costs 1s. or 25 cents, is in eight sizes for girls from five to twelve years of age, and may be seen again on page 306.

Navy-blue serge was here chosen to make the dress, and braid in two widths and large gilt buttons decorate it tastefully. The blouse droops prettily below its fitted lining, and is made with a square yoke shaped by shoulder seams and joined to the top of the full front and full backs, which are connected by under-arm seams. A box-plait is arranged at the center of the full front, the plait being extended to lap over the yoke to the neck; and the yoke is decorated with cross-rows of the two widths of braid, while the plait is decorated with clustered rows of the narrow braid and a row of gilt buttons. The rolling collar has flaring ends and is decorated at its free edges with a row of the wide braid. The coat-shaped sleeves are decorated below the elbow with encircling rows of wide and narrow braid, the picturesque

puffs spreading stylishly above the elbow. The straight, full skirt is deeply hemmed at the bottom and gathered at the top and sewed to the waist. A row of wide and two rows of narrow braid decorate the skirt above the hem.

Practical and stylish dresses for girls are made like this of the numerous novelty suitings, serge, fancy cheviot, mohair, cashmere and materials of like weave, and braid, velvet or satin ribbon or bands of open-work lace of heavy quality may be used for ornamentation.



FIGURE No. 249 P.—GIRLS' DRESS.—This illustrates Pattern No. 7861 (copyright), price 1s. or 25 cents.

(For Description see Page 301.)

FIGURE No. 248 P.—
GIRLS' DRESS.

(For Illustration see this Page.)

FIGURE No. 248 P.—This illustrates a Girls' dress. The pattern, which is No. 7864 and costs 1s. or 25 cents, is in eight sizes for girls from five to twelve years of age, and may be seen again on page 305.

Tan cashmere was here selected to make the dress, and ribbon, buttons and insertion decorate it attractively. The front of the body droops in pretty French blouse style, and an ornamental effect is attained at the center by the disposal of the fulness, which is arranged in a double box-plait at the top and in gathers at the bottom. At each side of the closing the back is laid in a box-plait, and under-arm gores connect the backs with the front and produce a smooth adjustment at the sides. The waist is provided with a lining fitted by single bust

darts and the usual seams. The one-seam leg-o'-mutton sleeves are fashionably full above the elbow and close-fitting below and are completed by two encircling rows of ribbon overlaid with insertion. The standing collar is concealed by a softly wrinkled

stock of ribbon arranged in loops at the sides. Curved rows of ribbon overlaid with insertion decorate the upper part of the front at each side of the double box-plait and three fancy buttons ornament the plait near the top. A ribbon belt encircles the waist and a full bow is tacked to it at each side of the fulness. The skirt is straight at its lower edge, which is deeply hemmed, and at the top it is gathered and sewed to the waist.

The dress will be a favorite for best or ordinary wear, according to the materials of which it is made. Novelty suiting, mohair, plain or fancy cheviot, serge and, for special occasions, silks are among the fabrics that will appeal to many, and the decoration may be braid, insertion over silk or ribbon, or bands of gimp or passementerie.

FIGURE NO. 249 P.—GIRLS' DRESS.

(For Illustration see Page 300.)

FIGURE NO. 249 P.—This illustrates a Girls' dress. The pattern, which is No. 7861 and costs 1s. or 25 cents, is in eight sizes for girls from five to twelve years of age, and may be seen again on page 305 of this magazine.

The dress in its present development of illuminated serge and all-over embroidery, with a dainty decoration of embroidered edging and ribbon, is suitable for best wear, but its thoroughly practical arrangement renders it desirable for school or general wear when less elaborately developed. The full front and backs of the dress are connected by under-arm gores and extend to square-yoke depth on a high-necked lining, the upper edge of the full portions being turned down and shirred to form a frill heading. Gathers at the lower edge draw the fulness well to the center and a slight droop in front is in keeping with the favored style for girls. Above the full portions the lining is faced with all-over embroidery and the standing collar corresponds with the facing. The epaulettes are of the all-over embroidery and have curved ends; they are smooth and effective and their free edges are decorated with a frill of embroidered edging. The coat-shaped sleeves have full puffs to the elbow, and are decorated at the wrists with an upturned row of embroidered edging. The straight, full skirt is gathered at the top and attached to the waist, falling in pretty folds about the figure. A wrinkled belt of ribbon encircles the waist and is decorated at each side of the fulness in front with a rosette-bow, and a similar bow is placed over the front corner of each epaulette.

For dressy occasions this dress may be made of silk or fine quality crêpon or novelty goods. For wear on ordinary occasions cheviot, cashmere, serge, etc., are serviceable materials. Embroidery, lace, braid or open-work passementerie may be used as decoration.

The large hat is trimmed with ribbon and flowers.

FIGURE NO. 250 P.—GIRLS' APRON.—This illustrates Pattern No. 7850 (copyright), price 10d. or 20 cents.

(For Description see this Page.)

FIGURE NO. 250 P.—GIRLS' APRON.

(For Illustration see this Page.)

FIGURE NO. 250 P.—This illustrates a Girls' apron. The pattern, which is No. 7850 and costs 10d. or 20 cents, is in eight sizes for girls from two to nine years of age, and may be seen differently represented on page 312 of this magazine.

White lawn, all-over embroidery and embroidered edging are prettily combined in this apron, which is dressy and becoming as well as protective. The sleeves and the top of the waist are all that is revealed of the dress worn



FIGURE NO. 251 P.—GIRLS' REEFER JACKET.—This illustrates Pattern No. 7863 (copyright), price 10d. or 20 cents.

(For Description see this Page.)

with the apron. The long front and backs of the apron are deeply hemmed at the bottom, gathered at the top and joined to a deep, square yoke that is shaped low in V outline at the top. Stylish revers of all-over embroidery cross the shoulders and meet at the center of the front and back, the ends flaring broadly: they are prettily decorated at their free edges with a frill of embroidered edging. The frill sleeves are of embroidered edging and fall deeply over the dress sleeves. The apron is closed at the back.

Nainsook, fine cambric, lawn, dimity and cross-barred muslin are materials universally chosen for the development of aprons, and lace, embroidery and insertion will provide suitable decorations.

FIGURE NO. 251 P.—GIRLS' REEFER JACKET.

(For Illustration see this Page.)

FIGURE NO. 251 P.—This illustrates a Girls' jacket. The pattern, which is No. 7863 and costs 10d. or 20 cents, is in ten sizes for girls from three to twelve years old, and is shown again on page 307 of this magazine.

The reefer is a popular style of jacket that is unrivalled for jauntiness and comfort. The attractive reefer here shown is made of gray diagonal. The well fitted back displays coat-laps and coat-plaits, and over it falls an unusually deep sailor-collar that reverses the loose fronts in broad lapels which form notches with the wide ends of the collar. Below the lapels the fronts are closed in double-breasted style with button-holes and large pearl buttons. A row of stitching follows the edges of the

lapels and jacket and finishes curved openings to inserted side-pockets. The large leg-o'-mutton sleeves are gathered at the top and finished at the wrists with a row of stitching. Three rows of gilt braid decorate the collar and are crossed in basket fashion at the corners, with natty effect.

Jackets like this are easily made and need not be of expensive material to look well. Dark shades of cheviot and homespun and coatings showing mixtures of several colors will prove satisfactory, and trimmings of fancy braid will impart an air of smartness.

The sailor hat has a flaring brim and is trimmed with ribbon.

MISSES' COSTUME, WITH SIX-GORED SKIRT HAVING THE THREE BACK-GORES GATHERED AT THE TOP AND FORMING THREE GODETS.

(For Illustrations see this Page.)

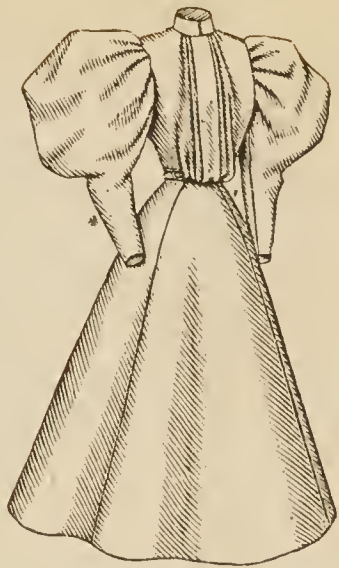
No. 7875.—Camel's-hair is united with plain and embroidered batiste and insertion in this costume at figure No. 241 P in this magazine, batiste edging and ribbon providing the garniture.

The dressy features of the costume are shown to excellent advantage in the present combination of blueet crépon and darker velvet, white satin and lace net. The lining with which the waist is provided is accurately fitted by single bust darts, under-arm and side-back gores and a curving center seam, and the waist is closed at the center of the front under a broad double box-plait that is formed at the front edge of the right front. The fulness at each side of the double box-plait is drawn by short rows of shirring at the neck and waist-line, and the front displays the moderate but graceful droop characteristic of the French blouse. Under-arm gores separate the fronts from the seamless back, which is smooth across the shoulders and has fulness below laid in lapped plaits that are stitched to a little above the waist-line and then allowed to flare prettily. At the neck is a standing collar covered with a softly wrinkled stock of velvet, the frill-finished ends of which are closed at the back. Included in the seam with the standing collar is a sailor collar of white satin overlaid with lace net; it has broad, square ends and is perfectly smooth fitting and its free edges are decorated with a frill of lace edging. The one-seam leg-o'-mutton sleeves are mounted on coat-shaped linings; they are gathered at the top and spread fashionably. A wrinkled belt of velvet surrounds the waist, its gathered ends being fastened under a graceful bow at the back.

The six-gored skirt is of moderate width, measuring three yards and three-quarters round at the bottom in the middle sizes. Its front and side gores are smooth at the top and ripple stylishly, and its three back-gores are gathered at the top and fall in three godets. If desired, the lower portion of the skirt may be faced with hair-cloth or crinoline and the back may be interlined with the same. The placket is finished at the seam nearest the center of the back at the left side, and the waist is finished with a belt.

Fancy cheviot, English serge and most of the seasonable novelties will develop well by this mode, and silk, velvet, embroidery and lace will provide attractive decoration.

We have pattern No. 7875 in seven sizes for misses from ten to sixteen years of age. To make the costume for a miss of twelve years, requires four yards and five-eighths of crépon forty-four inches wide, with seven-eighths of a yard of velvet twenty inches wide, and half a yard of satin twenty inches wide, and half a yard of lace net twenty-seven inches wide. Of one material, it will need nine yards and three-fourths twenty-two inches



7875

View without Sailor Collar and Crush Collar.



7875

Front View.



7875

Back View.

MISSES' COSTUME, WITH SIX-GORED SKIRT HAVING THE THREE BACK-GORES GATHERED AT THE TOP AND FORMING THREE GODETS. (COPYRIGHT.)

(For Description see this Page.)

wide, or eight yards and three-eighths thirty inches wide, or seven yards and a half thirty-six inches wide, or five yards and three-fourths forty-four inches wide. Price of pattern, 1s. 6d. or 35 cents.

MISSES' COSTUME (CLOSED AT THE BACK), WITH SKIRT CIRCULAR AT THE FRONT AND SIDES AND IN THREE GODETS AT THE BACK.

(For Illustrations see Page 303.)

No. 7828.—Plain and plaid serge and brown silk form the stylish combination in this costume at figure No. 243 P in this number of THE DELINEATOR, large gilt buttons providing pretty decoration.

A charming combination of novelty suiting, velvet and silk is here arranged in the costume. The waist is smooth, single bust darts and under-arm gores fitting it at the front and sides, while a lining fitted by curved back edges and side-back gores gives a pretty shape to the wide back, which is closed at the center.

A deep, pointed yoke covers the upper part of the front and an applied box-plait of velvet extends the entire length of the waist at the center of the front and back, a shorter applied plait of velvet reaching from the lower edge of the yoke to the bottom of the waist at each side of the front. The one-seam leg-o'-mutton sleeves, which are placed over coat-shaped linings, give the fashionable broad-shouldered effect and are close below the elbow. A dressy touch is given by a stock collar of silk that covers the standing collar and closes under a bow of velvet and ribbon at the back, a twist of silk and velvet outlining its upper and lower edge. A larger twist of silk and velvet follows the lower edge of the waist and terminates under a bow of velvet and ribbon at the back.

The skirt has a circular front which is dartless and smooth at the top and falls in ripples below the hips, and three godets that are each laid in a box-plait at the top. The godets expand gradually toward the lower edge, where the skirt measures a little over three yards and a fourth in the middle sizes, and are

MISSES' DRESS, WITH FOUR-GORED SKIRT HAVING A STRAIGHT BACK-BREADTH. (TO BE MADE WITH A HIGH OR SQUARE NECK AND WITH FULL-LENGTH OR ELBOW LEG-O'-MUTTON SLEEVES.)

(For Illustrations see Page 304.)

No. 7867.—This dress is shown made up for party wear at figure No. 240 P in this number of THE DELINEATOR, the materials being striped silk and plain *mousseline de soie* and the decorations lace ruchings and ribbon. It is again pictured at figure G 51 on the Juvenile Plate for Autumn, 1895.

The dress is exceedingly dainty in effect and may be made up with a square neck and elbow sleeves for dances, parties and other afternoon and evening fêtes, or with high neck and full-length sleeves for dressy or general day wear, both effects being illustrated. Old-rose crépon was here chosen for the dress. The skirt has a front-gore and a gore at each side that are gathered slightly at the top and fall in graceful ripples, and a

wide back-breadth that is closely gathered and falls in rolling folds. It expands fashionably toward the lower edge, where it measures three yards and a fourth in the middle sizes, and is joined to the round waist, which has a lining fitted by under-arm and side-back gores and single bust darts. The waist is closed at the back, and its front and backs, which are separated by under-arm gores, are smooth at the top, but below have fulness prettily drawn to the center by gathers at the lower edge. They are shaped in low, square outline at the top, and a facing of lace net applied to the high-necked lining gives the effect of a yoke. The high neck is finished with a standing collar covered with a wrinkled ribbon that is closed at the back under a bow. A twisted ribbon is passed about the waist and decorated with a broad bow at the back and with an upright bow at the right of the fulness in front. A smooth fanciful Bertha is joined along the upper edges of the full portions; it is shallow on



7828

Front View.



7828

Back View.

MISSES' COSTUME (CLOSED AT THE BACK), WITH SKIRT CIRCULAR AT THE FRONT AND SIDES AND IN THREE GODETS AT THE BACK. (COPYRIGHT.)

(For Description see Page 302.)

held in position by an elastic strap tacked across them near the top. The placket is finished at the seam nearest the center of the back at the left side and the skirt is completed by a belt.

New silk-and-wool blendings will be chosen for this costume, with velvet of a darker shade and silk of lighter hue in combination. Scotch cheviots with rough surfaces and in checks or solid tones, heather mixtures, silk, serge and various novelty goods will make up stylishly in conjunction with velvet or contrasting dress goods.

We have pattern No. 7828 in seven sizes for misses from ten to sixteen years of age. For a miss of twelve years, the costume calls for four yards and a fourth of dress goods forty inches wide, with a yard and an eighth of velvet twenty inches wide, and five-eighths of a yard of silk twenty inches wide. Of one fabric, it requires eight yards and a fourth twenty-two inches wide, or six yards thirty inches wide, or five yards thirty-six inches wide, or four yards and a fourth forty-four inches wide. Price of pattern, 1s. 6d. or 35 cents.

the shoulders and falls in two deep, fancy tabs at the front and back, its edges being followed by a row of gimp. The large one-seam leg-o'-mutton sleeves are gathered at the top and arranged over coat-shaped linings. The full-length sleeves are decorated at the wrists with a row of gimp, while the elbow sleeves are finished with a twist of ribbon and a bow.

Fabrics of a pliable nature will produce the best effects in this dress, India silk, challis and vailing being especially suitable. Ribbon, lace, beading and folds of silk could be effectively used as garniture. White crépon or yellow silk make up beautifully in this way for party wear, and any decoration fancied may be added.

We have pattern No. 7867 in seven sizes for misses from ten to sixteen years of age. To make the dress for a miss of twelve years, requires eight yards and an eighth of goods twenty-two inches wide, or seven yards and three-eighths twenty-seven inches wide, or five yards and a half thirty-six inches wide, or four yards and three-eighths forty-four inches wide. Price of pattern, 1s. 3d. or 30 cents.

GIRLS' DRESS, WITH STRAIGHT, FULL SKIRT.

(For Illustrations see Page 305.)

No. 7861.—By referring to figure No. 249 P in this magazine, this dress may be seen made of illuminated serge and all-over embroidery, with embroidered edging and ribbon for trimming. At figure G 50 on the Juvenile Plate for Autumn, 1895, the dress is shown differently made up.

Stylish epaulettes are an attractive feature of the dress, which is here represented made of light-blue spotted dress goods, with point Venise insertion and blue ribbon for decoration. The deeply hemmed, straight skirt falls in full folds from gathers at the top and is joined to the body, which has a lining fitted by single bust darts and under-arm and side-back gores. The body is closed at the center of the back and is smoothly fitted at the sides by under-arm gores. The full fronts and full backs, which are in Pompadour outline at the top, are turned under and gathered to form a frill heading, and the fulness is collected in gathers at the lower edge. The front droops prettily at the center over a twisted ribbon arranged about the waist and decorated at each side of the fulness in front and at the closing with rosettes. Above the full portions the lining is faced with the material to have the effect of a yoke. The collar is in standing style. Epaulettes with broad curving ends cross the shoulders smoothly and are outlined by a row of insertion. Full puffs, gathered at the top and bottom, are disposed above the elbow on the coat-shaped sleeves.

This is a pretty mode by which to fashion crépon, silk or some tissue over taffeta or percaline for afternoon wear. Percale, lawn, dimity, gingham, zephyr and all kinds of woollen suitings are also suitable. Ribbons of the plain or fancy taffeta or Dresden varieties are pretty for trimming girls' dresses, and so are

lace, gimp, fancy braid and ruches of chiffon. The yoke effect may be heightened by a facing of lace net or all-over embroidery.

We have pattern No. 7861 in eight sizes for girls from five to twelve years of age. To make the dress for a girl of eight years, requires seven yards and an eighth of goods twenty-two inches wide, or four yards and seven-eighths thirty inches wide, or four yards and an eighth thirty-six inches wide, or three yards and three-eighths forty-four inches wide. Price of pattern, 1s. or 25 cents.



7867



7867

Front View.



7867

Back View.

MISSSES' DRESS, WITH FOUR-GORED SKIRT HAVING A STRAIGHT BACK-BREADTH. (TO BE MADE WITH A HIGH OR SQUARE NECK AND WITH FULL-LENGTH OR ELBOW LEG-O'-MUTTON SLEEVES) (COPYRIGHT.)

(For Description see Page 303.)

GIRLS' DRESS.

(For Illustrations see Page 305.)

No. 7864.—Tan cashmere is represented in this dress at figure No. 248 P in this magazine, insertion, ribbon and buttons contributing the trimming. The dress is shown differently developed at figure G 53 on the Juvenile Plate for Autumn, 1895.

This dress is suitable for practical or dressy wear and is here shown made of plaid dress goods and trimmed with velvet ribbon.

The dress is made with a full skirt finished at the bottom with a deep hem and gathered at the top to fall in full, soft folds from the waist, to which it is joined. The waist has pretty fulness at the center of the front laid in a double box-plait at the top, gathered at the bottom and drooping in blouse fashion. The backs are laid in a box-plait at each side of the closing, which is made with button-holes and buttons. The sides are rendered perfectly smooth fitting by under-arm gores, and a general air of trimness is given by the carefully adjusted lining, which is fitted by single bust darts and the usual seams. The one-seam leg-o'-mutton sleeves fit closely on the forearm and are stylishly full above the elbow; they are gathered at the top and placed over coat-shaped linings. At the neck is a standing collar covered with a wrinkled stock of ribbon, a bow of ribbon being placed at each side. The waist is partially encircled by a velvet ribbon that starts from a bow at the back and terminates under a bow at each side of the fulness in front.

School dresses made after this mode will be very pretty and satisfactory, as the dress is not too elaborate and will be found suitable for most seasonable materials.

We have pattern No. 7864 in eight sizes for girls from five to twelve years of age. To make the dress for a girl of eight years, requires six yards and an eighth of

goods twenty-two inches wide, or four yards and three-eighths thirty inches wide, or four yards thirty-six inches wide, or three yards and a fourth forty-four inches wide. Price of pattern, 1s. or 25 cents.

goods twenty-two inches wide, or four yards and three-eighths thirty inches wide, or four yards thirty-six inches wide, or three yards and a fourth forty-four inches wide. Price of pattern, 1s. or 25 cents.

GIRLS' DRESS, WITH STRAIGHT, FULL SKIRT.

(For Illustrations see Page 306.)

No. 7841.—Another view of this dress, showing it made of

navy-blue serge and decorated with narrow and wide white braid may be obtained by referring to figure No. 247 P in this magazine.

This is a charming mode to make up in soft woollen goods and is here shown made of beige cashmere, brown velvet and lace edging. The blouse-waist is made over a lining fitted by single bust darts and shoulder and under-arm seams and is closed at the back. The upper part of the waist is a square yoke shaped by shoulder seams. The full front and full backs, which are joined in under-arm seams, are gathered at the top and bottom, and at the center of the front is formed a box-plait which is extended to lap over the yoke to the neck. The waist droops all round in blouse fashion. The box-plait is decorated with buttons placed at regular distances apart, and the yoke is outlined with frills of lace edging that end under the box-plait and meet at the closing. The rolling collar is in two sections that flare prettily at the center of the front and back. The coat sleeves are covered to the elbow with balloon puffs that are gathered at the top and bottom and spread in picturesque fashion; and below the puffs the sleeves are faced with velvet. The full skirt is straight at its lower edge, where it is deeply hemmed; it is gathered at the top and joined to the bottom of the waist, falling in graceful folds about the figure.

The dress may be made of gay plaid goods or of striped, figured, checked or plain materials in combination with velvet, silk, or fine lace or embroidery.

We have pattern No. 7841 in eight sizes for girls from five to twelve years of age. To make the dress for a girl of eight years, calls for three yards and a fourth of dress goods forty inches wide, with one yard of velvet twenty inches wide, and two yards and five-eighths of lace edging five inches and a half wide. Of one material, it requires seven yards and a fourth twenty-two inches wide, or five yards and a half twenty-seven inches wide, or four yards and a fourth thirty-six inches wide, or three yards and seven-eighths forty-four inches wide. Price of pattern, 1s. or 25 cents.

MISSSES' ETON JACKET. (TO BE MADE WITH A STRAIGHT OR A SHAPED BELT OR WITHOUT A BELT.)

(For Illustrations see Page 306.)

No. 7843.—This jaunty jacket is illustrated made of gray mohair and decorated with fancy braid. It may be worn open or it may be closed below the bust. It extends to the waist-line, and the fronts, which have pointed lower corners, are fitted by single bust darts and turned back above the bust to form revers that meet the rolling collar in notches. The collar is rather deeper than the usual coat-collar and its ends are as wide as therevers, which are square at the back edges and lie well over on the sleeves. The back is seamless at the center, and under-arm gores render the jacket close-fitting at the sides. The one-seam leg-o'-mutton sleeves are placed on two-seam linings; they fit closely on the forearm, and the linings and sleeves are gathered at the top, giving a stylish broad-shouldered effect. The pattern provides two belts—a shaped belt with a center seam and a straight belt.

The shaped belt adds length to the jacket, being sewed on just above the lower edge; it passes under the fronts, the under-arm seams being left open to accommodate it, and its ends close at the center of the front. The straight belt laps its width on the back and passes, like the shaped belt, under the fronts, its pointed ends closing in front with a fancy buckle. All the edges of the belt are prettily decorated with a row of fancy braid.

The jacket may also be made up without either belt.

Serge, cloth, mohair, cheviot and all kinds of dress and jacket materials are used for these jackets, and narrow braid or machine-stitching provides appropriate decoration.

We have pattern No. 7843 in seven sizes for misses from ten to sixteen years of age. To make the jacket for a miss of twelve years, requires four yards and a fourth of material twenty-two inches wide, or three yards and a half thirty inches wide, or two yards and seven-eighths thirty-six inches wide, or two yards and three-eighths forty-four inches wide, or two yards



7861

Front View.



7861

Back View.

GIRLS' DRESS, WITH STRAIGHT, FULL SKIRT. (COPYRIGHT.)

(For Description see Page 304.)



7864

Front View.



7864

Back View.

GIRLS' DRESS. (COPYRIGHT.)

(For Description see Page 304.)



7841

and an eighth fifty-four inches wide. Price of pattern, 10d. or 20 cents.

GIRLS' DOUBLE-BREASTED JACKET, WITH LAPELS AND SAILOR COLLAR. (KNOWN AS THE REEFER JACKET.)

(For Illustrations see Page 307.)

No. 7863.—Another view of this stylish jacket may be observed by referring to fig-

three-eighths forty-four inches wide, or two yards fifty-four inches wide. Price of pattern, 10d. or 20 cents.

MISSSES' BOX COAT. (TO BE MADE WITH A COAT COLLAR OR A SAILOR COLLAR.)

(For Illustrations see Page 307.)

No. 7837.—This coat is again pictured at figures Nos. 245 P and 246 P in this magazine.

The smart, short box-coat, with seamless back and stylishly full sleeves, is here shown made of melton and finished in tailor style with machine-stitching. The wide, seamless back is connected with the loose fronts in shoulder seams and also in side seams that come well to the back and end a short distance from the lower edge at the top of narrow underlaps allowed on the fronts. Under-arm darts produce a smooth adjustment at the sides, and openings to side pockets inserted in the fronts are concealed by welts outlined with machine-stitching. The fronts are reversed in small, neat lapels, and the neck may be finished with a deep sailor-collar or with the regulation coat-collar, as preferred, both styles of collar being illustrated in the engravings. The lapels form notches with the collar, and their facings are continued to the lower edges of the fronts for underfacings, the underfacing at the right side being finished to form a fly. The closing is made with button-holes and buttons in the fly. The sleeves are in leg-o'-mutton style with one seam, and the fashionable fulness at the top is collected in double box-plaits between two upturning



7841

Front View.

GIRLS' DRESS, WITH STRAIGHT, FULL SKIRT. (COPYRIGHT.)

(For Description see Page 304.)



7841

Back View.

ure No. 251 P in this number of THE DELINEATOR. At figure G 58 on the Juvenile Plate for Autumn, 1895, the jacket is again represented.

Slight variations made in the jaunty reefer modes from season to season keep them continually in favor. The special feature of this one is a sailor collar of unusual depth. Gray cloth was here chosen for the jacket, and a simple decoration of machine-stitching and red braid is added. The jacket is fitted by under-arm and side-back gores and a curving center seam and has coat-laps and coat-plaits at the back and ripples stylishly on the hips. The loose fronts are closed in double-breasted style with buttons and button-holes, only four buttons being used. The fronts are reversed in large, pointed lapels that are finished with a row of stitching, which is continued along the front and lower edges of the jacket and the edges of the coat-laps. A row of stitching also outlines curved openings to side pockets. The sailor collar is bordered with four rows of braid and falls square and very deep at the back and extends broadly on the shoulders, its ends forming long notches with the lapels. The generous fulness above the elbow of the one-seam leg-o'-mutton sleeves is collected in gathers at the top, and a row of stitching finishes the wrists.

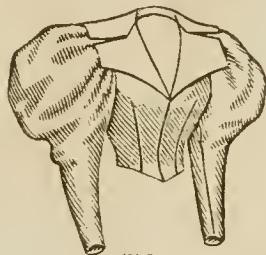
Flannel, serge, Teviot suiting, piqué, Galatea or cotton cheviot will make up attractively in jackets of this style, with soutache or Hercules braid for a completion. The collar will often be of a bright hue when the remainder of the jacket is subdued in color. A pretty jacket is of light-brown covert cloth, with chestnut-brown cloth for the collar and lapel facings and narrow, fancy gold braid for decoration.

We have pattern No. 7863 in ten sizes for girls from three to twelve years of age. To make the jacket for a girl of eight years, requires four yards and five-eighths of goods twenty-two inches wide, or three yards thirty-six inches wide, or two yards and

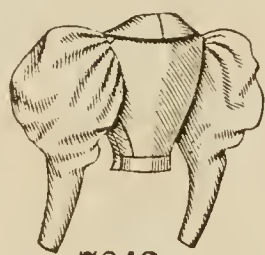
side-plaits. A shallow cuff is outlined with machine-stitching.

Jackets of this kind have many admirers and are usually made of whipcord, faced cloth, covert suiting, etc. The coat collar and lapels may be of velvet or silk or inlaid with either of these materials. Machine-stitching is the finish universally applied.

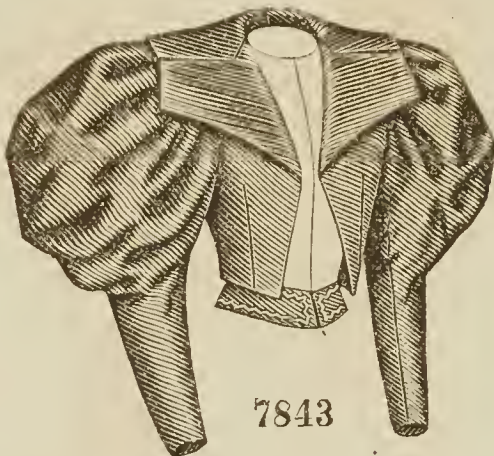
We have pattern No. 7837 in



7843



7843

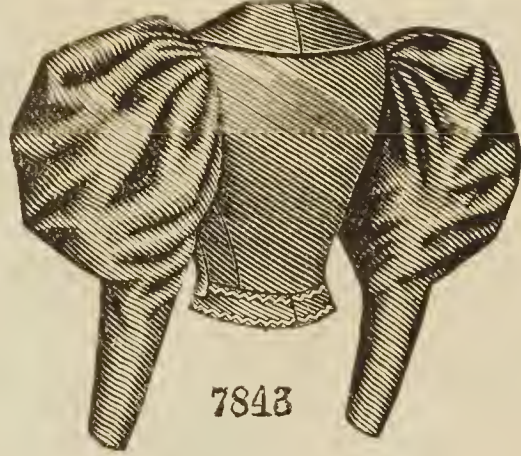


7843

Front View.

MISSSES' ETON JACKET. (TO BE MADE WITH A STRAIGHT OR A SHAPED BELT OR WITHOUT A BELT.) (COPYRIGHT.)

(For Description see Page 305.)



7843

Back View.

seven sizes for misses from ten to sixteen years of age. To make the coat for a miss of twelve years, will require two yards and

three-fourths of goods forty-four inches wide, or two yards and a fourth fifty-four inches wide. Price of pattern, 1s. or 25 cents.

GIRLS' LONG COAT.

(For Illustrations see Page 308.)

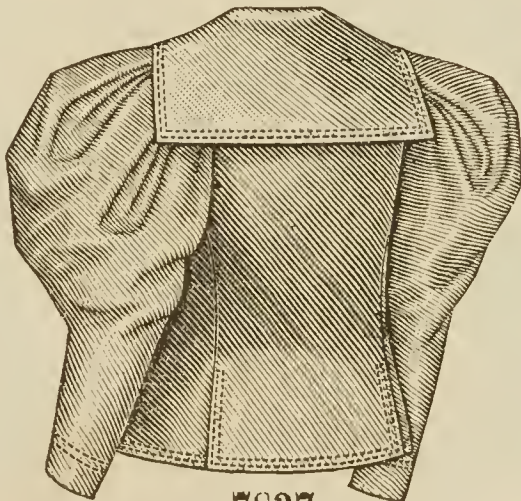
No. 7829.—This coat is again represented at figure G 59 on the Juvenile Plate for Autumn, 1895.

The dressy top-garment is here pictured made of écreu faced cloth and dark-brown velvet, with buttons and écreu lace edging and insertion for decoration. The coat is well fitted at the back by side-back gores and a center seam, the center seam ending above coat-laps and the side-back seams disappearing at the top of underfolded, forward-turning plaits. The loose fronts lap widely and are made to cling gracefully at the sides by under-arm darts. A double box-plait formed at the front edge of the right front conceals the closing, which is made with button-holes and flat buttons, and three large fancy buttons are ornamentally placed on the upper part of the box-plait at the left side. The standing collar is of velvet covered with a row of insertion, and below it at the back falls a deep, square collar of velvet that is made elaborate by a frill of lace at the edges and rows of insertion applied diagonally so that the upper two rows form points at the center. Broad, fanciful revers extend from the shoulders nearly to the waist-line on the fronts at each side of the box-plait, and are edged with a frill of lace and trimmed with diagonal rows of insertion to match the square collar. The full puff sleeves, which are made over coat-shaped linings, are gathered at their upper and lower edges, and are finished with velvet cuffs that extend in points nearly to the elbow at the back of the arm and are trimmed with two rows of insertion arranged to follow the pointed upper outline.

Very jaunty top-garments may be made in this way of faced cloth, whip-



7837

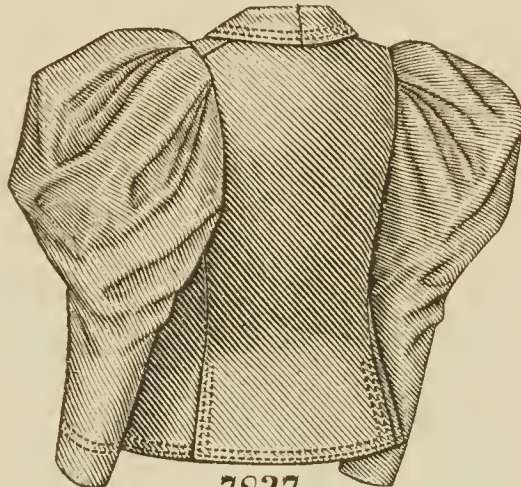


7837



7837

Front View.



7837

Back View.

MISSES' BOX-COAT. (TO BE MADE WITH A COAT COLLAR OR A SAILOR COLLAR.) (COPYRIGHT.)

(For Description see Page 306.)

cord or fancy coating alone or in combination with velvet or silk. Silk passementerie, lace or spangled gimp may adorn

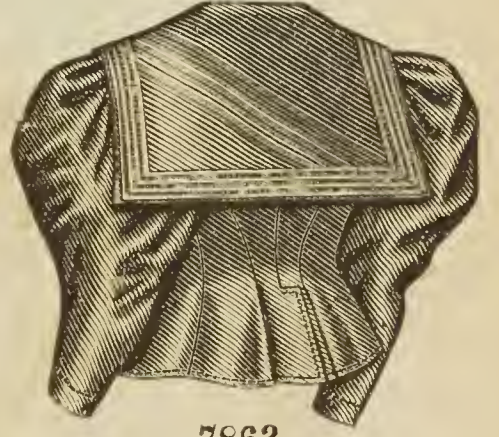
dressy coats, while fancy braid and large or small buttons will be largely used on serviceable coats of cheviot, homespun or inexpensive coatings. A row of heavy écreu insertion may be applied to the box-plait or clusters of small gilt buttons may be added.

We have pattern No. 7829 in eight sizes for girls from five to twelve years of age. For a girl of eight years, the coat requires two yards and seven-eighths of cloth fifty-four inches wide, with a yard and an eighth of velvet twenty inches wide. Of one fabric, it calls for seven yards twenty-two inches wide, or three yards and seven-eighths thirty-six inches wide, or three yards



7863

Front View.



7863

Back View.

GIRLS' DOUBLE-BREADED JACKET, WITH LAPELS AND SAILOR COLLAR. (KNOWN AS THE REEFER JACKET.) (COPYRIGHT.)

(For Description see Page 306.)

and a half forty-four inches wide, or three yards and an eighth fifty-four inches wide. Price of pattern, 1s. or 25 cents.

MISSES' BASQUE, WITH YOKE AND PLAITS LAID ON. (TO BE WORN WITH A CHEMISETTE.) (ALSO KNOWN AS THE NORFOLK BASQUE.)

(For Illustrations see Page 308.)

No. 7871.—This basque forms part of the cycling toilette shown at figure No. 244 P in this magazine made of cheviot and finished with machine-stitching. It is again illustrated at figure G 45 on the Juvenile Plate for Autumn, 1895.

Brown tailor cloth was here selected for the basque, which is fashionably known as the Norfolk basque. Single bust darts, under-arm and side-back gores and a curving center seam are introduced in the adjustment, the shaping of the parts producing slight ripples at the back below the waist-line. The upper part of the basque is covered by a pointed yoke that is included in the shoulder seams, its lower edge being fastened to position with two rows of machine-stitching; and the fronts are reversed in natty, notched lapels by a rolling collar, the collar and lapels being finished with two rows of machine-stitching. Below the lapels the fronts are closed at the center with buttons and button-holes and below the yoke two box-plaits are stitched on the fronts—one at each side of the closing, three similar box-plaits being stitched on the back. The plaits are narrowest at the waist-line and widen gradually above and below to give a tapering effect to the figure. The sewing of the center plait to the basque is discontinued for a short distance at the waist-line to allow a belt to pass beneath it, the belt having pointed ends closed in front. The one-seam leg-o'-mutton sleeves, which are made over coat-shaped linings, show fashionable fullness above the elbow collected in gathers at the top.

Tweed, serge and cloth in serviceable shades, cheviot in mixed effects and checked woollens are preferred for basques of this kind, with the finish illustrated. A chemisette is usually worn with this style of basque and either a band-bow or a four-in-hand scarf may be used.

We have pattern No. 7871 in seven sizes for misses from ten to sixteen years of age. To make the basque for a miss of

twelve years, requires five yards and an eighth of goods twenty-two inches wide, or three yards and three-fourths thirty inches wide, or three yards and a fourth thirty-six inches wide, or two yards and five-eighths forty-four inches wide, or two yards and three-eighths fifty inches wide. Price of pattern, 1s. or 25 cents.

MISSES' BASQUE-WAIST, WITH ETON FRONTS.

(For Illustrations see Page 309.)

No. 7832.—Bluet mixed suiting and plain white silk are combined in this basque-waist at figure No. 242 P in this number of THE DELINEATOR, and lace, buttons and braid provide the ornamentation. At figure G 48 on the Juvenile Plate for Autumn, 1895, it is again illustrated.

The basque-waist is here shown developed in electric-blue tricotine and silk, and has features that are especially improving to immature figures. A lining front fitted by single bust darts and closed at the center supports full fronts of silk which are closed at the center under a box-plait formed at the front edge of the right front, three overlapping, backward-turning plaits

at the top and bottom in each front producing pretty fulness at each side of the box-plait. Eton fronts open over the full fronts and are pointed at their lower front corners; they are reversed at the top in broad pointed lapels that extend far over on the sleeves. The close adjustment at the sides and back of the

waist is due to under-arm and side-back gores and a curving center seam. The lower edge of the basque-waist is followed by a softly folded band of silk that is decorated at each side of the center in front with prettily formed rosettes. The standing collar is covered with a softly wrinkled stock that has outstanding loops at each side, the closing being made at the left side. The one-seam leg-o'-mutton sleeves are

gathered at the top and fit the arm closely below the elbow; they are placed on coat-shaped linings.

The simplicity or elaborateness of this mode will depend upon its materials and decorations. Velvet and silk will be a dressy combination, or cr  pon and silk and novelty goods will be stylish with silk, chiffon or *mousseline de soie*. For dressy occasions this waist may be developed in taffeta silk, with the full

fronts of fine mull; the box-plait may be overlaid with insertion bordered with frills of lace edging to match, and rows of edging may be applied to the crush collar.

We have pattern No. 7832 in seven sizes for misses from ten to sixteen years of age. To make the basque-waist for a miss of twelve years, calls for two yards and five-eighths of dress goods forty inches wide, with a yard and three-fourths of silk twenty inches wide. Of one material, it requires five yards and seven-eighths twenty-two inches wide, or four yards and a fourth thirty inches wide, or three yards and five-eighths thirty-six inches wide, or three yards and an eighth forty-four inches wide.

Price of pattern, 1s. or 25 cents.



7829

Front View.



7829

Back View.

GIRLS' LONG COAT. (COPYRIGHT.)

(For Description see Page 307.)

MISSES' BASQUE-WAIST, WHICH MAY BE MADE TO CLOSE AT THE CENTER OF THE FRONT OR BACK OR ALONG THE LEFT SHOULDER AND UNDER-ARM SEAMS AND WITH A HIGH NECK OR A ROUND, V OR SQUARE NECK AND WITH ELBOW OR FULL-LENGTH SLEEVES.

(For Illustrations see Page 309.)

No. 7860.—This waist is represented made of pearl-gray cloth, with Napoleon-blue velvet for

the collar. It may be closed at the center of the front or back or along the left shoulder and under-arm seams, and may be made with a high neck or with a low round, V or square neck, as desired, and with full-length or elbow puff-sleeves. The fitting of the waist is effected by single bust darts and under-arm and side-back gores, and a center seam is introduced when the waist is not to be closed at the back. The waist is becomingly pointed at the front and back and arched over the hips. The large puffs on the coat sleeves are gathered at the top and bottom and spread picturesquely. The high neck is finished with a fashionable standing collar that is covered with a velvet crush stock, the ends of which

are closed at the back under a bow that has spreading loops.

A plain waist of this kind is a desirable addition to every wardrobe, as it can be varied considerably by arranging upon it fancy yokes, collars and other dainty accessories that are easily made and are always stylish and becoming. Ribbon, lace and passementerie of various kinds are also tasteful decorations for the waist, which may be made of any seasonable



7871

Front View.

MISSES' BASQUE, WITH YOKE AND PLAITS LAID ON. (TO BE WORN WITH A CHEMISETTE.) (ALSO KNOWN AS THE NORFOLK BASQUE.) (COPYRIGHT.)

(For Description see Page 307.)



7871

Back View.

MISSES' BASQUE, WITH YOKE AND PLAITS LAID ON. (TO BE WORN WITH A CHEMISETTE.) (ALSO KNOWN AS THE NORFOLK BASQUE.) (COPYRIGHT.)

(For Description see Page 307.)

material. The waist is also suited to ceremonious wear, as it provides for various styles of low neck and for long or elbow sleeves.

We have pattern No. 7860 in seven sizes for misses from ten to sixteen years of age. To make the basque-waist for a miss of twelve years, requires four yards and an eighth of goods twenty-two inches wide, or three yards and a fourth thirty inches wide, or two yards and five-eighths thirty-six inches wide, or two yards and an eighth forty-four inches wide, or two yards fifty inches wide, each with three-eighths of a yard of velvet twenty inches wide (cut bias) for the stock, etc. Price of pattern, 1s. or 25 cents.



7832

Front View.

MISSSES' BASQUE-WAIST, WITH ETON FRONTS.
(COPYRIGHT.)

(For Description see Page 308.)

MISSSES'
SQUARE-YOKE
WAIST. (TO
BE MADE WITH A
STANDING OR
TURN-DOWN
COLLAR AND
WITH OR WITH-
OUT A FITTED
LINING.)

(For Illustrations
see Page 310.)

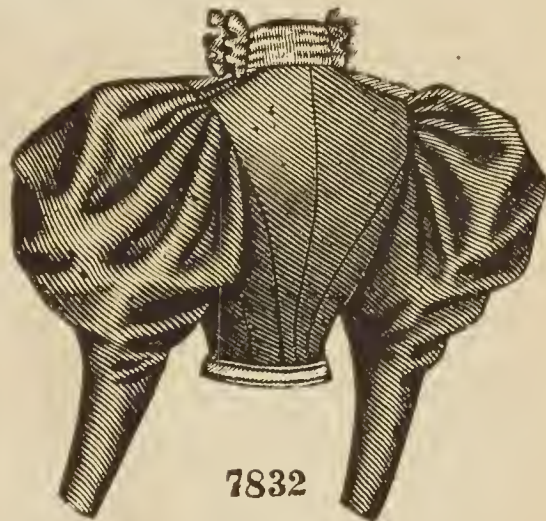
No. 7839.—
This waist is a
practical mode
that is com-
mendable for
school or general
wear. Lawn was
chosen for its

to sixteen years of age. To make the waist for a miss of twelve years, requires four yards and a half of goods twenty-two inches wide, or three yards and five-eighths twenty-seven inches wide, or two yards and five-eighths thirty-six inches wide, or two yards and three-eighths forty-four inches wide. Price of pattern, 10d. or 20 cents.

MISSSES' BLOUSE-WAIST. (WITH FITTED LINING.)

(For Illustrations see Page 310.)

No. 7853.—This waist is pictured made of checked silk and decorated with steel buttons; it is stylish to wear with various skirts and may be worn inside or outside the skirt. To obviate the slightest *négligé* effect a well adjusted lining, fitted by single bustdarts, under-arm and side-back gores and a curving center seam, is provided. The front of the waist displays a box-plait at the center, the plait being formed at the front edge of the right front and concealing the closing. The fulness in the fronts and back is regulated by gathers at the neck and shoulder edges, and short rows of shirring at the waist-line draw the fulness well



7832

Back View.

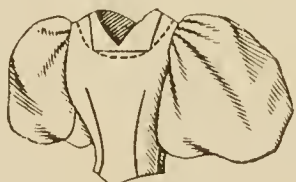
MISSSES' BASQUE-WAIST, WITH ETON FRONTS.
(COPYRIGHT.)

(For Description see Page 308.)

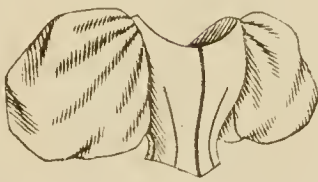
construction. The waist may be made with or without a lining that is fitted by single bust darts, under-arm and side-back gores and a center seam. The square yoke is shaped with shoulder seams, and the full back and the full fronts, which are joined in under-arm seams, are gathered at their upper edges and joined to the yoke, the fulness being drawn well from the sides by short rows of gathers under an applied belt. The closing is made invisibly at the center of the front. The neck may be finished with a standing collar of becoming height or with a rolling collar having flaring ends. The sleeves are in two-seam leg-o'-mutton style made over coat-shaped linings and have their stylish fulness collected in gathers at the top.

The checked woollens that can be had in so many pretty varieties will be effective in a waist of this kind, and whipcord, cashmere, serge, cheviot or novelty goods will be serviceable and stylish. Waists of these materials may be made decorative by having the yoke, collar and belt of velvet or some other ornamental fabric.

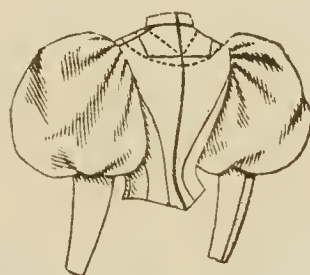
We have pattern No. 7839 in nine sizes for misses from eight



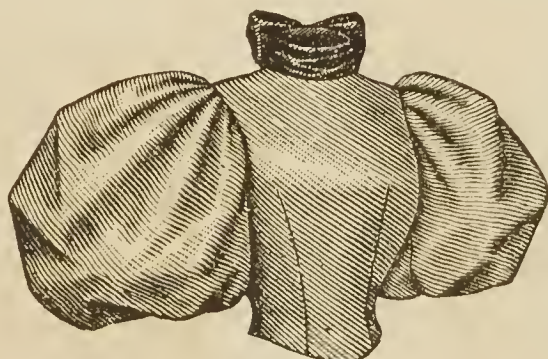
7860



7860

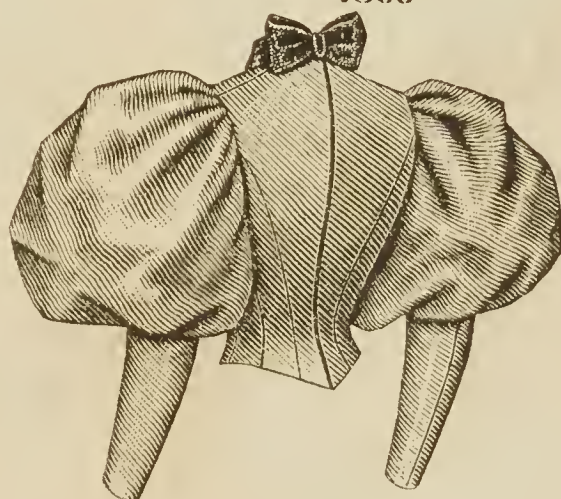


7860



7860

Front View.



7860

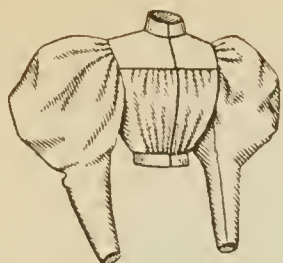
Back View.

MISSSES' BASQUE-WAIST, WHICH MAY BE MADE TO CLOSE AT THE CENTER OF THE FRONT OR BACK OR ALONG THE LEFT SHOULDER AND UNDER-ARM SEAMS AND WITH A HIGH NECK OR A ROUND V OR SQUARE NECK, AND WITH ELBOW OR FULL LENGTH SLEEVES. (COPYRIGHT.)

(For Description see Page 308.)

extend over the shoulder seams and far down on the sleeves and steel buttons decorate them at the points and at the tops of the sleeves. Similar buttons decorate the center of the box-plait, with pretty effect. The waist is encircled by a belt that is closed at the front under a pointed strap that is attached with steel buttons. The small engraving shows the waist with the shoulder straps and crush collar omitted.

The fulness in the fronts and back is regulated by gathers at the neck and shoulder edges, and short rows of shirring at the waist-line draw the fulness well to the center, the fronts drooping prettily in French blouse style. Under-arm gores are inserted between the fronts and the back, and the neck is finished with a standing collar that is covered with a softly wrinkled stock, the frill-finished ends of which are closed at the back. The stylish one-seam leg-o'-mutton sleeves are mounted on smooth, coat-shaped linings and are gathered at the top and along one edge of the seam above the elbow. Straps having pointed lower ends are included in the seam with the standing collar; they



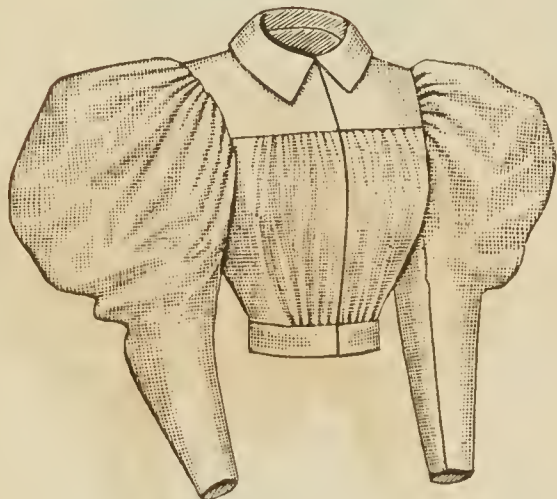
7839

Plaid, checked, striped and fancy silks will develop stylishly by this mode, and fancy buttons will contribute pretty decoration.

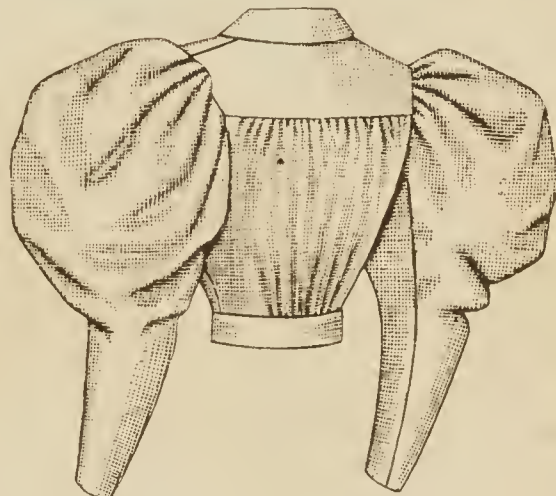
We have pattern No. 7853 in seven sizes for misses from ten to sixteen years of age. To make the blouse-waist for a miss of twelve years, requires four yards and seven-eighths

Madras shirtings and wash silks. Stitching is the most satisfactory and popular finish. If a combination is liked, the collar and cuffs may be made of some suitable white goods when the rest of the garment is of other material.

We have pattern No. 7845 in seven sizes for misses from ten to sixteen years of age. To make the shirt-waist for a miss of twelve years, calls for four yards and three-eighths of goods twenty-two inches wide, or three yards and a half twenty-seven inches wide, or two yards and three-fourths thirty-six inches wide. Price of pattern, 10d. or 20 cents.



7839

Front View.

7839

Back View.

MISSES' SQUARE-YOKE WAIST. (TO BE MADE WITH A STANDING OR TURN-DOWN COLLAR AND WITH OR WITHOUT A FITTED LINING.) (COPYRIGHT.)

(For Description see Page 309.)

of goods twenty-two inches wide, or four yards and a fourth thirty inches wide, or three yards and a half thirty-six inches wide, or two yards and seven-eighths forty-four inches wide, or two yards and a fourth fifty inches wide. Price of pattern, 1s. or 25 cents.

neck, and is gathered at the lower edge, which is sewed to position under a narrow band. The full sleeves are gathered at the top and are turned under at the lower edges and drawn into pretty frills about the wrists by two rows of shirrings.

Silk is usually selected for guimpes intended for wear during the cooler seasons, plain and fancy taffeta, grosgrain and India or China silk being equally suitable. Soft, fine woollens, such as French cashmere or flannel, and vailing will also be effective in a guimpe of this kind, and if a cotton washable

GIRLS' GUIMPE.

(For Illustrations see Page 311.)

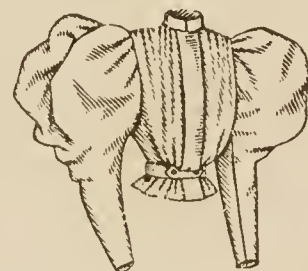
No. 7878.—White India silk was selected for making this dainty guimpe, which has a plain front and backs joined in shoulder and under-arm seams. The guimpe is drawn closely about the figure at the waist-line by a tape inserted in a casing and tied at the back, where the closing is made with button-holes and buttons. On the upper part of the front and back is arranged a full yoke that is deep enough to pass into the under-arm seams; it is turned under at the top and drawn by two rows of shirrings to form a standing frill about the

MISSES' POINTED-YOKE SHIRT-WAIST. (TO BE MADE WITH STANDING OR TURN-DOWN COLLAR.)

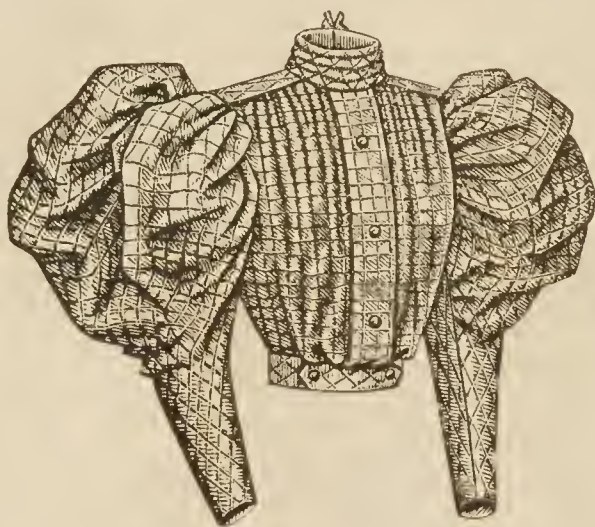
(For Illustrations see Page 311.)

No. 7845.—The shirt-waist here illustrated developed in spotted shirting and finished in the regular way with machine-stitching introduces some new, pretty features. The upper part of the waist is a stylishly pointed, bias yoke, to which the front and seamless back are joined after being gathered, the fulness introduced by the gathers being drawn to the center and becomingly arranged in closely-lapped plaits at the waist-line. The yoke is shaped by seams on the shoulders and a seam at the center of the back. The closing is made with button-holes and buttons or studs through the center of an applied box-plait that extends to the neck. The pattern provides two styles of collars—a turn-down collar mounted on a high shaped band that is closed in front with two studs, and a high standing collar with straight ends, both styles being shown in the engravings. The full leg-o'-mutton shirt-sleeves are gathered at the top and bottom and finished with straight lapped cuffs that are closed with buttons and button-holes below openings that are finished in regular shirt-sleeve style with underlaps and pointed overlaps. The belt of the material has pointed ends closed in front.

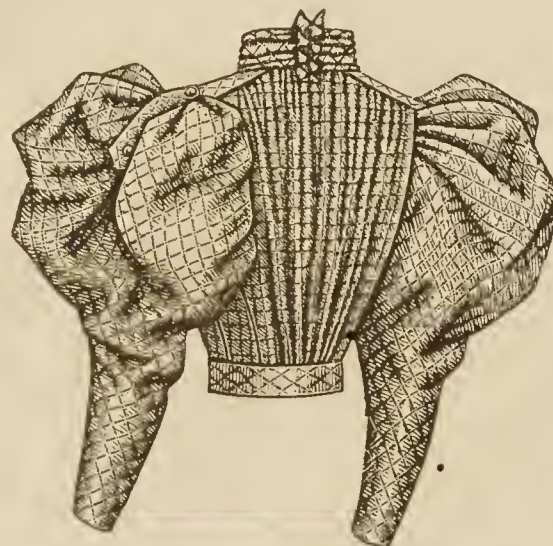
The modifications of the shirt-waist are almost innumerable, but all possess a trim and comfortable air and are easily made of such materials as dimity, percale, chambray, Oxford and



7853



7853

Front View.

7853

Back View.

MISSES' BLOUSE-WAIST. (WITH FITTED LINING.) (COPYRIGHT.)

(For Description see Page 309.)

guimpe is desired, nainsook, cambric or lawn may be selected.

We have pattern No. 7878 in eleven sizes for girls from two to twelve years of age. To make the guimpe for a girl of eight years, requires two yards and five-eighths of goods twenty-two inches wide, or two yards and an eighth twenty-seven inches wide, or a yard and seven-eighths thirty-six inches wide, or a

yard and three-fourths forty-four inches wide. Price of pattern, 5d. or 10 cents.

GIRLS' APRON.

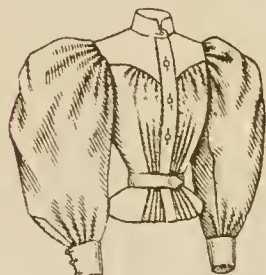
(For Illustrations see Page 312.)

No. 7850.—By referring to figure No. 250 P in this magazine, this dainty apron may be observed made up in a combination of white lawn, all-over embroidery and embroidered edging.

Nainsook was here selected for the apron, tucks and embroidered edging and insertion supplying the decoration. The upper part of the apron is a square yoke made with shoulder seams and a low V neck. The front and backs, which are joined in under-arm seams, are gathered at the top and depend in graceful folds from the yoke. A cluster of fine tucks is made above a deep hem at the bottom of the apron. Narrow seams finish the back edges of the backs, and the yoke is closed with buttons and button-holes at the back. Joined to the neck are square revers that are tastefully trimmed with a row of insertion and a frill of edging, the material being cut away from beneath the insertion. The full sleeves are narrowest under the arms, where they are seamed; they are gathered at their upper edges and decorated at their lower edges with a cluster of tucks above a row of edging. When tucks are used, they must be allowed for in cutting out the apron, as the pattern makes no provision for them.

Swiss, lawn and cross-barred cambric are used for aprons of this description, with decorations of embroidered or lace edging, feather-stitched bands, etc. All-over embroidery may be used for the revers.

We have pattern No. 7850 in eight sizes for girls from two to nine years old. To make the apron for a girl of eight years, requires five yards and five-eighths of goods twenty-two inches wide, or four yards and five-eighths twenty-seven inches wide, or three yards and three-eighths thirty-six inches wide. Price of pattern, 10d. or 20 cents.

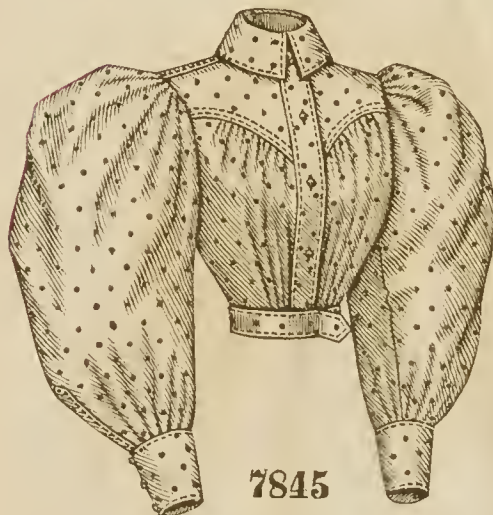


7845

MISSES' CIRCULAR CYCLING SKIRT.

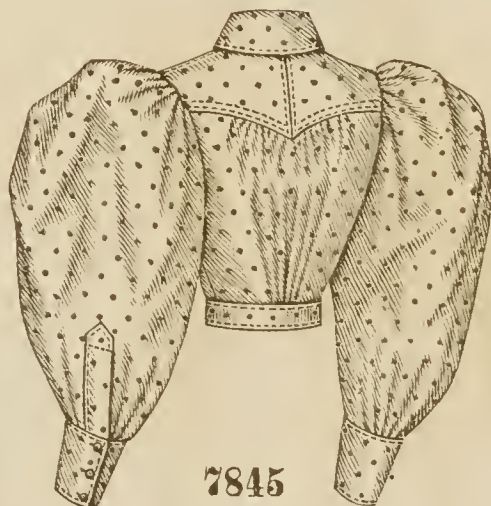
(For Illustrations see Page 312.)

No. 7874.—This stylish skirt is shown made of cheviot and finished with machine-stitching at fig-



7845

Front View.



7845

Back View.

MISSES' POINTED YOKE SHIRT-WAIST. (TO BE MADE WITH STANDING OR TURN-DOWN COLLAR.) (COPYRIGHT.)

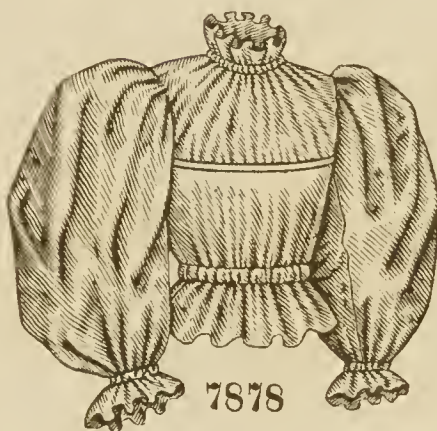
(For Description see Page 310.)

ure No. 244 P in this number of THE DELINEATOR. It is again illustrated at figure G 45 on the Juvenile Plate for Autumn, 1895.

This is a comfortable and graceful cycling skirt; it is here shown made of brown cloth. The skirt is shaped in circular style and with bias back edges joined in a center seam. It fits the figure snugly and with perfect smoothness at the top, but

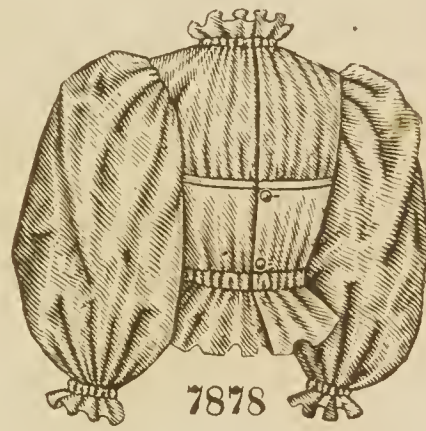
below the hips and at the back it breaks into graceful folds that are deepest at the back. The skirt is of comfortable width, measuring about four yards round at the foot in the middle sizes. A placket opening is finished at each side of the center of the front and closed with a fly. The top of the skirt is finished with a band between the plackets and with a belt the rest of the way; the belt closes at the center of the front and the band laps over it.

The skirt may be made of serge, heather mixtures, cheviot,



7878

Front View.



7878

Back View.

GIRLS' GUIMPE. (COPYRIGHT.)

(For Description see Page 310.)

flannel, etc., and may be associated with a Norfolk jacket, round waist or basque.

We have pattern No. 7874 in seven sizes for misses from ten to sixteen years of age. To make the skirt for a miss of twelve years, requires three yards and three-fourths of goods twenty-seven inches wide, or two yards and three-eighths thirty-six inches wide, or two yards forty-four inches wide, or a yard and seven-eighths fifty inches wide. Price of pattern, 1s. or 25 cents.

MISSES' DIVIDED CYCLING SKIRT, HAVING AN ADDED FRONT-GORE AND PLAITS AT THE BACK TO GIVE THE EFFECT OF A ROUND SKIRT WHEN STANDING.

(For Illustrations see Page 313.)

No. 915.—The skirt here shown made of dark-blue serge is a decided improvement on the ordinary cycling skirt, and will be eagerly welcomed by cyclists who do not take kindly to bloomers yet find round skirts unsatisfactory. The divided skirt consists of two sections joined together by a center seam, and the side edges of each section are joined in seams that come at each side of the front and terminate at the bottom of extra widths that form underlaps for placket openings. An applied front-gore conceals the division in front and is stitched to position over the side seams and along the front edges of the plackets. Between the plackets, which are closed with buttons and button-holes, the top of the skirt is finished with a short band, the ends of which are buttoned to the ends of a belt that completes the top of the remainder of the skirt and closes at the center of the front. The skirt fits smoothly over the hips and hangs in pretty ripples below, and at the back two side-plaits are laid at each side of the center seam, the plaits falling so as to complete the effect of a round skirt at the back. A saddle facing of chamois, leather or the material is applied to the skirt, as shown in one of the small

views, and hem-facings finish the lower edges of the skirt.

Pluette, which is waterproof and sheds dust readily, is much favored for cycling suits, and other appropriate materials are cheviot, homespun, covert cloth and whipcord.

We have pattern No. 915 in seven sizes for misses from ten to sixteen years of age. For a miss of twelve years, the skirt

requires four yards and three-fourths of material twenty-seven inches wide, or four yards and an eighth thirty-six inches wide, or three yards and a fourth forty-four inches wide, or two yards and seven-eighths fifty inches wide. Price of pattern, 1s. or 25 cents.



7850

MISSSES' CYCLING TROUSERS. (KNOWN AS TURKISH TROUSERS), FOR WEAR WITH OR WITHOUT SKIRTS. (TO BE GATHERED OR DART-FITTED IN FRONT.)
(For Illustrations see Page 313.)

No. 909.—These trousers may be worn



7850

Front View.



7850

Back View.

GIRLS' APRON. (COPYRIGHT.)

(For Description see Page 311.)

without a skirt or with any preferred style of cycling skirt, and leggings or golf stockings should be worn with them. The material represented in their development is blue serge. The trousers are shaped by inside and outside leg-seams and a center seam and are gathered at the back, but may be gathered or dart-fitted in front, as preferred. The outside leg-seams terminate below extra widths that form underlaps for the openings; and the top of the trousers is sewed to bands that are closed at the sides with button-holes and buttons. The lower edges of the trousers are finished with hems, through which elastic is run to regulate the fulness, and the trousers droop in regular Turkish fashion.

Cheviot, homespun, heather mixtures, tweed, serge, China silk, etc., are appropriate materials for the trousers. Corduroy is considered a durable and stylish fabric for cycling trousers when worn without a skirt, and leggings should be made to agree with them.

We have pattern No. 909 in seven sizes for misses from ten to sixteen years of age. To make a pair of trousers for a miss of twelve years, requires two yards and seven-eighths of material twenty-seven inches wide, or two yards thirty-six or forty-four inches wide, or a yard and three-fourths fifty inches wide. Price of pattern, 7d. or 15 cents.

FASHIONABLE EFFECTS IN LINGERIE.

(For Illustrations see Page 241.)

It is in the various accessories which are chiefly provided for bodices that the saving grace of a gown often lies. If the gown be partially worn or is of last year's cut, it may be easily transformed, by some bodice decoration of lace, ribbon or chiffon, into an up-to-date garment. Most women are deft-fingered enough to create these dainty belongings, or, at least, to reproduce them by the aid of patterns furnished for them.

Both high and low neck dressing is provided, choice being regulated by the shape of the throat as much as by individual taste.

Deep, cape-like collars with fanciful outlines are picturesque and dressy. Stock collars, with the fluffiness usual to them, are becoming to long, slender throats, and are worn with almost every style of bodice.

FIGURE NO. 1.—V-NECK GARNITURE.—This charming accessory is intended to be worn with a low-neck bodice. From a yoke of écu point Venise lace in an open pattern fall Vandykes to match, a narrow lace beading concealing the joining of the yoke and Vandykes. The latter fall over a doubled frill of chiffon, which extends almost to the bust and presents a square lower outline. The neck of the yoke is cut in V shape and followed by a full section of chiffon, which is formed in a rosette at the center. This garniture would be appropriate for either a white or colored bodice, and belongs to pattern No. 793, price 5d. or 10 cents.

FIGURE NO. 2.—COLLARS AND CUFFS.—A pretty variety of collars and cuffs is portrayed in this group. The collars are in turn-down style. Two of them are made of white linen and the third of fine blue-and-white striped percale. One of the linen collars shows several rows of machine-stitching, and the other a trimming of lace insertion. The percale collar is undecorated, and all three are deeply reversed over a high band closed with studs.

One style of cuff is made for link buttons. It is of white linen and shows several rows of machine-stitching. The lapped cuff is also made of white linen and is trimmed with two rows of lace insertion. The adjuncts,



7874

Side-Front View.



7874

Side-Back View.

MISSSES' CIRCULAR CYCLING SKIRT. (COPYRIGHT.)

(For Description see Page 311.)

which are comprised in pattern No. 907, price 5d. or 10 cents, are available for tailor-finished gowns.

FIGURES NOS. 3, 4 AND 5.—FANCY STOCK-COLLARS.—Blue silk was chosen for the collar depicted at figure No. 3. It is slightly wrinkled and is encircled at the center with white point Venice lace in an open design. At each side is formed a bow with two standing ends, also of the silk trimmed with lace.

The stock shown at figure No. 4 in pink silk is also wrinkled and has shirred back ends. Reversed over the collar from the top are a series of Paquin points made of grass linen and embroidery edged with Valenciennes lace. Lace-edged mull points could also be successfully employed.

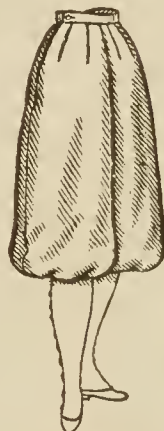
White silk was used for the collar illustrated at figure No. 5. The silk is wrinkled, and at the back a large spreading bow is formed of it. Several lace Vandyke points fall from the top. Pattern No. 7869, price 5d. or 10 cents, was used in making the collars.

FIGURE NO. 6.—CURATE COLLAR.—A smart collar is here shown fashioned from white silk. It is encircled with écreu point Venise insertion and at intervals jet-and-Rhinestone buckles are adjusted. A less elaborate decoration could be employed, if desired. Pattern No. 6688, price 3d. or 5 cents, was used in the making.

FIGURES NOS. 7 AND 8.—BODICE DECORATIONS.—A very fanciful collar is suggested at figure No. 7.

Grass linen is the material used in its construction and linen embroidered edging provides the trimming. At the side the collar is

edge in a frill, and is continued to the neck at each side of the shallower portions. Some distance above an upturning frill is



909



909

Front View.

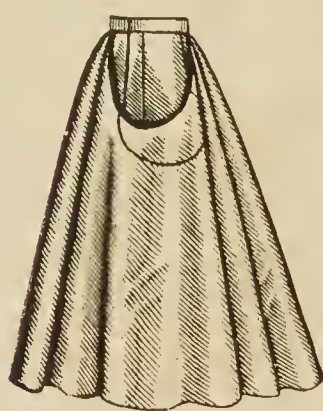


909

Back View.

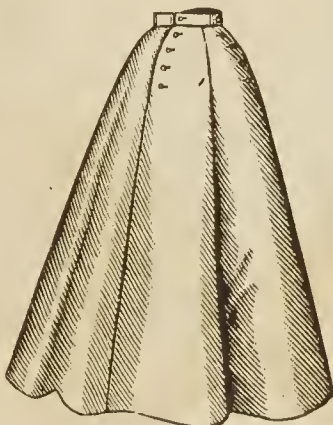
MISSSES' CYCLING TROUSERS (KNOWN AS TURKISH TROUSERS), FOR WEAR WITH OR WITHOUT SKIRTS. (TO BE GATHERED OR DART-FITTED IN FRONT.) (COPYRIGHT.)

(For Description see Page 312.)



915

View Showing Under Construction and Facing.

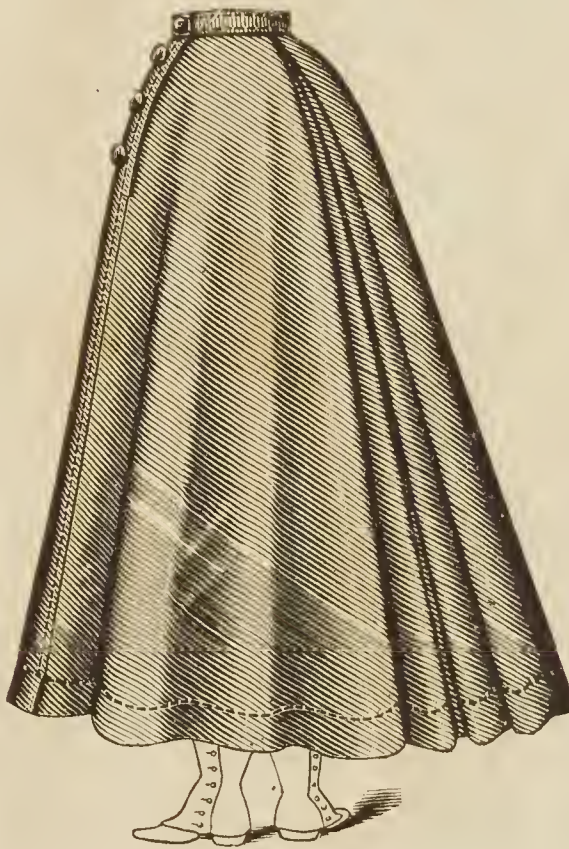


View without Added Front-Gore.



915

Front View.



915

Side-Back View.

MISSSES' DIVIDED CYCLING SKIRT, HAVING AN ADDED FRONT-GORE AND PLAITS AT THE BACK TO GIVE THE EFFECT OF A ROUND SKIRT WHEN STANDING. (COPYRIGHT.)

(For Description see Page 311.)

formed to fall in tabs on the shoulders and the front and back are of short-yoke depth. Embroidery falls from the entire lower

disposed across the collar and formed in points on the tabs

The decoration pictured at figure No. 8 is made of cream white *mousseline de soie* and formed in battlements all round save in front, where it is extended to form a band that droops in blouse fashion and is edged with fine Valenciennes lace. The battlements are each trimmed with a band of point Venise insertion edged at the top and bottom with Valenciennes lace. Vandykes of point Venise lace fall from the neck. Both decorations are embraced in pattern No. 7866, price 5d. or 10 cents, and will prove very decorative either on black or colored gowns.

FIGURES NOS. 9 AND 10.—FANCY STOLE AND SAILOR COLLARS.—These stylish collars are included in one pattern—No. 7819, price 5d. or 10 cents, and are appropriate for development in cotton, silk and woollen goods.

Figure No. 9 shows the sailor collar. It is made of white linen and trimmed with two rows of embroidered beading above an arrangement of narrow Valenciennes lace and beading, the latter separating two frills that turn in opposite directions. The collar falls deep and square at the back and extends to the bust in tabs.

At figure No. 10 is represented the stole collar in dimity. At the back it falls with the effect of a square tab. In front the same effect is observed. Two rows of linen embroidery taste-

fully adorn the collar, which falls over the shoulders in a manner tending to suggest the appearance of epaulettes.

Styles for Little Folks.

FIGURES NOS. 252 P AND 253 P.—LITTLE GIRLS' DRESSES.

(For Illustrations see this Page.)

FIGURE No. 252 P.—This illustrates a Little Girls' dress. The pattern, which is No. 7872 and costs 10d. or 20 cents, is in eight sizes for little girls from two to nine years of age, and is again pictured on page 316 in this number of THE DELINEATOR.

The combination of spotted gray flannel and batiste embroidery here pictured in the dress serves admirably to bring out its attractive features. The full, round skirt depends from a blouse body that is supported by a smooth lining. The upper part of the body has the effect of a round yoke, and at the center of the full front is formed a box-plait upon which embroidered insertion is effectively applied. A bow of ribbon is

which consists of ribbon, pearl buttons and silk, the material being old-rose camel's-hair. The very short, plain body is closed at the back, and upon it, both front and back, are broad, pointed revers that meet at the bottom of the body and flare toward the shoulders. A facing of silk laid in fine plaits or tucks covers the body between the revers, both front and back, and a row of buttons is set along the upper edge of each revers. The large puff sleeves extend smoothly to the wrists below the puffs and are decorated along the inside seam, below the puffs, with a row of buttons. The sleeves may be cut off below the puffs if elbow sleeves be desired. The standing collar is covered with a wrinkled ribbon and a bow of similar ribbon set over the lower ends of the front revers has long ends that fall over the full, straight, gathered skirt, which is joined to the body.



FIGURE NO. 252 P.



FIGURE NO. 253 P.



FIGURE NO. 254 P.

FIGURE No. 252 P.—LITTLE GIRLS' DRESS.—This illustrates Pattern No. 7872 (copyright), price 10d. or 20 cents. **FIGURE No. 253 P.**—LITTLE GIRLS' DRESS.—This illustrates Pattern No. 7852 (copyright), price 10d. or 20 cents. **FIGURE No. 254 P.**—CHILD'S FRENCH DRESS.—This illustrates Pattern No. 7840 (copyright), price 10d. or 20 cents.

(For Descriptions see this Page.)

set at the top of the plait and a frill of the embroidered edging droops prettily in Bertha fashion about the shoulders, its front ends passing beneath the box-plait. The full bishop sleeves are finished at the wrists with insertion to have the effect of round cuffs, and the neck is completed with a standing collar.

Camel's-hair, fine serge, cheviot and nun's-vailing, also China or India silk, will make up prettily in this way, and baby ribbon, braid, lace or embroidery may be effectively used as decoration.

FIGURE No. 253 P.—This illustrates a Little Girls' dress. The pattern, which is No. 7852 and costs 10d. or 20 cents, is in eight sizes for little girls from one to eight years, and is again portrayed on page 317.

The dress is extremely dainty and its simplicity will commend it to mothers who make their little girls' frocks. A fanciful air is given the dress in the present instance by the trimming,

The dress will make up prettily in all soft materials in the pale tints and small figures that are so well adapted for children's gowns. Tasteful mothers will utilize narrow linen or Swiss embroidered edging and insertion, butter-colored Valenciennes lace, satin or velvet ribbon, etc., in many pretty ways for decoration.

FIGURE No. 254 P.—CHILD'S FRENCH DRESS.

(For Illustration see this Page.)

FIGURE No. 254 P.—This illustrates a Child's French dress. The pattern, which is No. 7840 and costs 10d. or 20 cents, is in seven sizes for children from two to eight years old, and may be seen in two views on page 318 of this publication.

Blue flannel was here selected to make the dress, which is attractively decorated with braid, buttons and embroidered

edging. The front of the long-waisted blouse joins the back in shoulder and under-arm seams and is laid in three box-plaits, three similar plaits being formed at the back. The blouse, which is arranged over a lining closed at the center of the back, is gathered at the lower edge, and to it is sewed the gathered upper edge of the short, full skirt, which has a straight lower edge that is deeply hemmed. Below the standing collar is a removable collar that has stole ends and falls broad, like a sailor shape, with a pointed lower edge, at the back. The removable collar is decorated along its front and lower edges with two rows of braid, and a frill of embroidered edging is added with dainty effect to the lower edge. The full puff sleeves are gathered at the top and bottom, and placed over coat-shaped linings that are decorated below the puffs with embroidery to have the effect of cuffs. Smoked pearl buttons decorate the three box-plaits in front.

Quaint and becoming little dresses will be made like this of

Novelty cloth was here selected to make the coat, with bands of gray Astrakhan for decoration. A noticeably stylish feature of the coat is the monk's hood, which forms a deep, round collar in front and quite conceals the quaint short waist, that is shaped by shoulder and under-arm seams and closed invisibly in front. To the waist is joined a skirt, which is deeply hemmed at the bottom and gathered at the top, and falls in soft, full folds about the figure. The sleeves are in one-seam leg-o'-mutton style and are completed by gauntlet cuffs that are left unseamed on the outside of the arm and flare prettily. The rolling collar has flaring ends, and its edges and the outer edges of the hood and cuffs are trimmed with bands of gray Astrakhan.

The octagonal Tam O'Shanter cap is made of cloth like that in the coat and its band is covered with gray Astrakhan and decorated at the left side with two quills and a button.

The keynote of all the newest garments for children is picturesque beauty and a thoroughly simple plan of making. Fancy



FIGURE NO. 255 P.



FIGURE NO. 256 P.



FIGURE NO. 257 P.

FIGURE NO. 255 P.—CHILD'S STREET TOILETTE.—This illustrates Child's Long Coat No. 7825 (copyright), price 10d. or 20 cents; and Cap No. 7836 (copyright), price 5d. or 10 cents. FIGURE NO. 256 P.—CHILD'S DRESS.—This illustrates Pattern No. 7826 (copyright), price 10d. or 20 cents. FIGURE NO. 257 P.—CHILD'S OUTDOOR TOILETTE.—This illustrates Child's Long Coat No. 7830 (copyright), price 1s. or 25 cents; and Rob Roy Cap No. 847 (copyright), price 5d. or 10 cents.

(For Descriptions see Pages 315 and 316.)

serge, flannel, cheviot and numerous novelty suitings and will be decorated with braid or bands of insertion and embroidered edging.

coating, faced cloth, cheviot, tweed, silk, etc., are fashionable materials for them, and fur or Astrakhan bands or bands of lace, braid, velvet or ribbon are the most appropriate garnitures.

FIGURE NO. 255 P.—CHILD'S STREET TOILETTE.

(For Illustration see this Page.)

FIGURE NO. 255 P.—This illustrates a Child's long coat and cap. The coat pattern, which is No. 7825 and costs 10d. or 20 cents, is in seven sizes for children from two to eight years of age, and may be seen in three views on page 319 of this publication. The cap pattern, which is No. 7836 and costs 5d. or 10 cents, is in seven sizes from six to seven and a half, cap sizes, or from nineteen inches and a fourth to twenty-three inches and three-fourths, head measures, and is shown again on page 287.

FIGURE NO. 256 P.—CHILD'S DRESS.

(For Illustration see this Page.)

FIGURE NO. 256 P.—This illustrates a Child's dress. The pattern, which is No. 7826 and costs 10d. or 20 cents, is in seven sizes for children from one to seven years old, and may be seen again on page 317 of this magazine.

A little brunette would look charming in the dress as here developed, the materials being pale-yellow cashmere figured with brown, and brown silk. The full waist is arranged over a

smooth lining, and its fulness is drawn well to the center of the front and back by gathers at the top and bottom. The fulness is framed prettily by silk-lined bretelles that are each in two sections that taper narrowly at the waist-line and are folded over on the shoulders in revers, small gilt buttons decorating the long edges of the revers. The full, gathered skirt is joined to the waist. The puff sleeves are placed over coat-shaped linings that are faced with silk below the sleeves to have the effect of cuffs. A bow of ribbon is placed at the bottom of the waist between the ends of the bretelles and a bow is perched daintily on each shoulder. The standing collar is of silk.

The mode will be of great value to those who demand simplicity coupled with a dressy effect, and for it cashmere, camel's-hair, novelty goods and materials of like weight and weave will be chosen. A little blonde may have a pale pink, blue or rose-colored cashmere relieved by ribbon bows and fancy buttons, as illustrated, while the warmer hues of cashmere or other weaves will be developed for brunettes.

FIGURE No. 257 P.—CHILD'S OUTDOOR TOILETTE.

(For Illustration see Page 315.)

FIGURE No. 257 P.—This illustrates a Child's long coat and Rob Roy cap. The coat pattern, which is No. 7830 and costs 1s. or 25 cents, is in seven sizes for children from three to nine years of age, and may be seen in four views on page 319 of this publication. The cap pattern, which is No. 847 and costs 5d. or 10 cents, is in seven sizes from six to seven and a half, cap sizes, or from nineteen inches and a fourth to twenty-three inches and three-fourths, head measures, and is shown again on its accompanying label.

Novelty cloth in a pretty shade of mignonette-green was here selected to make the coat, and bands of black Astrakhan fur and buttons decorate it prettily. The coat is remarkably stylish and introduces two ripple cape-collars that give it a distinctive style. It is widely lapped in front, where it is closed under a broad box-plait formed in the overlapping side of the waist and skirt. The fronts of the waist join the seamless back in shoulder and under-arm seams, and to the waist is joined a circular skirt that is in two sections, the bias back edges of which are joined in a center seam. A broad box-plait is arranged at each side of the

seam in the skirt, and between these plaits and the plait in front slight ripples are noticeable. A belt with pointed ends encircles the waist and is closed in front, its edges being decorated with a

band of Astrakhan fur. The rolling collar has flaring ends and its edges and the edges of the ripple cape-collars are bordered with bands of Astrakhan fur. The ends of the ripple cape-collars are tacked under the box-plait, on which at the center are placed three large fur buttons. The sleeves, which are in two-seam leg-o'-mutton style, have stylish fulness at the top and are close-fitting below the elbow, a band of Astrakhan serving as a pretty wrist-completion. A large square-cornered pocket-lap, placed on the skirt at each side of the front, is also decorated with a band of Astrakhan fur.

The Rob Roy cap is made of black velvet and trimmed with quill feathers and a rosette.

Comfortable and picturesque long coats will be made like this of brown, blue, green, heliotrope, rose or blue cloth, and very rich coats for best wear will be made of corded silk suitably lined. Fur, bands of braid or Astrakhan will decorate the garment effectively.

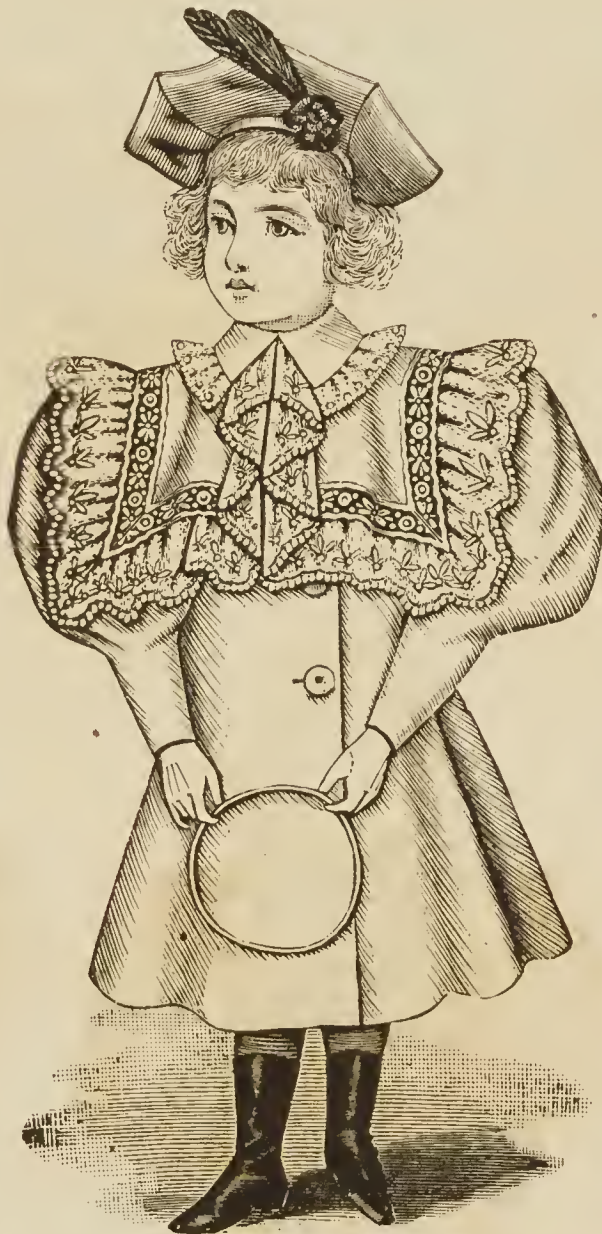


FIGURE No. 258 P.—LITTLE GIRLS' OUTDOOR TOILETTE.—This illustrates Little Girls' Long Coat No. 7857 (copyright), price 1s. or 25 cents; and Cap No. 7836 (copyright), price 5d. or 10 cents.

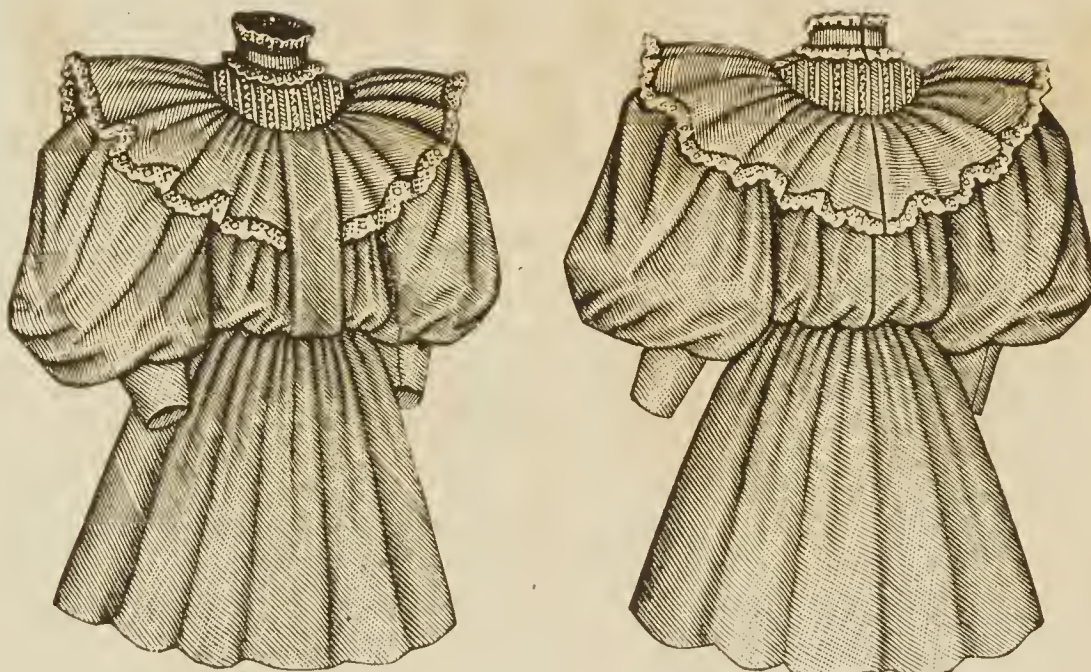
(For Description see this Page.)

FIGURE No. 258 P.—LITTLE GIRLS' OUTDOOR TOILETTE.

(For Illustration see this Page.)

FIGURE No. 258 P.—This illustrates a Little Girls' long coat and cap. The coat pattern, which is No. 7857 and costs 1s. or 25 cents, is in seven sizes for little girls from three to nine years of age, and may be seen again on page 318 of this magazine. The cap pattern, which is No. 7836 and costs 5d. or 10 cents, is in seven sizes from six to seven and a half, cap sizes, or from nineteen inches and a fourth to twenty-three inches and three-fourths, head measures, and is shown also on page 287.

The coat is very practical in construction yet dressy in appearance and is here shown made of cream cloth and decorated with lace insertion and lace edging. The loose fronts lap in double-breasted style and close with one row of buttons and button-holes. At the sides and backs the coat is gracefully conformed to the figure by under-arm and side-back gores and a curving center seam, the shaping of the parts producing graceful ripples or flutes below the waist-line. The



7872

Front View.

7872

Back View.

LITTLE GIRLS' DRESS. (COPYRIGHT.)

(For Description see Page 317.)

rolling collar has flaring ends, and included in the seam with it is a very deep stole sailor-collar that ripples in a most stylish

way at the center of the back. A frill of lace edging and a band of insertion follow the edges of the sailor collar, the frill falling in jabots at the front edges of the collar; and the lower edge of the rolling collar is decorated with a frill of narrower edging. The one-seam leg-o'-mutton sleeves are stylishly full.

The cap matches the coat. It is an octagonal Tam O' Shanter decorated with a velvet rosette and quill feathers.

A more simple coat could scarcely be devised and it possesses an air of quaintness and comfort that will be well brought out in such materials as tweed, serge or chevot. Embroidery, lace or braid may be used for decoration. The cap may be made of velvet or silk or of the coat fabric.

LITTLE GIRLS' DRESS.

(For Illustrations see Page 316.)

No. 7872.—This dress is shown made of figured flannel and batiste edging at figure No. 252 P in this magazine, and insertion and a ribbon bow provide the decoration. At figure G 46 on the Juvenile Plate for Autumn, 1895, the dress is again shown.

The box-plait at the front and the Bertha frill give the dress a fanciful and stylish air that is very pleasing. Fawn camel's-hair was here used for the dress, with narrow lace edging and insertion for decoration. The blouse-waist is made over a lining fitted by under-arm and side-back gores and is closed at the center of the back. The full front and backs are joined in under-arm and short shoulder seams and are shaped at the top to reveal the lining in round-yoke outline. The full front is gathered at the top and bottom and laid in a box-plait at the center, and the backs are similarly gathered at each side of the closing. The waist droops in blouse fashion over the full skirt, which is joined to it and hemmed at the bottom and gathered at the top. From the upper edge of the full portions droops a Bertha frill, the front ends of which are sewed to position under the box-plait, while the back ends meet at the closing; it is gathered at the top, and the lower edge is prettily trimmed with a row of edging. The exposed part of the body lining is faced with the material decorated with upright rows of lace insertion; and a frill of lace edging forms a pretty decoration for the upper and lower edges of the moderately high standing collar. The puff sleeves are gathered at their upper and lower edges

and droop softly over facings applied to their coat-shaped linings.

All soft woollen and silken textures are adaptable to the mode, and combinations may be readily effected.

We have pattern No. 7872 in eight sizes for little girls from two to nine years of age. To make the dress for a girl of five years, requires six yards and five-eighths of goods twenty-two

inches wide, or five yards and a half twenty-seven inches wide, or four yards and a fourth thirty-six inches wide, or three yards and five-eighths forty-four inches wide. Price of pattern, 10d. or 20 cents.



7826

Front View.



7826

View without
Bretelles.



7826

Back View.

CHILD'S DRESS (COPYRIGHT.)

(For Description see this Page.)



7852

View without Ornaments.



7852

Front View.



7852

Back View.

LITTLE GIRLS' DRESS. (TO BE MADE WITH FULL-LENGTH OR ELBOW PUFF-SLEEVES.) (COPYRIGHT.)

(For Description see Page 318.)

CHILD'S DRESS.

(For Illustrations see this Page.)

No. 7826.—Figured cashmere and plain silk are united in this quaint little dress at figure No. 256 P in this number of THE DELINEATOR, and buttons and ribbon provide the decoration.

The bretelles give to this simple mode a dressy air. Camel's-hair in a pretty shade of blue was here chosen for the dress, and small buttons supply the decoration. The short waist is provided with a lining shaped by shoulder and under-arm seams, and the front and backs have pretty fulness drawn well to the center of the front and back by gathers at the top and bottom. The closing is made at the center of the back with button-holes and buttons, and the neck is completed by a standing collar. The bretelles are each in two sections and are broadest on the shoulder and narrowest at the waist-line;

they are included in the seam with the joining of the waist and skirt and on the shoulders are prettily reversed and decorated with small buttons. The full, puff sleeves are gathered at the top and bottom and mounted on coat-shaped linings that extend to the wrists and are faced below the puffs with the material. The straight, full skirt is deeply hemmed at the bottom and gathered at the top. The small engraving shows the dress without the bretelles.

Very pretty little dresses may be made up like this in lavender, pink, heliotrope or green cashmere.

We have pattern No. 7826 in seven sizes for children from one to seven years of age. The dress for a child of five years, will require five yards and a half of material twenty-two inches wide, or four yards and five-eighths twenty-seven inches wide, or three yards and five-eighths thirty-six inches wide, or three yards forty-four inches wide. Price of pattern, 10d. or 20 cents.

LITTLE GIRLS' DRESS. (TO BE MADE WITH FULL-LENGTH OR ELBOW PUFF-SLEEVES.)

(For Illustrations see Page 317.)

No. 7852.—Mixed camel's-hair and silk are combined in this dress at figure No. 253 P in this magazine, and ribbon and buttons supply the decoration. At figure G 54 on the Juvenile Plate for Autumn, 1895, the dress is shown differently made up.

The quaint dress will be suitable for any season according to the material of which it is made. It is here shown developed in figured taffeta silk and decorated with lace edging and rib-

bon. The simple plain waist is shaped by shoulder and short under-arm seams and closed at the back with button-holes and buttons. The full skirt, which is deeply hemmed at the bottom and gathered at the top, is joined to the waist and falls in soft folds about the figure. Triangular ornaments are arranged on the front and back of the waist with the effect of revers; they meet at the center of the front and back and on the shoulders and their free edges are followed by a frill of lace edging. The full puff sleeves are made over smooth, coat-shaped linings; they are gathered at the top and bottom, and may be in full length or in elbow length, as preferred. A lace frill finishes the lower edge of the elbow sleeve and a jaunty bow of ribbon is set on each shoulder. The standing collar is of moderate height, and rising above it is a narrow frill of lace.

Cashmere, serge, novelty suiting, silk of inexpensive quality and cheviot that is checked, figured or plain will make up stylishly in this way, with ribbon or braid for the trimming.

We have pattern No. 7853 in eight sizes for little girls from one to eight years of age. To make the dress for a girl of five years, will require five yards and a half of goods twenty-two inches wide, or three yards and seven-eighths thirty inches wide, or three yards and three-eighths thirty-six inches wide, or two yards and three-fourths forty-four inches wide. Price of pattern, 10d. or 20 cents.

CHILD'S LONG-WAIST BLOUSE FRENCH DRESS.

(For Illustrations see this Page.)

No. 7840.—Another view of this dress may be obtained by referring to figure No. 254 P in this number of THE DELINEATOR.

The admiration for quaint French styles has brought into vogue the long-waist blouse dresses that give a picturesque air to little children. The dress, which is here shown made up in a pretty combination of blue cashmere and darker

velvet, has a short, full skirt finished at the bottom with a deep hem and gathered at the top. The skirt is joined to the lower edge of the long-waist blouse, which is provided with a shorter lining fitted by under-arm gores and closed at the back. The front and backs, which are joined in shoulder and under-arm seams, are each laid in three box-plaits, the center plait at the back being formed at the back edge of the right back and concealing the closing. The bottom of the blouse is gathered and droops in regulation blouse style. At the neck is a standing collar, and a stylish air is given the dress by a removable sailor-collar that is triple-pointed at the back and has stole ends that flare prettily in front. The coat-shaped sleeves are covered with full puffs that extend to a little below the elbow and are gathered at the top and bottom; and below the puffs the sleeves are faced with velvet.

A good choice for a dress of this kind will be cashmere, serge, Henrietta and materials of like weave, as well as the heavier qualities of washable fabrics.

We have pattern No. 7840 in seven sizes for children from two to eight years of age. To make the dress for a child of five years, requires three yards and three-eighths of dress goods forty inches wide, with seven-eighths of a yard of velvet twenty inches wide. Of one material, it needs five yards and three-fourths twenty-two inches wide, or four yards and seven-eighths twenty-seven inches wide, or three yards and a half thirty-six inches wide, or three yards and a fourth forty-four inches wide. Price of pattern, 10d. or 20 cents.



7840

Front View.



7840

Back View.

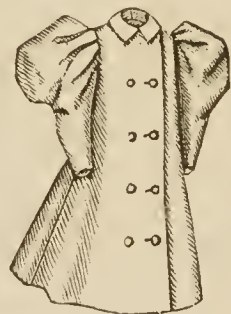
CHILD'S LONG-WAIST BLOUSE FRENCH DRESS. (COPYRIGHT.)

(For Description see this Page.)

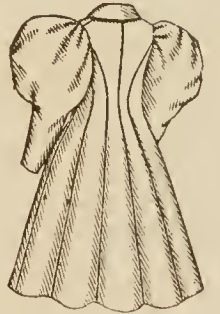
LITTLE GIRLS' LONG COAT, WITH RIPPLE STOLE SAILOR-COLLAR.

(For Illustrations see this Page.)

No. 7857.—By referring to figure No. 258 P in this number of THE DELINEATOR, this coat may be seen made of cream cloth and stylishly decorated with lace insertion and edging. At figure G 62 on the Juvenile Plate for Autumn, 1895, it is again represented. The double-breasted long coat is much fa-



7857

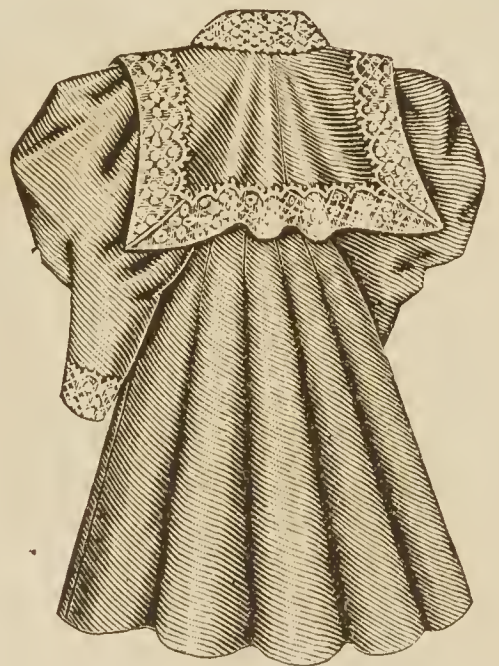


7857



7857

Front View.



7857

Back View.

LITTLE GIRLS' LONG COAT, WITH RIPPLE STOLE SAILOR-COLLAR. (COPYRIGHT.)

(For Description see this Page.)

vored for little women and the newest features are embodied in the one here shown made of tan cloth, with lace for decoration. The loose fronts lap and close in double-breasted fashion with

button-holes and buttons, and the coat is fitted to the figure at the back and sides by under-arm and side-back gores and a curving center seam, the parts being shaped below the waist-line to produce pretty rolling folds, which are quite deep at the back. The stylish stole sailor-collar has a seam at the center, and, owing to its skilful shaping, falls in pretty ripples or flutes at the back and in very slight ripples at the front, the ends meeting at the throat and falling square in stole fashion. The loose edges of the sailor collar are decorated with an upturned row of lace, and the rolling collar, which has flaring ends, is overlaid with similar lace. The one-seam leg-o'-mutton sleeves have ample fulness collected in gathers at the top and fit the forearm closely, an upturned row of lace decorating them at the wrist.

Stylish coats will be made after this mode of melton, diagonal, faced cloth, cheviot, tweed or whipcord, and there are some fancy wool suitings that will develop effectively. Bands of braid, fur, lace or passementerie may be used for decoration.

We have pattern No. 7857 in seven sizes for little girls from three to nine years of age. To make the coat for a girl of five years, requires five yards and three-eighths of goods twenty-two inches wide, or three yards and seven-eighths thirty-six inches wide, or two yards and seven-eighths forty-four inches wide, or two yards and a fourth fifty-four inches wide. Price of pattern, 1s. or 25 cents.

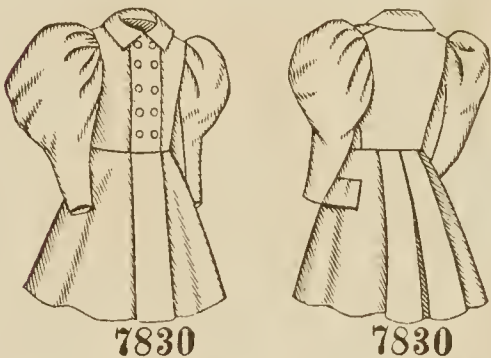
CHILD'S LONG COAT, WITH TWO RIPPLE CAPE-COLLARS.

(For Illustrations see this Page.)

No. 7830.—At figure No. 257 P in this magazine this coat is pictured made of mignonette-green novelty cloth, with black Astrakhan bands for decoration. Another view of the coat is given at figure G 64 on the Juvenile Plate for Autumn, 1895.

This coat, which may be made up with or without the ripple cape-collars, is here represented made of red cloth and decorated with machine-stitching. The waist is shaped by shoulder and under-arm seams and is closed at the center of the front under-

neath a broad box-plait formed on the front edge of the right front, a row of buttons decorating each fold of the plait. The stylish circular skirt has bias back edges joined in a center seam, and a broad box-plait is laid at each side of the seam and at the overlapping front edge; it is joined



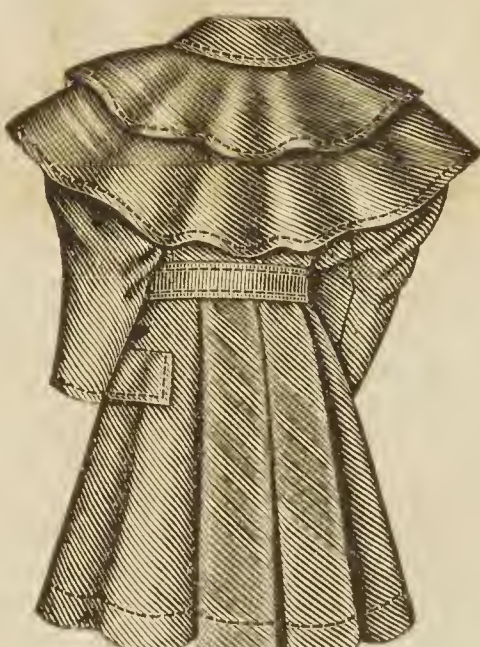
7830

7830



7830

Front View.



7830

Back View.

CHILD'S LONG COAT, WITH TWO RIPPLE CAPE-COLLARS. (COPYRIGHT.)

(For Description see this Page.)

smoothly to the waist and falls in ripples at the sides. Two circular cape-collars are included in the seam with a rolling collar that has flaring ends. Both cape collars fall in stylish ripples

all round and terminate underneath the box-plait. Large square-cornered pocket-laps located on the sides of the skirt produce a very attractive effect. The large leg-o'-mutton sleeves are shaped by inside and outside seams and are fashionably full at the top and close-fitting on the forearm. A belt of the material with pointed ends encircles the waist and closes at the center of the front. A row of machine-stitching finishes all the edges of the



7825



7825

Front View.



7825

Back View.

CHILD'S LONG COAT, WITH MONK'S HOOD FORMING A ROUND COLLAR IN FRONT. (COPYRIGHT.)

(For Description see this Page.)

coat. The small engravings show the coat without the cape collars.

The mode is practical for cheviot, cloth, tweed, whipcord, covert cloth and many fancy suitings, and the approved finish is machine-stitching.

We have pattern No. 7830 in seven sizes for children from three to nine years of age. To make the coat for a child of five years, requires five yards and five-eighths of goods twenty-two inches wide, or four yards and a half twenty-seven inches wide, or three yards and three-fourths thirty-six inches wide, or three yards and an eighth forty-four inches wide, or two yards and five-eighths fifty-four inches wide. Price of pattern, 1s. or 25 cents.

CHILD'S LONG COAT, WITH MONK'S HOOD FORMING A ROUND COLLAR IN FRONT.

(For Illustrations see this Page.)

No. 7825.—This coat may be seen made of fancy mixed cloth and decorated with Astrakhan at figure No. 255 P in this magazine.

A novel feature of this coat is the monk's hood, which forms a deep, round collar in front and adds to the picturesque effect. Forest-green cloth was here selected for the coat, with plaid silk for the hood lining. The coat has a short-waisted body shaped by under-arm and shoulder seams and closed at the center of the front with button-holes and buttons. The straight, full skirt, which is deeply hemmed at the bottom and narrowly at the front edges, is gathered at the top and joined to the waist, falling in soft folds about the figure. A rolling collar completes the neck, its square ends flaring effectively. The monk's hood, which may be used or not as desired, is shaped by a seam that extends from the center to the outer edge; it is prettily reversed by a backward-turning plait at each side of the center at the top, and between the plaits the top is gathered. The collar which the hood forms in front lies smoothly and is faced with the cloth, the plaid lining being only in the hood portion. The one-seam leg-o'-mutton sleeves have abundant fulness gathered at the top and are completed by gauntlet cuffs, the ends of which flare stylishly at the back of the

arm. The free edges of the coat are finished with a double row of machine-stitching, and a single row of stitching completes the hems at the front edges of the skirt, a double row holding the hem at the bottom. The small engraving shows the garment with the hood omitted.

Fancy coating, cheviot, cloth, whipcord, etc., are appropriate materials in which to develop the coat, and machine-stitching will form a neat completion, though braid, gimp, lace, fur bands, etc., may be used to produce an elaborate effect. Plain, plaid,

checked or fancy figured silk may be used for the hood lining.

We have pattern No. 7825 in seven sizes for children from two to eight years of age. To make the coat for a child of five years, will require five yards and a half of goods twenty-two inches wide, or three yards and a half thirty-six inches wide, or three yards forty-four inches wide, or two yards and three-eighths fifty-four inches wide, each with half a yard of plaid silk twenty inches wide for facing the hood. Price of pattern, 10d. or 20 cents.

Styles for Boys.

FIGURE NO. 259 P.—LITTLE BOYS' SUIT.

(For Illustration see this Page.)

FIGURE NO. 259 P.—This consists of a Little Boys' blouse costume and cap. The costume pattern, which is No. 7810 and costs 1s. or 25 cents, is in six sizes for little boys from two to seven years of age, and may be seen in two views on page 323. The cap pattern, which is No. 4393 and costs 5d. or 10 cents, is in seven sizes from six to six and three-fourths, cap sizes, or from nineteen inches and a fourth to twenty-one inches and a half, head measures, and is also shown on its accompanying label.

White lawn, all-over embroidery, embroidered edging and plaid mohair are here combined in the costume. The plaid skirt, which is hemmed at the bottom, is arranged in kilt-plaits all round and is finished with an under-waistband by which it is attached to a sleeveless under-waist with buttons and button-holes.

The blouse is fitted by the usual seams on the shoulders and under the arms. It displays a box-plait at the center of the front, and the lower edge is hemmed and drawn in closely about the waist by an elastic inserted in the hem, the blouse

drooping in the customary style. The round ripple-collar is deepened by a frill of embroidered edging, which also extends up the front edges, and a frill of narrower edging outlines the box-plait, which is overlaid with all-over embroidery. The shirt sleeves are gathered at the top and bottom and are completed with rolling cuffs of all-over embroidery having frills of embroidered edging at the top.

The cap of light cloth consists of a band, and a crown which extends in points beyond the head after the manner of a mortar-board cap. A silk tassel droops prettily at one side.

The blouse will usually be of silk, lawn, nainsook or sheer cambric, with all-over embroidery for the collar and cuffs and lace or embroidered edging for the frills; and the skirt may be of, piqué, serge, fancy cheviot or flannel.



FIGURE NO. 259 P.

FIGURE NO. 260 P.

FIGURE NO. 259 P.—LITTLE BOYS' SUIT.—This consists of Little Boys' Blouse Costume No. 7810 (copyright, price 1s. or 25 cents; and Cap No. 4393 (copyright), price 5d. or 10 cents. FIGURE NO. 260 P.—LITTLE BOYS' MIDDIE COSTUME.—This illustrates Pattern No. 7817, price 1s. or 25 cents.

(For Descriptions see this Page.)

ter seam. The fronts are reversed at the top by the permanent sailor-collar, which falls deep and square at the back and is overlapped by the removable collar of white piqué. The removable collar extends to the lower edge of the jacket fronts underneath, and is made to underlap the back by a small fitted portion. The removable collar is attached to the jacket with button-holes and buttons and is decorated with braid. The coat sleeves are finished at the wrists with a row of machine-stitching. The front edges of the jacket fronts and the outer folds of the box-plait in the skirt are decorated with rows of buttons.

The suit may be appropriately made of cloth, serge, cheviot, tweed, etc., and the vest and removable collar may be of contrasting material.

The cap is of cloth.

FIGURE NO. 260 P.—LITTLE BOYS' MIDDIE COSTUME.

(For Illustration see this Page.)

FIGURE NO. 260 P.—This illustrates a Little Boys' middie costume. The pattern, which is No. 7817 and costs 1s. or 25 cents, is in six sizes for little boys from two to seven years of age, and may be seen again on page 324 of this publication.

Gray serge and white piqué were here chosen for the costume, and braid and buttons decorate it. The skirt is hemmed at the bottom, and the effect of a broad box-plait is given in front by the arrangement of the kilt-plaits, which turn from the front. The top of the skirt is finished with an under-waistband in which button-holes are made for attaching the skirt to the under-waist, which is shaped with only shoulder seams and closed in front. The plain vest is closed at the back and is sufficiently deep in front to extend slightly over the skirt; it is decorated at the top of the front with an embroidered emblem.

The jaunty little middie jacket has a permanent and a removable sailor-collar and is open in front all the way down. The back is nicely curved to the figure by side-back gores and a center

FIGURE No. 261 P.—BOYS' GOLF SUIT.

(For Illustration see this Page.)

FIGURE No. 261 P.—This consists of a Boys' yoke Norfolk jacket, knickerbockers and golf cap. The jacket pattern, which is No. 7812 and costs 1s. or 25 cents, is in twelve sizes for boys from five to sixteen years old, and is shown again on page 325 of this magazine. The knickerbockers pattern, which is No. 7813 and costs 7d. or 15 cents, is in twelve sizes for boys from five to sixteen years of age, and is also pictured on page 325. The cap pattern, which is No. 846 and costs 5d. or 10 cents, is in seven sizes from six to seven and a half, cap sizes, or from nineteen inches and a fourth to twenty-three inches and three-fourths, head measures, and may be seen again on its accompanying label.

This natty suit will be found satisfactory in point of comfort as well as appearance. A bright Scotch mixture was here selected for the suit, with box cloth for the cuffs or calf-bands of the knickerbockers. The Norfolk jacket has a square yoke to which the front and back are joined. A box-plait is laid on over the center seam of the back and two similar plaits are laid on the front, one at each side of the single-breasted closing. The lower front corners of the fronts are nicely rounded and the lower corners of large patch-pockets, and also of the laps covering the openings to the pockets are similarly rounded. A coat collar reverses the fronts in small notched lapels, and a belt passed under the box-plaits and under straps at the side seams is closed in front. A row of stitching outlines cuffs on the sleeves and follows all the edges of the jacket.

The knickerbockers fit closely at the top and droop with a little fullness over cuffs or calf-bands, which are partially overlapped by golf stockings.

The cap is composed of sections that meet in a point at the top; it fits smoothly at the back, while in front it droops over a stiff visor.

For golf suits nothing is considered more appropriate than the Scotch and heather mixtures and plaids, golf stockings with plaid tops completing these suits effectively. One or two rows of stitching is the approved finish.



FIGURE No. 261 P.—BOYS' GOLF SUIT.—This consists of Boys' Yoke Norfolk Jacket No. 7812, price 1s. or 25 cents; Knickerbockers No. 7813, price 7d. or 15 cents; and Golf Cap No. 846 (copyright), price 5d. or 10 cents.

(For Description see this Page.)

FIGURES NOS. 262 P AND 263 P.—LITTLE BOYS' SUITS.

(For Illustrations see Page 322.)

FIGURE No. 262 P.—This consists of a Little Boys' reefer jacket and knee trousers. The jacket pattern, which is No. 7811 and costs 10d. or 20 cents, is in eight sizes for little boys from two to nine years of age, and is also illustrated on page 325 of this magazine. The trousers pattern, which is No. 3163 and costs 7d. or 15 cents, is in eight sizes for boys from three to ten years old, and is again pictured on its label.

The smart suit is made especially attractive in the present instance by the tasteful union of white flannel with dark-blue cheviot. The knee trousers, which are closed at the sides, are nicely fitted by the usual seams and hip darts and are ornamented along the lower part of each outside seam with three buttons.

The reefer is of stylish depth and is closed in the regular double-breasted way with buttons and button-holes. The neck

is finished with a deep, broad sailor-collar, which is covered with a facing of white flannel that is extended to the lower edges of the fronts for underfacings: and a bow is adjusted at the throat. Cuffs are outlined with a row of stitching on the comfortable coat sleeves, and a row of stitching finishes openings to side pockets in the fronts and follows all the edges of the jacket.

FIGURE No. 263 P.—This illustrates a Little Boys' suit. The pattern, which is No. 7814 and costs 1s. or 25 cents, is in seven sizes for little boys from two to eight years old, and is shown again on page 324 of this number of THE DELINEATOR.

Soft-finished diagonal was here employed in making the suit, which is jaunty for either every-day or best wear. The jacket has a broad, seamless back which is joined to the fronts in shoulder seams and in side seams that terminate above underlaps allowed on the fronts. The fronts almost meet at the throat, where they are connected by a strap attached with buttons and button-holes, and flare widely over the vest, the lower front corners being nicely rounded. The vest is closed at the center with buttons and button-holes and is notched below the closing; it is buttoned to the jacket on the shoulders and under the arms. A breast pocket inserted in the left front of the jacket and side pockets inserted in the vest are outlined with stitching, while side pockets in the jacket are finished with laps. Six buttons arranged in groups of three decorate the front edge of each front and two buttons are set on the sleeves at the back of the arm below a row of stitching made at cuff depth. The neck is finished with a rolling collar having rounding lower corners. The jacket and vest are neatly finished with a row of stitching made an eighth of an inch in from the edges.

The trousers are shaped by the usual seams and hip darts and reach to just below the knees. Side and hip pockets are inserted, and the closing is made at the sides.

Very small boys will look well in suits like this made of dark-blue or black velvet, either bound with braid or finished plainly. For older boys cashmere, fine checked or hair-line striped suiting or tricot are suitable, stitching being the approved completion on these materials.

BOYS' MIDSHIPMAN SUIT.

(CONSISTING OF A JACKET, VEST, AND FULL-LENGTH TROUSERS WITH A FLY.)

(For Illustrations see Page 323.)

No. 7815.—At figure G 56 on the Juvenile Plate for Autumn, 1895, this suit is shown differently made up.

The suit consists of a jacket, vest and full-length trousers made of navy-blue cloth and finished with machine-stitching. The vest is closed with five button-holes and buttons and is shaped low at the top to accommodate a notched collar that is covered with a facing of the material, which is carried along the front and lower edges of the fronts for underfacings. The back of the vest is curved to the figure by a center seam, below which it is notched: and the back is joined to the front in shoulder seams and in side seams that terminate a little above the lower edge. The customary straps are included in the side seams and their pointed ends are secured with a buckle to regulate the size about the waist. Openings to breast and side pockets are finished with welts that are outlined with a row of

machine-stitching; and the edges of the fronts and collar are similarly completed.

The jacket fronts open all the way down and are reversed nearly to the lower edge in lapels that meet the rolling collar in narrow notches and extend a little beyond the collar in points. The jacket is nicely conformed to the figure by side-back gores and a center seam and is deepened at the center seam to form a shapely point. The coat sleeves are of comfortable width and are decorated with a row of machine-stitching made in cuff outline, and two buttons are placed at the outside seam. Two buttons and button-holes decorate each front below the lapel, and two simulated button-holes are made in each lapel. A row of stitching finishes the free edges of the jacket.

The trousers are shaped by the usual seams and hip darts and flare over the boot. They may be finished with an under-waistband to be worn with an under-waist or with the usual suspender buttons, if suspenders be preferred. A side pocket is inserted in each outside leg-seam, and the trousers are closed with buttons and button-holes in a fly.

Serge, camel's-hair, diagonal, cheviot and various kinds of cloths and suitings may be made up into suits of this kind, and the finish will usually be supplied by one or two rows of machine-stitching at the edges and buttons.

We have pattern No. 7815 in nine sizes for boys from four to twelve years of age. For a boy of seven years, the suit calls for three yards and a half of goods twenty-seven inches wide, or a yard and three-fourths fifty-four inches wide. Price of pattern, 1s. 3d. or 30 cents.

LITTLE BOYS' BLOUSE COSTUME, WITH ROUND RIPPLE-COLLAR.

(For Illustrations see
Page 323.)

No. 7810.—This costume is shown developed in plaid mohair, white lawn, all-over embroidery and embroidered edging at figure No. 259 P in this number of THE DELINEATOR. At figure G 55 on the Juvenile Plate for Autumn, 1895, the costume is again represented.

White piqué was here chosen for the skirt of the costume, and fine white lawn and embroidered edging for the blouse.

The skirt is hemmed at the bottom and arranged in kilt-plaits all round: it is finished at the top with an under-waistband in which button-holes are worked to attach it to an under-waist that is shaped with only shoulder seams and closed in front with button-holes and buttons.

The blouse is fitted by the usual seams on the shoulders and under the arms, and the closing is made at the center of the front under a wide box-plait formed at the front edge of the left front, a frill of embroidered edging along each fold of the box-plait being decidedly decorative. The lower edge of the blouse is hemmed, the hem holding an elastic which draws the edge closely about the waist, the blouse drooping in the usual manner. The full sleeves are gathered at the top and bottom

and finished with cuffs that are rolled up over wristbands and bordered at the top with frills of embroidered edging. At the neck is a round, ripple collar mounted upon a shaped band and bordered with a frill of embroidered edging.

The blouse may be developed in mull, dimity, nainsook, lawn or cambric and the frills may be of lace or embroidered edging or of hemstitched lawn. Cloth, serge, piqué, cheviot and various woollen and washable fabrics may be chosen for the skirt. The suit may be made throughout of grass linen, flannel, percale or goods of similar weight and all-over embroidery may be chosen for the collar and cuffs, if desired. Several rows of washable braid may decorate costumes made of cotton goods and worsted or silk braid for those of wool goods.

We have pattern No. 7810 in six sizes for little boys from two to seven years of age. For a boy of five years, the blouse requires two yards of lawn thirty-six inches wide, with five yards and a fourth of edging four inches and three-fourths wide. Of one material, it needs four yards twenty-two inches wide, or three yards and five-eighths twenty-seven inches wide, or two yards and five-eighths thirty-six inches wide. The skirt calls for two yards twenty-seven inches wide, or one yard fifty-four inches wide. Price of pattern, 1s. or 25 cents.

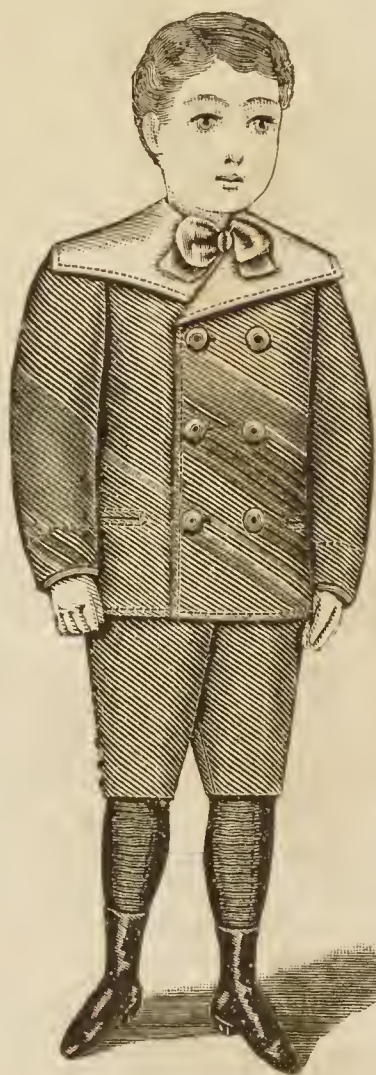


FIGURE NO. 262 P.

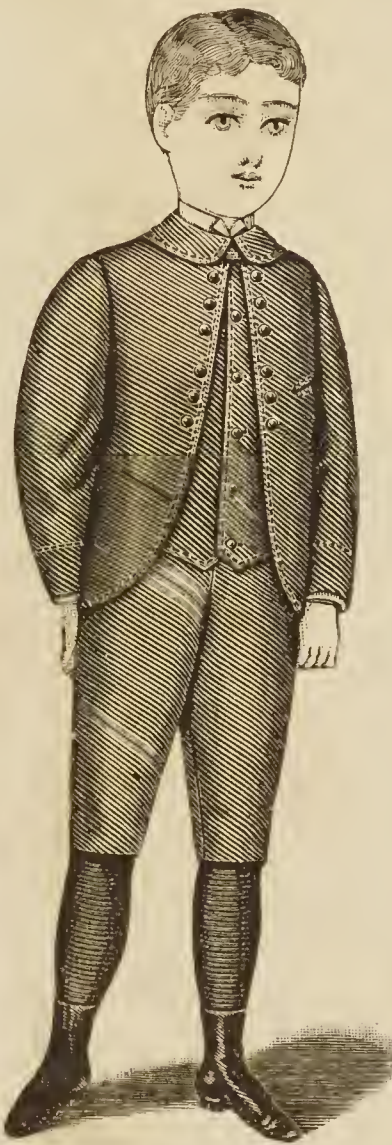


FIGURE NO. 263 P.

FIGURE NO. 262 P.—LITTLE BOYS' SUIT.—This consists of Little Boys' Reefer Jacket No. 7811, price 10d. or 20 cents; and Knee Trousers No. 3163, price 7d. or 15 cents. FIGURE NO. 263 P.—LITTLE BOYS' SUIT.—This illustrates Pattern No. 7814, price 1s. or 25 cents.

(For Descriptions see Page 321.)

LITTLE BOYS' SUIT, WITH VEST BUT- TONED IN AT THE SHOULDERS AND UNDER THE ARMS.

(For Illustrations see
Page 324.)

No. 7814.—Another illustration of this suit, showing it made of soft-finished diagonal, is given at figure No. 263 P in this magazine. At figure G 57 on the Juvenile Plate for Autumn, 1895, the suit is shown differently developed.

Fine serge was here selected for the suit. The knee trousers are shaped by the usual seams and hip darts and closed at the sides, and hip and side pockets are inserted. The outside leg-seams are stitched in welt style and three buttons decorate them near the lower edge. The tops of the trousers are finished with under-waistbands in which button-holes are made for attachment to an under-waist.

The jacket has fronts that almost meet at the throat and flare

below to reveal the vest. The fronts are rounded nicely toward the back, and the back is broad and seamless. Under-arm darts and side seams that terminate above short underlaps allowed on the fronts render the jacket shapely. The vest is notched below the closing, which is made at the center with buttons and button-holes, and is buttoned to the jacket on the shoulders and under the arms, as illustrated in the small view, the shoulder and under-arm edges being finished with button-stands. The neck of the jacket is finished with a rolling collar having rounded corners, a pointed strap with rounding ends connecting the fronts beneath the collar. Pocket-laps with rounding lower front corners are applied over openings to side pockets inserted in the jacket fronts, and openings to a left

breast-pocket in the jacket and side pockets in the vest are finished with stitching and arrow-heads. The seams of the jacket are pressed open and stitched, and the edges of the jacket and vest are followed with a single row of stitching. A row of buttons ornaments the upper part of each jacket front along its front edge. The outside seams of the coat sleeves are pressed open and stitched, and a row of stitching outlines round cuffs, two buttons being set in front of the outside seam below the stitching.

Smooth cloth or fine diagonal will most frequently be selected for best suits, but cheviot, serge and many varieties of suitings will make serviceable school suits. Very attractive suits for dancing school may be made in this way of velvet in black or very dark blue.

We have pattern No. 7814 in seven sizes for little boys from two to eight years of age. To make the suit for a boy of five years, requires two yards and three-fourths of material twenty-seven inches wide, or a yard and three-eighths fifty-four inches wide. Price of pattern, 1s. or 25 cents.

LITTLE BOYS' MIDDY COSTUME.

(For Illustrations see Page 324.)

No. 7817.—A combination of blue serge and white piqué is represented in this costume at figure No. 260 P in this magazine, buttons and an embroidered emblem providing the decoration. The costume is shown differently made up at figure G 66 on the Juvenile Plate for Autumn, 1895.

The costume possesses a most attractive nautical air and the pretty combination of blue and white serge here pictured makes it especially effective.

The skirt is hemmed at its lower edge and laid in kilt-plaits that turn toward the center of the back, leaving a wide space that gives the effect of a broad box-plait at the front. The skirt is closed with buttons and button-holes under one of the plaits at the right side of the front, and a row of four buttons decorates each side of the box-plait. The top of the skirt is finished with an under-waistband in which button-holes are made to pass over corresponding buttons sewed to a sleeveless under-waist that is shaped with only shoulder seams and closed at the center of the front.

The vest has a smooth front and smooth backs joined in under-arm and shoulder seams and is closed at the back with buttons and button-holes. The front laps slightly over the skirt, and an emblem is embroidered on it near the neck, which, like the lower edges, is finished with a double row of stitching.

The jacket is nicely fitted by side-back gores and a center seam and is slightly deepened toward the front edges. The loose fronts flare sharply and are slightly reversed by the ends of a permanent sailor-collar, which falls deep and square at the back, the outer covering of the collar extending to the lower edges of the fronts for underfacings. The permanent collar is overlapped by a removable collar of similar outline but slightly smaller. The removable collar is made with a small section fitted in at the back so as to underlap the back deeply and extends underneath the fronts to the lower edge of the jacket.

The coat sleeves, which are of comfortable width, are decorated to cuff depth with encircling rows of machine-stitching, and a row of small buttons is placed on the upper side between the upper rows of stitching. Three larger buttons are decoratively placed on each front below the collar. The seam of the jacket and the outside seams of the sleeves are pressed open and stitched and the edges of the jacket are completed with a double row of machine-stitching.

Cheviot, serge, flannel and smooth cloth are usually chosen for costumes of this kind and two colors are frequently combined, blue with white, dark-green with fawn, and gray with red being attractive.

We have pattern No. 7817 in six sizes for little boys from two to seven years of age. To make the vest and removable collar for a boy of five years, will need one yard of goods twenty-seven inches wide, or five-eighths of a yard fifty-four inches wide. The jacket and skirt will require three yards and three-fourths twenty-seven inches wide, or a yard and seven-eighths fifty-four inches wide. Price of pattern, 1s. or 25 cents.



7815

Front View.

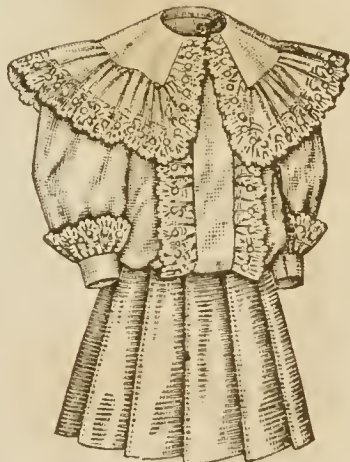


7815

Back View.

BOYS' MIDSHIPMAN SUIT. (CONSISTING OF A JACKET, VEST, AND FULL-LENGTH TROUSERS WITH A FLY.)

(For Description see Page 321.)



7810

Front View.



7810

Back View.

LITTLE BOYS' BLOUSE COSTUME, WITH ROUND RIPPLE-COLLAR. (COPYRIGHT.)

(For Description see Page 322.)

BOYS' HALF-BOX OVERCOAT.

(ALSO KNOWN AS THE
COVERT COAT.)

(For Illustrations see Page 324.)

No. 7818.—This overcoat is shown again at figure G 47 on the Juvenile Plate for Autumn, 1895.

A fine quality of covert coating was in this instance chosen to make the overcoat, which is in half-box style. The broad, seamless back is joined to the sack fronts by side seams that are curved to slightly define the figure, and the fronts are reversed in small lapels that meet

the rolling collar in notches. Below the lapels the closing is made with a fly. The sleeves are of comfortable width and are finished at the wrists with two rows of stitching. Two rows of stitching form a neat finish for the edges of square-cornered pocket-laps which cover openings to side, left breast and change pockets. A button-hole is made in the left lapel to accommodate a boutonnière, and the collar, lapels and the front edges of the overcoat are finished with two rows of stitching.

The overcoat will be stylish for Autumn and will make up handsomely

in cloth of solid or mixed hue, and machine-stitching will provide the finish universally approved.

We have pattern No. 7818 in nine sizes for boys from eight to sixteen years of age. To make the overcoat for a boy of eleven years, requires two yards and seven-eighths of goods twenty-seven inches wide, or a yard and a half fifty-four inches wide. Price of pattern, 1s. 3d. or 30 cents.

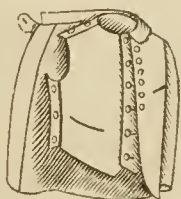
BOYS' YOKE NORFOLK JACKET, WITH BOX-PLAITS LAID ON.

(COMMENDABLE FOR CYCLING, GOLF AND GENERAL WEAR.)

(For Illustrations see Page 325.)

No. 7812.—This jacket forms part of the golf suit shown at figure No. 261 P in this magazine, the material being Scotch

mixture and the finish machine-stitching. It is shown differently made up at figure G 44 on the Juvenile Plate for Autumn, 1895.



7814

The popularity of athletics, cycling, golf, etc., brings with it a demand for garments fashioned with due regard to comfort, convenience and style. Fancy plaid suiting was here chosen to make the jacket, which has welt seams and is neatly finished with machine-stitching. The upper part of the jacket is a square yoke shaped by shoulder seams and by a seam at the center of the back, and to it the

fronts and back are joined. The center and side seams are nicely curved to define the form, and under-arm darts fit the fronts smoothly. The jacket is reversed in small lapels that meet the rolling collar in notches and is closed below the lapels with buttons and button-holes. A box-plait is applied below the yoke at each side of the closing and over the center seam;



7814

Front View.



7814

Back View.

LITTLE BOYS' SUIT, WITH VEST BUTTONED IN AT THE SHOULDERS AND UNDER THE ARMS.

(For Description see Page 322.)

and a belt passed under the plaits and under straps attached to the side seams is closed in front with a button and button-hole, the ends of the belt being rounded. The straps at the side seams have their pointed upper ends secured with buttons and button-holes. Below the belt large patch-pockets are stitched on the fronts and their openings are covered by deep laps, the lower corners of the laps and pockets being rounded. The sleeves are shaped by the usual seams and are completed by a row of stitching made at cuff depth from the lower edge.

The jacket may accompany knickerbocker trousers or it may be worn with long trousers that match or contrast with it. Cheviot, tweed, corduroy, serge and fancy suiting will most frequently be chosen for its development.

We have pattern No. 7812 in twelve sizes for boys from five to sixteen years of age. For a boy of eleven years, the jacket calls for three yards and an eighth of material twenty-seven inches wide, or a yard and five-eighths fifty-four inches wide. Price of pattern, 1s. or 25 cents.

BOYS' FOUR-BUTTON SACK COAT, WITH WHOLE BACK.

(For Illustrations see Page 325.)

No. 7816.—This coat is shown again at figure G 52 on the Juvenile Plate for Autumn, 1895.

The coat, for which checked cheviot was selected in the present instance, is of fashionable cut and is stylishly finished with machine-stitching and buttons. The broad, seamless back joins the fronts in well-curved side seams that terminate at the top of underlaps allowed on the back edges of the fronts. The fronts are rendered smooth-fitting by under-arm darts and are reversed at the top in lapels that meet the rolling collar in notches, a button-hole being worked in each lapel. They are closed with four buttons and button-holes and below the closing they are nicely rounded toward the back. A row of stitching outlines round cuffs on the coat sleeves, three buttons being set in front of the outside seam below the stitching. The outside seams of the sleeve are pressed open and stitched and the seams of the coat are similarly finished. Pocket-laps having rounding lower front corners cover openings to side pockets, a left breast-pocket and a change pocket, and the edges of the laps are finished with a row of stitching.

These coats are made of fine diagonal, serge, cheviot, camel's-hair, cassimere, silk mixtures and whipcord and in suitings showing narrow stripes, hair-lines or small checks. The edges of the coat may be left plain or finished with stitching, plain as

well as machine-stitched completions being considered correct.

We have pattern No. 7816 in twelve sizes for boys from five to sixteen years of age. To make the coat for a boy of eleven years, calls for two yards and three-eighths of material twenty-seven inches wide, or a yard and three-eighths fifty-four inches wide. Price of pattern, 1s. or 25 cents.

LITTLE BOYS' REEFER JACKET.

(For Illustrations see Page 325.)

No. 7811.—This jacket may been seen made of dark-blue cheviot and blue flannel and finished with stitching by referring to figure No. 262 P in this magazine. At figure G 65 on the Juvenile Plate for Autumn, 1895, the jacket is again illustrated.

Diagonal in a navy-blue shade was here used for the jacket, which is in jaunty reefer style. The jacket is rendered shapely by a curving center seam, and side seams that are also nicely curved and terminated a little above the lower edge. The fronts are lapped and closed in double-breasted style with buttons and button-holes. The large sailor-collar is a jaunty accessory; it falls deep and square at the back and has wide ends that form points on the sleeves, which are in the regular coat style. A row of stitching outlines cuffs on the sleeves. Openings to side pockets in the fronts are neatly finished with machine-stitching, and a row of stitching follows the edges of the jacket. The collar is outlined with a row of wide braid below two rows of narrow braid, the braid being crossed in basket fashion at the corners.

Cheviot, cassimere, melton, kersey and mixed suitings in serviceable colors are most used for reefers, and the finish may be plain or stitching may be added, although braid is frequently



7817

Front View.



7817

Back View.

LITTLE BOYS' MIDDY COSTUME.

(For Description see Page 323.)



7818

Front View.



7818

Back View.

BOYS' HALF-BOX OVERCOAT. (ALSO KNOWN AS THE COVERT COAT.)

(For Description see Page 323.)

used. The collar may be of a contrasting material, if liked.

We have pattern No. 7811 in eight sizes for little boys from two to nine years of age. To make the jacket for a boy of five

years, requires two yards and a fourth of goods twenty-seven inches wide, or a yard and a fourth fifty-four inches wide. Price of pattern, 10d. or 20 cents.

BOYS' KNICKERBOCKERS, WITH CUFFS OR CALF-BANDS.
(FOR CYCLING, GOLF AND GENERAL OUTING WEAR.)

(For Illustrations see this Page.)

No. 7813.—Scotch mixture and box cloth are associated in these knickerbockers at figure No. 261 P in this number of THE DELINEATOR. At G 44 on the Juvenile Plate for Autumn, 1895, the knickerbockers are again represented.

Knickerbockers with cuffs or calf-bands are now most popular for cycling, golf and general outing wear, and are usually worn with golf stockings. Bannockburn was here selected for the knickerbockers, with mouse-colored kersey for the calf-bands. The usual center and inside and outside leg-seams and hip darts perform the shaping, the outside leg-seams, which are stitched in welt style, being terminated a little above the lower edges at the top of extra widths allowed on the backs for underlaps. Side pockets are inserted in the outside leg-seams and the hip pocket is inserted in the right back. The legs are gathered at the lower edges and to them are joined cuffs or calf-bands that fit closely and are closed with three buttons and button-holes at the outside of the leg, the knickerbockers drooping slightly over them. The top of the knickerbockers is finished with an under-facing to which suspender buttons are sewed. Straps are arranged on the outside of the knickerbockers to hold a belt which will support the knickerbockers when suspenders are not worn. The knickerbockers are neatly finished with machine-stitching and closed with a fly.

Serviceable materials, such as cheviot, Scotch mixtures and checked suiting, will be the general selections for the knicker-

to sixteen years of age. To make the knickerbockers for a boy of eleven years, calls for three-fourths of a yard of fancy cheviot fifty-four inches wide, with an eighth of a yard of plain cloth twenty-seven inches wide. Of one material, they need a yard and a half twenty-seven inches wide, or three-fourths of a yard fifty-four inches wide. Price of pattern, 7d. or 15 cents.

Fabrics that indicate a recent bereavement are by no means the most summery of textures, black wools, not usually of the softest variety, being approved by custom. To ameliorate this discomfort, white

turn-down collars and turn-back cuffs of batiste with broad hems are approved. Fortunately they are becoming.

The present fashion in skirts for mourning allows them to be made of any fine lustreless woollen material, with side-front gores of crape folds let into them. The dress body may be of plaited crape, with sleeves of the skirt goods.

Fine wrinkled black crépons are worn as full mourning and steel or silver-gray crépon of any weave, with black ribbons, is in use when outer expressions of grief are no longer exacting.

Dust-colored mohair bicycle suits are in favor. Some of the latest costumes for the wheel are of this material. They are silk-lined and the hosiery or leggings are of the same color. A derby or naval cap, with a wide visor of like hue, is part of the outfit, caps being best suited to those who make a point of their speed. But fast cycling by women is as carefully avoided—no matter what the temptation of exhibiting skill—as fast driving.

For those who like neither sea water nor yet the wheel, but who want the freedom of short skirts on the dunes and highways, many pretty gowns with almost knee-high skirts have been made, black satin, light-green crépon, tartan plaid cashmeres, white cheviot and chiné silk being in favor for "freedom skirts."

Many black ruches of netting, chiffon, gauze ribbon, pinked silk and the like have gay flowers set into their plaitings at intervals all about the throat, or, perhaps, only at the front on each side of the closing.

It is one of the season's anomalies that the trimming of hats is often soberer in hue than the straw upon which it is placed, black upon glaring green, yellow or crimson being often seen.

Hand-painted satin collars, cuffs, sashes, waist-fronts and the like are fashionable elegancies. Many women able to do so prefer to ornament such toilette accessories for themselves. Small floral sprays, leafage or flowering mosses are favored designs.

Basket-woven duck vests are popular in white, buff and gray, with white pearl buttons or detachable ones that look like gems.

Primly rigid godets characterize the six-gored skirt of a costume whose bodice is rendered attractive by a drooping, hex-plaited front.

Paquin points are the newest features in stock collars.



7811

Front View.

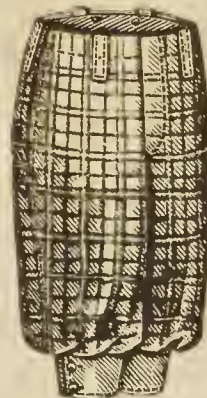


7811

Back View.

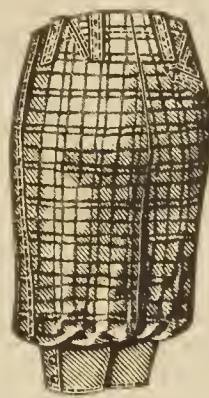
LITTLE BOYS' REEFER JACKET.

(For Description see Page 324.)



7813

Front View.

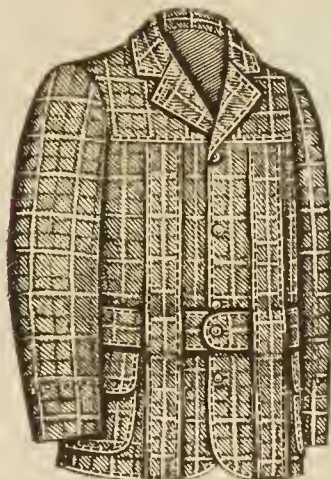


7813

Back View.

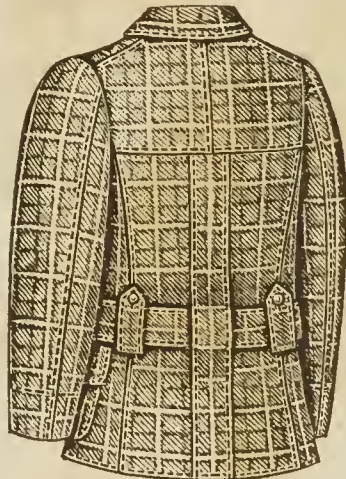
BOYS' KNICKERBOCKERS, WITH CUFFS OR CALF-BANDS. (FOR CYCLING, GOLF AND GENERAL OUTING WEAR.)

(For Description see this Page.)



7812

Front View.



7812

Back View.

BOYS' YOKE NORFOLK JACKET, WITH BOX-PLAITS LAID ON. (COMMENDABLE FOR CYCLING, GOLF AND GENERAL WEAR.)

(For Description see Page 323.)



7816

Front View.



7816

Back View.

BOYS' FOUR-BUTTON SACK COAT, WITH WHOLE BACK.

(For Description see Page 324.)

bockers, and the cuffs may be of the same material or of plain melton or kersey.

We have pattern No. 7813 in twelve sizes for boys from five



which covers the lining and is overlaid with écaru point Venise lace. A short point of silk covered with lace is let in at each side. The wrinkled stock collar is of blue silk and over it are reversed two

DRESSMAKING AT HOME.

(For Illustrations see Pages 326 to 329.)

Autumn fashions favor combinations of fabrics, which always give emphasis to the character of a mode. Then, too, much elaboration is admissible. The trimming may be of a simple kind, but its disposal must be tasteful.

There is no change in the shaping of skirts, save that box-plaits are fulfilling the mission of godets to a considerable extent, though the latter still obtain.

Surplice, blouse and other full effects are carried out in bodices. Those for evening wear are cut out in round, Pompadour or V outlines to suit various tastes and types.

Princess gowns are largely in vogue, and in one particular style a historic mode is developed with great success.

A novel idea is expressed in the lower part of a *gigot* sleeve; instead of the smoothness which usually defines the outline of the forearm, the sleeve is wrinkled after the manner of a mousquetaire gauntlet.

In puff sleeves the puff is arranged to fall like a bell over the sleeve, the fulness assuming many



FIGURE NO. 3.—COMBINATION AND DECORATION FOR A LADIES' FANCY BLOUSE-WAIST.—(Cut by Pattern No. 7880; 13 sizes; 28 to 46 inches, bust measure; price 1s. 3d. or 30 cents.)



FIGURE NO. 2.—COMBINATION FOR A LADIES' BLOUSE-WAIST.—(Cut by Pattern No. 7854; 13 sizes; 28 to 46 inches, bust measure; price 1s. 3d. or 30 cents.)



FIGURE NO. 1.—COMBINATION AND DECORATION FOR A LADIES' BASQUE-WAIST.—(Cut by Pattern No. 7822; 13 sizes; 28 to 46 inches, bust measure; price 1s. 3d. or 30 cents.)

A LADIES' BASQUE-WAIST.—Golden-brown camels'-hair and turquoise-blue silk are associated in this stylish waist, which is designed by pattern No. 7822, price 1s. 3d. or 30 cents. The full fronts open with V effect over a pointed section of silk,

tasteful folds. In short capes ripples continue to be the characteristic feature.

FIGURE NO. 1.—COMBINATION AND DECORATION FOR

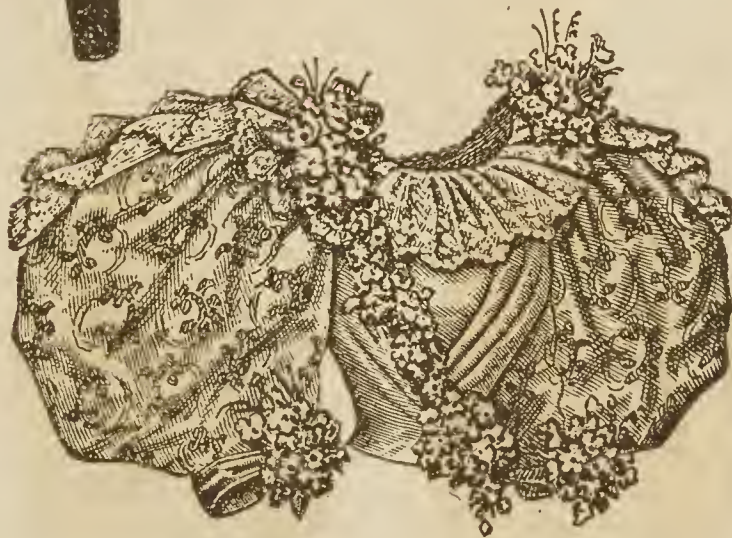


FIGURE NO. 4.—COMBINATION AND DECORATION FOR A LADIES' EVENING SURPLICE BASQUE-WAIST.—(Cut by Pattern No. 7879; 13 sizes; 28 to 46 inches, bust measure; price 1s. 3d. or 30 cents.)

(For Descriptions of Figures Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4, see "Dressmaking at Home," on Pages 326 and 327.)

Paquin points of silk trimmed with lace, all the points being outlined with jet gimp. Silk is twisted round the bottom of the waist and a ribbon bow to match is disposed in front. The mutton-leg sleeves are made with bournous loops, bows are

fastened on the shoulders, and lace is applied at the top and again in two rows at the wrist, over silk in each instance. The mode is fanciful and generally becoming.

FIGURE NO. 2.—COMBINATION FOR A LADIES' BLOUSE-WAIST.—This waist is designed for mourning wear, and will prove a suitable companion for the skirt pictured at figure No. 12. It is made of black Henrietta and crape. The upper part of the full fronts is framed by the fanciful front ends of a deep collar of crape that is cut in a series of points at the back. The stock collar is also of crape,



FIGURE NO. 4.—COMBINATION AND DECORATION FOR A LADIES' EVENING SURPLICE BASQUE-WAIST.—White satin brocaded puff sleeves of elbow length are attractive features of this bodice and combine admirably with the white chiffon used in the bodice portion. The fronts are folded across the bust in surplice style, and between, on the lining, is applied a facing of chiffon, the neck being cut low and round; along the right front edges are extended forget-me-nots with leafage. From the neck droops a frill of fine Mechlin lace, that is continued in a jabot on the sleeves.

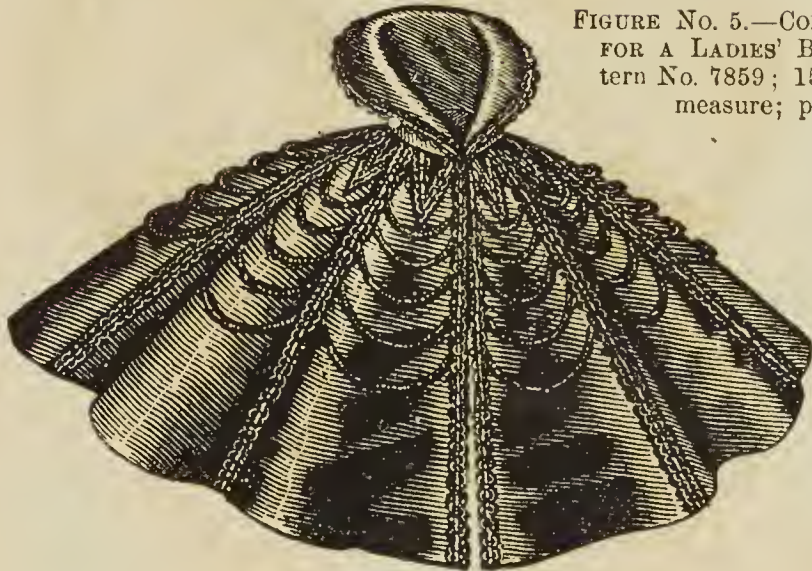


FIGURE NO. 5.—COMBINATION AND DECORATION FOR A LADIES' BASQUE-WAIST.—(Cut by Pattern No. 7859; 15 sizes; 28 to 48 inches, bust measure; price 1s. 3d. or 30 cents.)

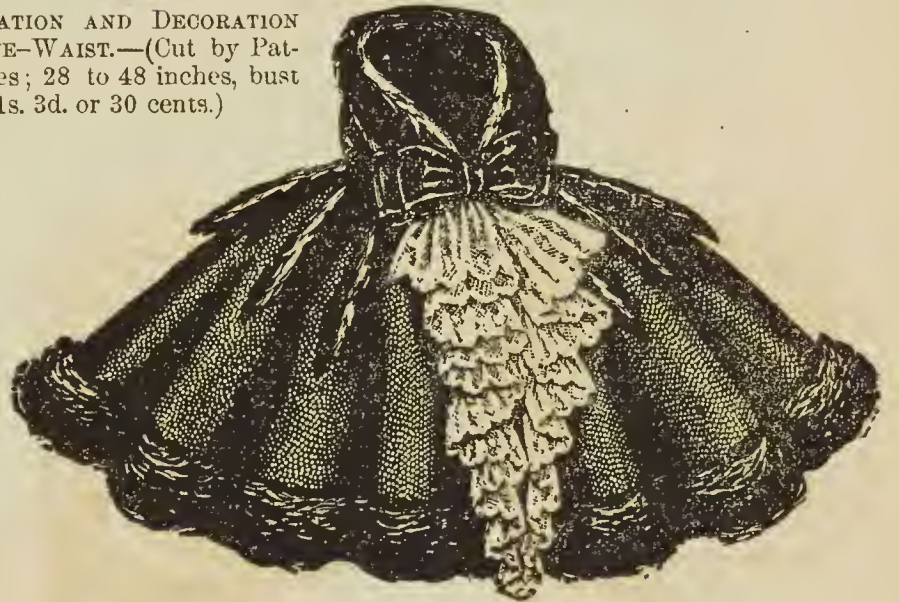


FIGURE NO. 6.—ATTRACTIVE DECORATION FOR A LADIES' CAPE.—(Cut by Pattern No. 7851; 10 sizes; 28 to 46 inches, bust measure; price 1s. or 25 cents.)

and is made with loops at the sides and shirred ends. Long puffs fall over the sleeves, which are faced with crape below the puffs. Crape is twisted about the lower edge of the waist. Pattern No. 7854, price 1s. 3d. or 30 cents, represents the mode.

FIGURE NO. 3.—COMBINATION AND DECORATION FOR A LADIES' FANCY BLOUSE-WAIST.—A triple combination is achieved in this waist with eyelet embroidered grass linen, light-colored plaid silk and cream-white silk. The full body is of white silk and is decorated with a yoke-shaped arrangement of linen that forms square tabs on the shoulders and points in front at each side of the center, which is extended to the waist-line and droops like a blouse, the entire arrangement being edged with *écru* Valenciennes lace. The stock collar is of dark ribbon arranged in a bow at the back, and over it are adjusted Paquin points of linen edged with lace, which also falls from the edge of the collar. The sleeves are of plaid goods. Puffs fall to the elbows, and Paquin points like those on the collar decorate the wrists. Dark ribbon is wrinkled about the waist. Pattern No. 7880, price 1s. 3d. or 30 cents, was used in the making.



FIGURE NO. 7.—COMBINATION AND DECORATION FOR A LADIES' PRINCESS DRESS.—(Cut by Pattern No. 7846; 14 sizes; 28 to 46 inches, bust measure; price 1s. 8d. or 40 cents.)

FIGURE NO. 8.—COMBINATION AND DECORATION FOR A LADIES' CAPE.—(Cut by Pattern No. 7873; 10 sizes; 28 to 46 inches, bust measure; price 1s. or 25 cents.)

(For Descriptions of Figures Nos. 5, 6, 7 and 8, see "Dressmaking at Home," on Pages 327 and 328.)

Flowers are adjusted on the shoulders and again over the ends of the ribbon bands finishing the sleeves. The fashion is embraced in pattern No. 7879, price 1s. 3d. or 30 cents.

FIGURE NO. 5.—COMBINATION AND DECORATION FOR A LADIES' BASQUE-WAIST.—Plain and brocaded cream-white silk are united in this waist, which fits with perfect smoothness. The neck is cut in a V and from it droops a ruffle of Breton lace headed with a garland of fine foliage that likewise follows the lower outline of the waist, a spray falling at the left side. The sleeves are cut from brocaded silk and are in puff style, extending to the elbow. The style is embodied in pattern No. 7859, price 1s. 3d. or 30 cents.

FIGURE NO. 6.—ATTRACTIVE DECORATION FOR A LADIES' CAPE.—Black corded silk is represented in this rippling cape, which incorporates several gores, the seams of the gores being concealed by jet gimp. The collar is high and flaring and is adorned with jet, and below it are adjusted jet Vandykes and chains of jet beads,

which fall in many rows, adding greatly to the decorative appearance of the garment. Pattern No. 7851, price 1s. or 25 cents, was used in the making.

FIGURE No. 7.—COMBINATION AND DECORATION FOR A LADIES' PRINCESS DRESS.—This gown represents a fashion of the 1830 period and is developed in a combination of pale-blue silk and white chiffon for evening wear. The adjustment is very exact. At the top the high-necked lining is cut away above a row of white lace insertion, exposing the neck in suggestion of a V. The insertion is extended across the shoulder to emphasize the low-shouldered effect, which is brought about by full caps of chiffon that are arranged at the top of the sleeves and edged with insertion. A frill of lace edging falls from the

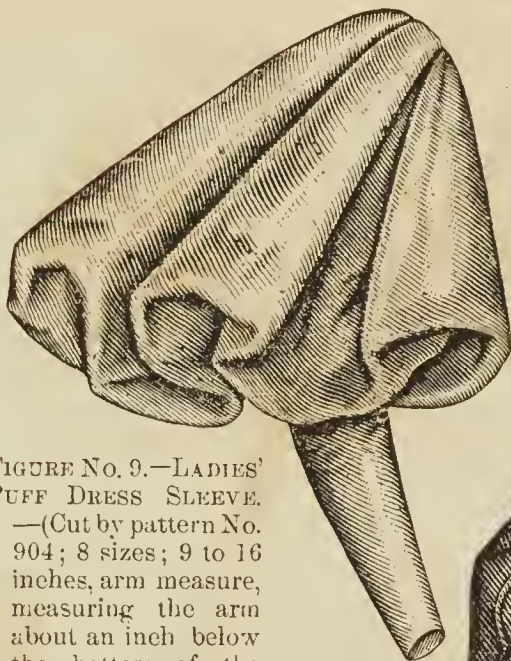


FIGURE No. 9.—LADIES' PUFF DRESS SLEEVE.—(Cut by pattern No. 904; 8 sizes; 9 to 16 inches, arm measure, measuring the arm about an inch below the bottom of the arm's-eye; price 5d. or 10 cents.)

SLEEVE.—Two views of the sleeve are here given, pattern No. 911, price 5d. or 10 cents, being used in the making. One view shows the sleeve bouffant above the elbow, bournous loops being formed at the shoulder; and below the elbow the sleeve is wrinkled in mousquetaire fashion and finished with a shallow ripple cuff, which falls softly over the hand, forming an effective addition to the sleeve.

The other view pictures the sleeve with a smooth effect below the elbow and a plainly finished wrist. Any of the fashionable silk and wool fabrics is adaptable to the several styles of sleeves portrayed.



FIGURE No. 11.—LADIES' LEG-O'-MUTTON DRESS SLEEVE.—(Cut by Pattern No. 903; 8 sizes; 9 to 16 inches, arm measure, measuring the arm about an inch below the bottom of the arm's-eye; price 5d. or 10 cents.)

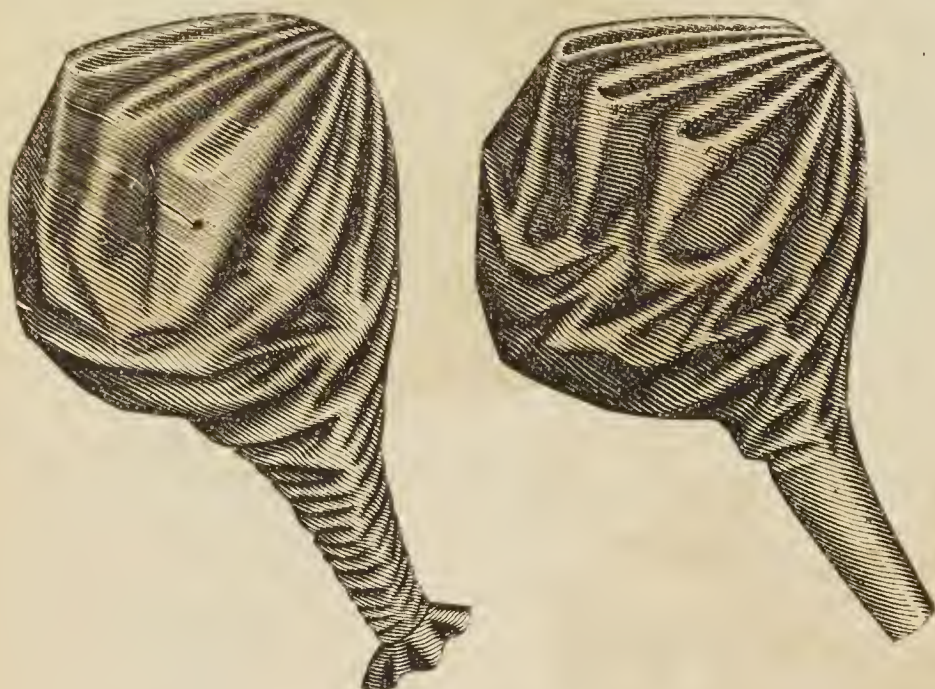


FIGURE No. 10.—LADIES' BOURNOUS LEG-O'-MUTTON DRESS SLEEVE.—(Cut by Pattern No. 911; 8 sizes; 9 to 16 inches, arm measure, measuring the arm about an inch below the bottom of the arm's-eye; price 5d. or 10 cents.)

insertion over each *gigot* sleeve, which is cut off below the elbow and trimmed with a bow of white satin ribbon, a puff sleeve being suggested by the arrangement. Two rows of insertion follow the outline of the topmost row on the body portion. Insertion above a ribbon ruching borders the skirt portion, which is further trimmed on the right side with ribbon applied for some distance on the seam joining the center-front and the side-front gore, a bow being disposed at top and bottom. If desired, a full yoke could be arranged above the low-necked front and back on the lining, and the sleeves extended to the wrists. Pattern No. 7846, price 1s. 8d. or 40 cents, was used in the construction of the gown.

FIGURE No. 8.—COMBINATION AND DECORATION FOR A LADIES' CAPE.—Black velvet and cream-white lace combine happily in this cape, which is rather short and rippling. Fur follows the lower outline and faces the inside of the Medici collar. Fur tails fall attractively over the cape below the collar and a jabot of point Venise lace edging falls gracefully over the closing, a bow of black satin ribbon being adjusted at the top. The pattern used is No. 7873, price 1s. or 25 cents.

FIGURE No. 9.—LADIES' PUFF DRESS SLEEVE.—The puff in the present instance is a variation of the usual puff. It is mounted on a coat-shaped sleeve, widens toward the elbow like a bell and is arranged in box-plaits at the upper edge, the shape of the plait being retained and producing a novel and graceful effect. Pattern No. 904, price 5d. or 10 cents, was used in the making.

FIGURE No. 10.—LADIES' BOURNOUS LEG-O'-MUTTON DRESS



FIGURE No. 12.—DECORATION FOR A LADIES' SKIRT.—(Cut by Pattern No. 7827; 9 sizes; 20 to 36 inches, waist measure; price 1s. 3d. or 30 cents.)

(For Descriptions of Figures Nos. 9, 10, 11 and 12, see "Die smaking at Home," on Pages 328 and 329.)

FIGURE No. 11.—LADIES' LEG-O'-MUTTON DRESS SLEEVE.—Four lengthwise sections comprise these stylish *gigot* sleeves, the seams joining the sections being corded with the goods to em-

phasize the novel idea. The upper portions of the sleeves are bouffant and the lower portions close-fitting. The pattern used in the making is No. 903, price 5d. or 10 cents.

FIGURE NO. 12.—DECORATION FOR A LADIES' SKIRT.—A skirt for mourning wear is here shown made of black Henrietta. The garment embodies five gores, and is formed in box-plaits at the back and bordered with crape cut in Vandykes at the top. The skirt may be made up in other than mourning materials and is cut by pattern No. 7827, price 1s. 3d. or 30 cents.

FIGURE NO. 13.—COMBINATION AND DECORATION FOR A LADIES' PRINCESS DRESS.—Striped gold-and-white silk and white chiffon effect a tasteful union in this gown, which is shaped according to pattern No. 7862, price 1s. 8d. or 40 cents. The shaping of the gown permits the stripes to match in an angle at the center-front seam. The neck is cut in Pompadour style, and from it falls a frill of point appliqué lace, a bunch of fine yellow flowers with foliage being adjusted in the upper corners of the neck. The sleeves are of chiffon and fall in full puffs to the elbow.

ARTISTIC NEEDLE- WORK.

(For Illustrations see Pages 329 and 330.)

FIGURE NO. 1.—UMBRELLA-STAND.—This useful receptacle is



FIGURE NO. 1.—UMBRELLA-STAND.

shown made of willow. At the top the straw is so arranged as to admit a red satin ribbon, which is drawn in and out and provides a pretty finish. Red satin ribbon in a wider width is sown

with tiny gilt spangles and green and white transparent jewels and wound about the stand, each end of the ribbon being finished with a bow. A charming effect is attained by this simple arrangement of ribbon, which may be chosen in any desired color and left plain if the ornamentation is not fancied.



FIGURE NO. 13.—COMBINATION AND DECORATION FOR A LADIES' PRINCESS DRESS.—(Cut by Pattern No. 7862; 15 sizes; 28 to 48 inches, bust measure; price 1s. 8d. or 40 cents.) (For Description see "Dressmaking at Home," on this Page.)

FIGURES NOS. 2 AND 3.—SOFA-PILLOW, AND DESIGN FOR EMBROIDERING IT.—At figure No. 2 is portrayed a sofa-pillow in oblong shape made of old-rose silk and embroidered in satin stitch with shaded green silks in a floral design. Heavy silk cord matching the pillow is sewed about the edges and arranged in trefoils at the corners.

One quarter of the design wrought on the pillow is shown at figure No. 3 in its actual size. In reproducing the design the letters should come together. Embroidery silk in any color or combination of colors may be chosen, always, of course, with reference to the silk used in the pillow.

FIGURE NO. 4.—PIANO DRAPERY.—At once practical and decorative is the drapery here shown for an upright piano. White China silk was chosen for it. A board covered with flannel or some other soft material is fitted over the top of the instrument, the soft covering protecting the polished surface from possible scratches. Over this board is smoothly drawn the silk, and from it the drapery falls over the back of the piano. The drapery is arranged to suggest festoons near the top, being cut short at the sides, and decorated at intervals with gold silk tassels. A Louis XV. bow-knot and garland design is wrought at the top with gold embroidery silk, and upon the lower



FIGURE NO. 2.—SOFA-PILLOW.

(For Descriptions of Figures Nos. 1 and 2, see "Artistic Needlework," on this Page.)

part *fleur de lis* are embroidered in gold thread. If one is skillful with the brush, the designs may be painted instead of worked. Ornaments may be placed on the top. Liberty silk and other drapery fabrics may be used for piano draperies. The present combination would be suitable for a French white-and-gold drawing-room, and a piano thus draped should stand in the middle of the room.

THE WORK-TABLE.

(For Illustrations see Pages 331 and 332.)

FIGURE NO. 1.—PICTURE-FRAME.—A novel idea is carried out in this frame, which is covered with grained leather and studded with brass-headed tacks. Pressed leather paper, or even plain silk in a mahogany shade may cover the frame, and the same treatment may be given it. If the frame is to enclose a water color, a gold mat will be in good taste. Gray or white mats are also well liked for photographs or engravings.

FIGURE NO. 2.—DECORATION FOR A JARDINIÈRE.—House plants are preferably placed in fancy jardinières, which not only conceal the clay pots but contribute their share to the decoration of a room. In the present instance the jardinière is of willow, plaited in basket fashion and painted dark-green. At each upper corner is arranged a bow of cardinal satin ribbon, which proves a very effective decoration, though of so simple a character. The jardinière could be painted in gold or silver, the ribbon being selected to harmonize with the prevailing tone in the decoration.

FIGURE NO. 3.—*Nécessaire*.—Old-rose flowered China silk and plain green silk are united in this useful article. A cardboard foundation is covered with green silk and upon it are formed two pockets. The lower pocket is of the figured silk and is full at top and bottom, a fringe standing at the top. The upper pocket is of plain silk; it is also full and the opening is

needles and pins. Across the top is adjusted an old-rose satin ribbon formed in a bow at each end. A suspension loop of ribbon is arranged at the top and each end is allowed to hang at the side, thread and scissors upon the ends, which are turned up and secured each upper corner. This practical ar-

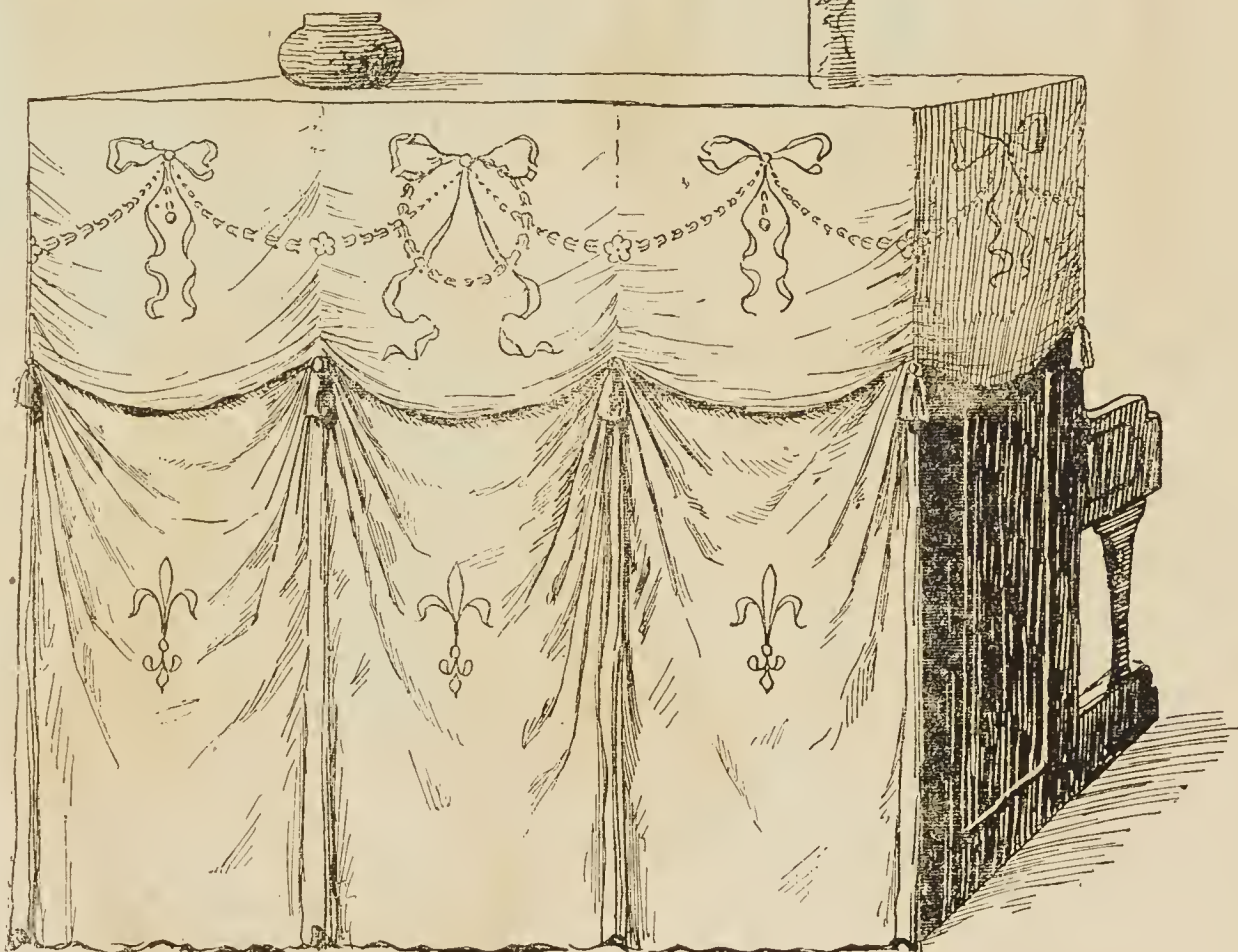


FIGURE NO. 4.—PIANO-DRAPERY.

(For Descriptions of Figures Nos. 3 and 4, see "Artistic Needlework," on Page 329.)



FIGURE NO. 3.—EMBROIDERY DESIGN FOR SOFA-PILLOW.

concealed by three overlapping leaves of white flannel cut rounding and pinked at the edges, the leaves being used for

panel may be hung against a wall from hooks fastened to a picture moulding, or wherever else it may be desired.

either in the sewing room or boudoir.

FIGURE NO. 4.—FANCY PANEL.—A decidedly ornamental panel is here represented. The panel is of light wood covered smoothly with black velvet. Upon it is fastened a stout twig upon which is perched a large stuffed parrot, its gay plumage showing well against the sombre ground. To each upper corner is attached a gilt suspension chain by which the

FIGURE NO. 5.—FANCY BAG.—A receptacle for holding odds and ends of unfinished fancy-work or small sewing is here pic-

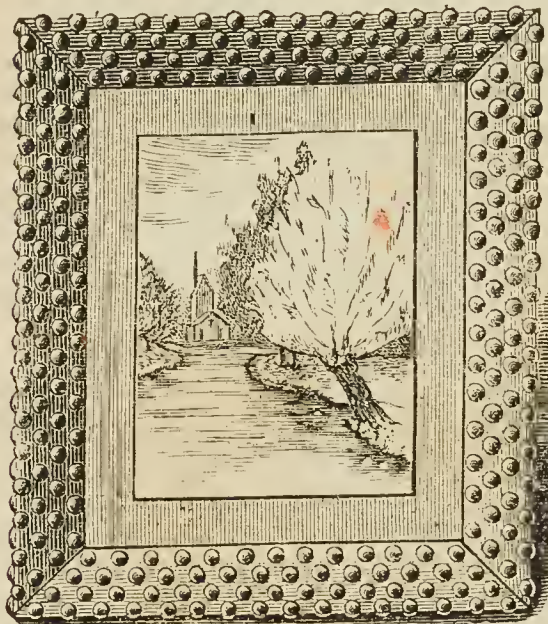


FIGURE NO. 1.—PICTURE-FRAME.

lace that enhances the daintiness of the bag. Pansies and leaves are painted on one side of the bag in natural purple shades, the leaves being, of course, done in green.

CHILDREN'S CORNER.

(For Illustrations see Pages 332 and 333.)

On rainy days, when my little friends are



FIGURE NO. 2.—DECORATION FOR A JARDINIÈRE.

tured made of green silk. A casing is made some distance from the top, in which are run draw ribbons finished with bows. The portion above the casing is frilled when the ribbons are drawn, and inside this frill is arranged another frill of *point de Paris*

to tell you about will give you some pleasure, because of its novelty. We have this month a bobbing Sambo who is very funny indeed; then, a basket with which Dolly may go a-marketing or which may be used for bonbons; a picture frame which you can very easily make for mamma's or sister's picture; and a puzzle duck.

A beautiful straw frame containing a photograph is illustrated at figure No. 1. Secure thirty-two long, perfect straws and sort them in groups of eight. Then glue, or tack with needle and thread, the straws of each group together. When this is done, make the frame by crossing the straws at the corners, needle-and-



FIGURE NO. 3.—Nécessaire.

obliged to remain in the nursery, they require more entertainment than when the weather is bright and the day may be spent outdoors. Dolly is too unresponsive a companion to afford eternal amusement, and you know all your toys by heart, don't you? Perhaps what I am going



FIGURE NO. 4.—FANCY PANEL.

(For Descriptions of Figures Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4, see "The Work-Table," on Page 329.)

thread or glue being again the means of fastening, and cut the ends slanting. The bows fixed on the corners are made of corn husks, which, if too dry and brittle, may be softened by placing them in warm water; and while still wet they may be tied as you see them. When the frame is finished, put in the picture by fastening each corner to the frame underneath. It requires both skill and patience to do this work well, but it will prove interesting.

The duck is pictured at figure No. 2. It is of the same nature as the puzzles that amused you so much last month. Trace the fat,

waddling creature by laying tracing paper upon the picture, then transfer it to cardboard, and with a pair of sharp scissors cut it in sections according to the cross-lines marked so heavily all over the duck. You may color the bird, if you like, with water-color paints. When cut up, mix up the sections, and then try to give Mr. Duck his original shape.

Figure No. 3 shows a very dainty basket, also made of straws. Brother or father can cut an oblong piece of heavy cardboard, which you will require for the foundation of the basket. Fasten straws to it, as you see, in upright rows, gluing or sewing them at the lower ends to the cardboard bottom. Some distance from the top run inch-wide red satin ribbon in and out of the straws. An effect of weaving is produced by running sweet grass or narrow ribbon in among the straws. The handle is made of

the sweet grass plaited and is fastened at the ends to each side. The basket is lined with red silk put on with slight fulness, and may be easily made and will look very well when completed. A

perform all sorts of antics by working the finger that holds him. It reminds you of a "Punch and Judy" show, doesn't it?

STYLES FOR GENTLEMEN.

(For Illustrations see Page 333.)

In neckwear cloths a sudden leap has been taken from the small, neat effects of the Summer to the warmest, richest patterns which have been produced for many years. In the designs

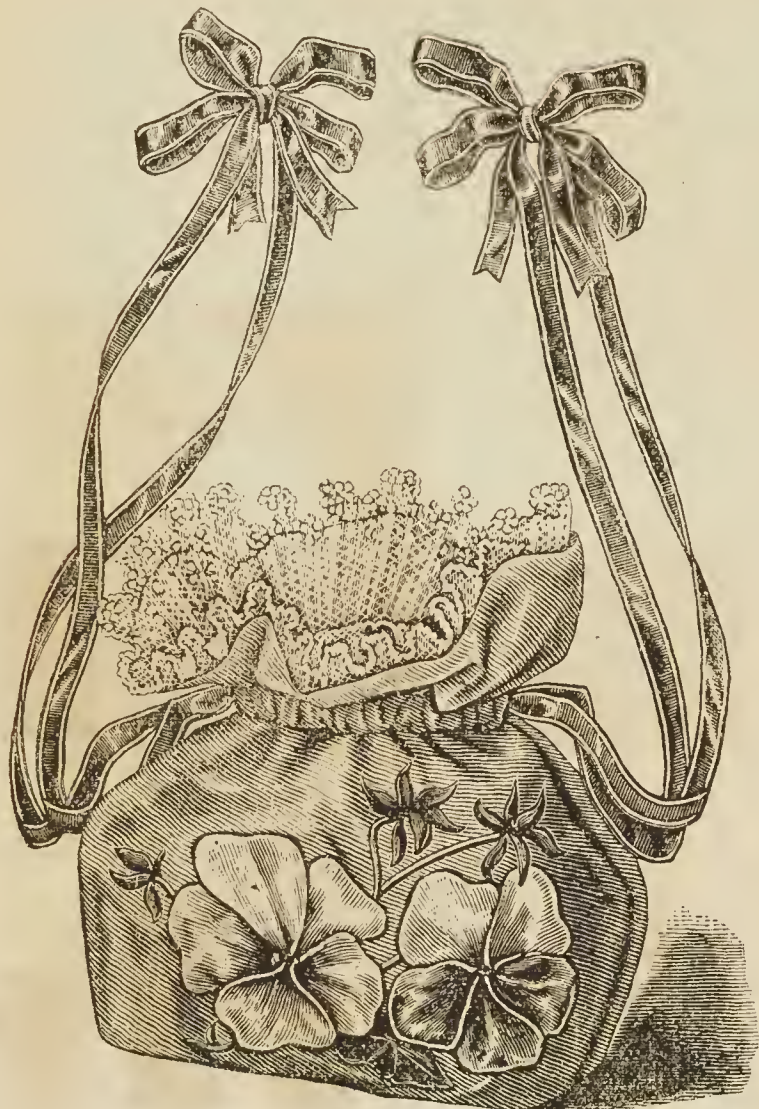


FIGURE NO. 5.—FANCY BAG.

(For Description see "The Work-Table," on Page 331.)



FIGURE NO. 1.—PICTURE-FRAME.

ribbon bow tied over the handle will add much to the beauty of the basket.

At figure No. 4 you see bobbing Sambo, who is made in this way: Mamma can surely spare a small potato from the vegetable bin. Wash it thoroughly and cut out little square holes for the eyes and a bow-shaped one for the mouth, making black dots in the square holes for eyes, which will shine out from their white orbits. Cut a piece of potato and fasten it between the eyes for a nose, which need not be at all pretty so long as it bears some resemblance to that feature. A "stove-pipe" hat for Sambo may be made of black paper. Make the brim narrow and the crown high and crush it, for Sambo's hat has come to grief during his rollicking. Fix this hat on his head to hide its baldness, and be sure to tilt it just a little to make your black man look more roguish. In the lower end cut a hole large enough to hold your index finger, then wrap a handkerchief round your hand, just as in the picture, and you can make Sambo

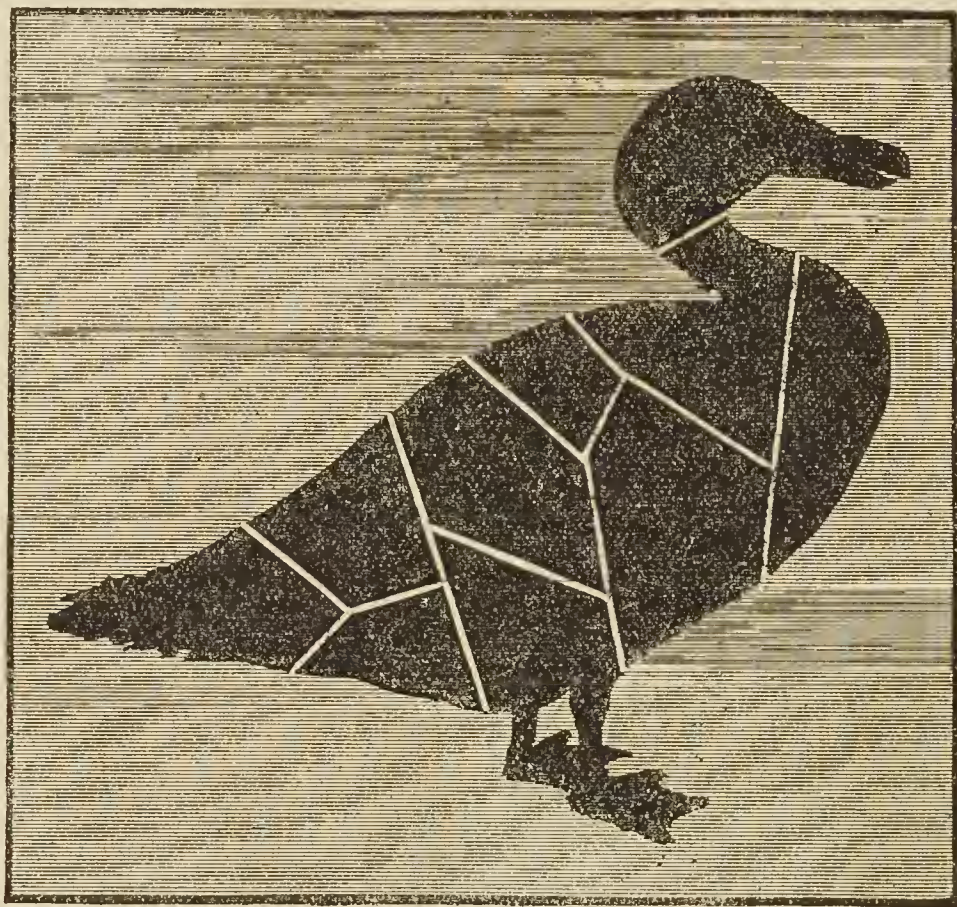


FIGURE NO. 2.—DUCK.

(For Descriptions of Figures Nos. 1 and 2, see "Children's Corner," on Page 331.)

are united brilliant colors, which from mere mention might impress one as *bizarre*, but the best of taste has been displayed in their commingling and the ensemble is beautiful.

The favorite markets from which the new cloths are obtained are Macclesfield, Spitalfields, Coventry, Lyons, Milan, Crefeld, etc., etc.

The quality of the grounds being so rich, the patterns are in many instances light and thin (*leger* as the French call it), in order to allow of bringing out the full effect of the grounds. For instance, black grounds have dark, contrasting colors shot upon them, the effect being happily relieved by a light contrasting color, the whole forming an excellent effect, quite in opposition to the set patterns of past seasons.

Prime favorites will be made of the exquisite cashmere, Persian and antique patterns in rich contrasting colors, and they are worthy of all the encomiums which can be heaped upon them. Rich qualities of Roman textiles on grosgrain grounds demand

antique patterns in rich contrasting colors, and they are worthy of all the encomiums which can be heaped upon them. Rich qualities of Roman textiles on grosgrain grounds demand

especial attention from the fact that often as many as twelve different shades are associated in the weave to form the pattern,

made of fine quality silk. The clasp and slide are of solid silver, the clasp being in nautical design showing a wheel, anchor, line and club flag. The latter is enameled in colors to match the club flag of the wearer.

FIGURES Nos 2, 3 AND 4.—Grass linen was chosen for making the scarfs shown at these figures.

Figure No. 2 represents a flaring-end knot scarf. The apron is broad and the knot small, folds at the top of the apron lending a jaunty appearance to the shape.

At figure No. 3 a string tie is pictured. It is double-faced and is meant to be tied in a bow.

The four-in-hand, figure No. 4, has one wide and one narrow end, thus insuring a small, neat knot with adequate flare below.

FIGURE NO. 5.—SCARF FASTENER.—This fastener is made of wire and is one of the most practical now in use. The bend in the center fits under the front collar-



FIGURE NO. 3.—BASKET.

(For Descriptions of Figures Nos. 3 and 4, see "Children's Corner," on Pages 331 and 332.)



FIGURE NO. 4.—BOBBING SAMEO.

which is invariably in stripings of various widths. Satin backgrounds will be greatly favored during the season at hand, and silks and Rhadzimirs will demand an equal share of favor. Indeed, buyers will have a greater and more varied assortment

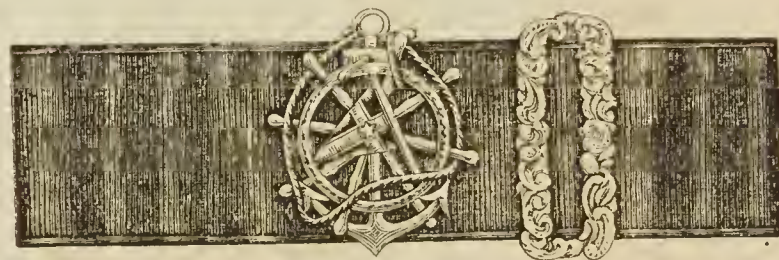


FIGURE NO. 1.—"DEFENDER" BELT.

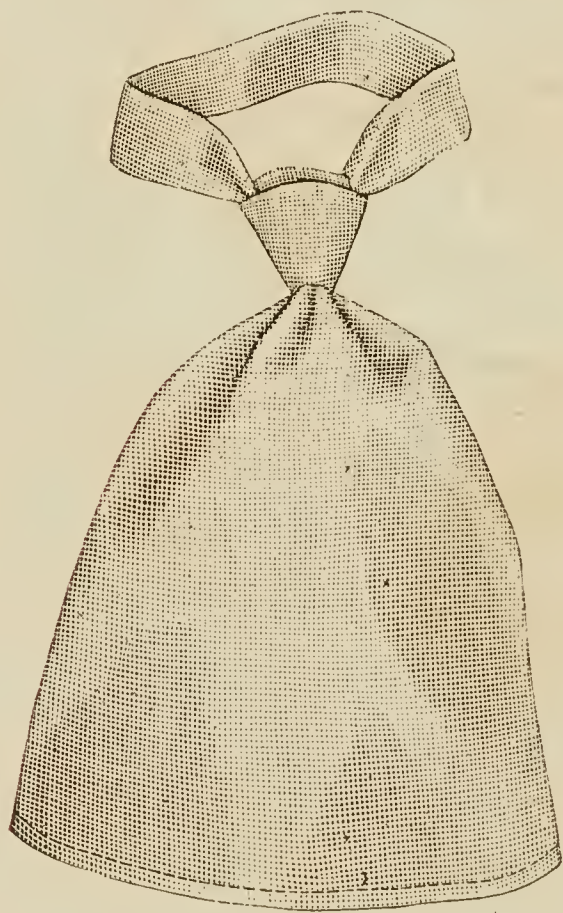


FIGURE NO. 2.—GENTLEMEN'S KNOT SCARF.



FIGURE NO. 3.—GENTLEMEN'S STRING TIE.

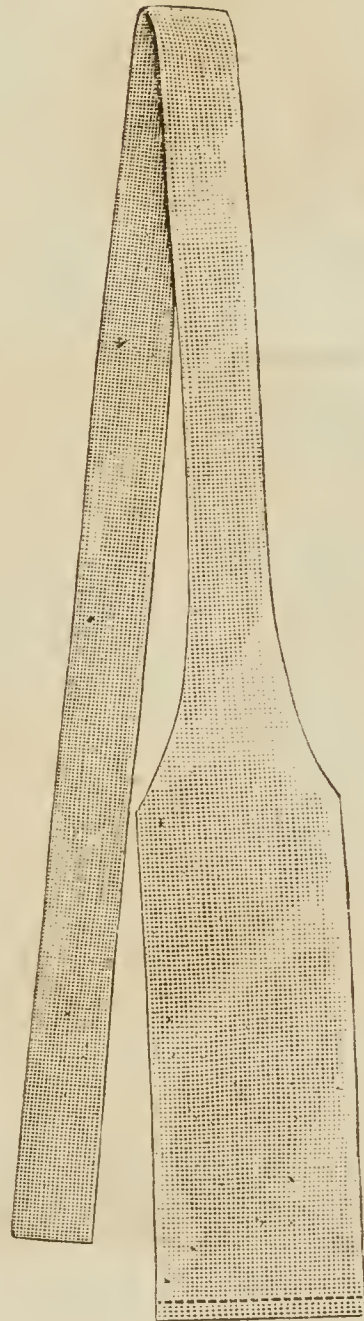


FIGURE NO. 4.—GENTLEMEN'S FOUR-IN-HAND.

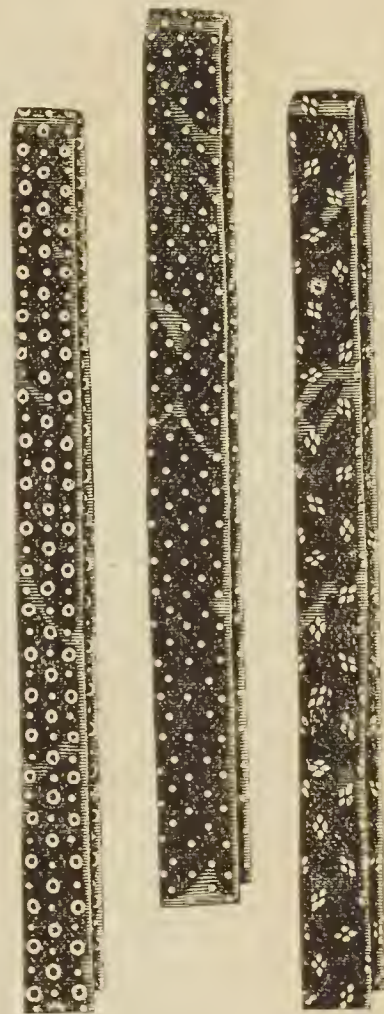


FIGURE NO. 6.—GENTLEMEN'S STRING TIES.

(For Descriptions of Figures Nos 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6, see "Styles for Gentlemen," on this Page.)



FIGURE NO. 5.—SCARF FASTENER.

from which to choose than ever before; and this applies not only to cloths, but also to designs.

The illustrations for the current month include a novelty in belts, a scarf fastener, four string ties, a four-in-hand and a knot scarf.

FIGURE NO. 1.—"DEFENDER" BELT. —This handsome belt is

button and the tie is hooked under the downward-turned points.

FIGURE NO. 6.—GENTLEMEN'S STRING TIES.—These ties are quite narrow and are double-faced. The material of which they are made is India silk, and dark colors, such as black or navy, are preferred, the figures being almost invariably in white.

FANCY STITCHES AND EMBROIDERIES.

BY EMMA HAYWOOD.

A NOVELTY FOR TABLE DRAPERY.

One of the newest ideas for adorning the dining-room table, involving comparatively little labor in view of the effects obtainable, is a happy combination of silk embroidery on linen with fish-net. Many of the fish-nets closely resemble patterns used for drawn-work, and these particular patterns are best suited for the purpose.

The illustrations suggest three different styles of decoration, representing a center-piece, a dinner-plate doily and a dessert doily. While the shapes in a single set may be varied at discretion, one style of embroidery should be adhered to throughout each set. Many of our readers will not find it a difficult matter to evolve for themselves a great variety of suitable geometrical designs. The fish-net may be enclosed in the center or be made to form a background or framework after the manner of the varieties illustrated. Enlarged to the proper dimensions, either of the shapes for the doilies shown would answer equally well for a center-piece. In like manner the center-piece can be reduced to form a doily.

With regard to dimensions, a center-piece usually measures from twenty to twenty-two or three inches in diameter, a dinner-plate doily from ten to twelve inches, a dessert doily from five to seven inches, while the small tumbler doilies often added to a set are made from three to four inches across. The larger measurements include a fringed border but of moderate width only.

In materials a good round thread linen specially intended for embroidery and lace work should be chosen. It need not be particularly fine, as a moderately coarse make will accord better with the fish-net. Cut the linen out carefully in the shapes required, allowing sufficient margin for working the button-holed edge comfortably. The embroidery is finished entirely before being applied to the net. It should properly be carried out in colored silks, but if one wishes to be extra economical, flax thread in fast dyes may be substituted. Flax embroidery thread is now brought to great perfection, both as to color and texture, so that at a little distance it looks like silk, the gloss in it being both bright and even. With regard to silks, only those of well known and reliable make, warranted fast, should be used. Otherwise washing would ruin them. The Asiatic dyes I find very reliable, while they possess a sheen little short of that so much admired in Chinese embroideries, for which raw silk alone is employed.

The graceful foliage design of the center-piece is intended to be outlined in rope stitch. Rope stitch is made like stem stitch,

except that the needle is brought out so that it touches the top of the previous stitch instead of leaving a small space between. The back, therefore, looks like plain stitching, while the front stands up like a cable cord, giving great richness and precision of effect. Roman floss will be found of just the right thickness for executing these outlines.

For the edge finished with button-hole stitch rope silk will fill more quickly. It is similar to Roman floss, but is fully double the thickness. The button-holing should be about a quarter of an inch broad. The linen must be cut away from the four-leaf forms meeting in the extreme center.

The openings thus made are then filled in with a lace stitch as indicated. The outer edge is also cut out.

All is now ready for adding the fish-net background. To do this with the necessary exactitude, draw the outlines of all the forms on wrapping paper as far as the point at which they meet; then cut

out a square of the net large enough to cover the four points. Now lay the embroidered linen in position over the net and baste it on to the paper pattern. Baste the fish-net so that it cannot slip. Next, take some common filling silk and sew down

a double row of it on the net, taking care not to go through the paper foundation. Sew it with a single strand of the silk, keeping one row of it exactly on the outer edge of the design, and placing the inner row as far away from the outer as the width of the button-holing. If the

net be very open, a third row might be placed between with advantage, to give added firmness. When the net is button-holed over to match the linen edge it only remains to secure

the fish-net to the linen. For this purpose split the silk used for the edge and with a thin strand of it attach the extreme edge invisibly to the net on the front. Then detach the whole piece from the paper and cut the net away from the linen as far as the inner side of the button-holing. To make it quite secure attach the net to the back of the edge, using white cotton and employing a kind of cat stitch. It will readily be seen in following this description that very effective work can be produced in a short space of time.

With regard to coloring, two or three shades of any preferred color can be worked into the foliage of the center-piece, although some of the artistic tones of green are to be specially recommended. Golden browns or Autumnal tints in red are also in good taste. It is well to work the edges with the darkest shade of the color chosen. For the conventional design on the dessert doily only one shade must be used, since it is not desirable to bring any part of it into special prominence. For the edge a shade slightly darker may be taken. Conventional



ILLUSTRATION No. 1.—
CENTER-PIECE FOR TABLE.

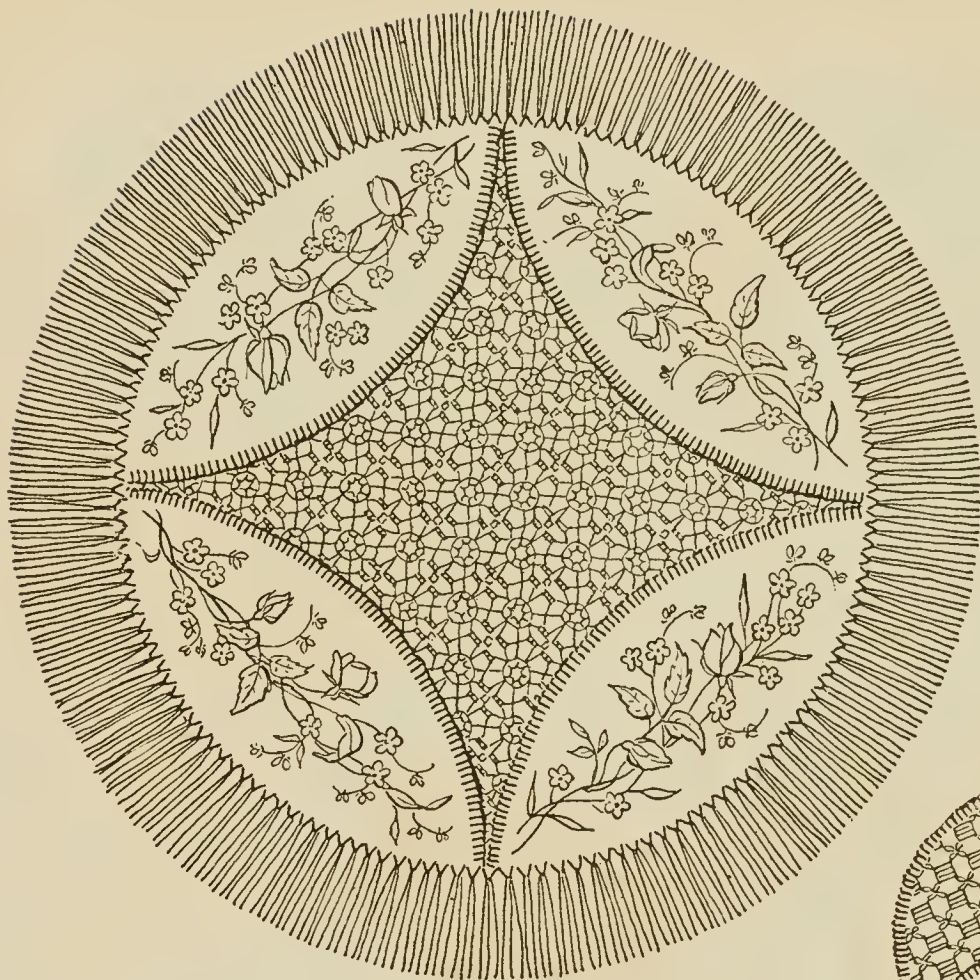


ILLUSTRATION NO. 2.—PLATE DOILY.

designs are just now decidedly popular, especially for outline embroidery.

In the dinner-plate doily shown at illustration No. 2 we have a different treatment of the same combination of net and linen embroidery. Here a circle of linen must be cut out, allowing for the fringe beyond. When the embroidery is finished and cut out it can be laid upon the net without the aid of wrapping paper and be secured to it from the back alone. The hem-stitching is prepared for by running the circle under the unthreaded needle of a sewing machine. This method takes the place of drawing threads for circular or curved forms and can be executed in a very rapid manner. The fringing should be left till the last. When set upon a white table cloth the fish-net is sometimes lined with thin colored silk to match the embroidery, but this is a matter of taste. On polished tables no

lining is required, this kind of open-work design being best set off by the polished mahogany or oak showing through.

The design for the dinner-plate doily should be carried out in solid embroidery with the natural colors in pale shades. It may be noted that for one who is inclined to spend the time called for, real drawn-work can be substituted for the fish-net, being more dainty, though the work is very tedious and trying. Modern lace work designed to fit the spaces, either with Honiton or plain braid as a foundation, would also serve, resulting in the production of a much higher and far more effective class of work, but for every-day use we commend a trial of the fish-net to our readers.

The dessert doily shown in illustration No. 3 is worked in precisely the same manner, except that, being so much smaller, it is necessary to

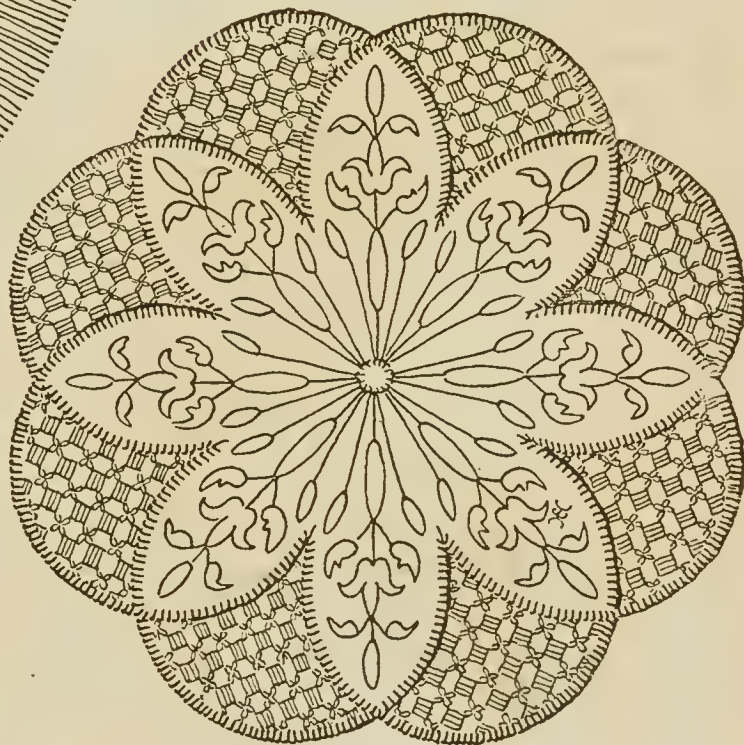


ILLUSTRATION NO. 3.—DESSERT DOILY.

work with finer silk. Therefore, take for the outlining filo floss, using Roman floss for the button-holed edge.

NEW DRESS FABRICS.

The textiles for Autumn vie in hue with Nature's rich painting of the foliage. Represented among the soft woollen stuffs there are browns that hint of gold or russet, greens of that toneless tint peculiar to the leaf of early Autumn, and reds just a few shades darker than those that tinge garden and forest.

Bouretted goods have come to be identified with Autumn, for they reappear as regularly as the season—in varied guise, of course. The present display of bourettes shows the minute curled fibres thrown up on the surface of solid or vari-colored goods in straight or waved lines, in arabesques or flowers, or in some irregular fashion regardless of design.

So thickly are these *bouclés* strewn over some surfaces that the color of the groundwork gleams through in a very subdued tone. Blues, greens, browns, reds and other colors are thus shown in glimpses through the lustrous black ringlets, with interesting effect. An example of the striped class intermingles bluet and black in the ground and bears wide black *bouclé* stripes. In another the fluffy lines are rippled across a plum ground, for both vertical and horizontal disposals are seen. Sober-hued plaids in very large blocks offer stylish surfaces for *bouclés* that are simply powdered over the goods. In some

instances flashes of bright color are introduced, and in others the dim effect is adhered to throughout.

There are also plaids in the clan colors, which show prettily through the layer of black *bouclés*, and are thus rendered less startling. In a charming specimen the *bouclés*, which vary a maroon ground, assume the shapes of graceful fern leaves. A braid pattern on a dark-green ground is defined by black *frisés*, which are close kin to *bouclés* and equally stylish. A fabric that must needs appeal to conservative tastes on account of its refined color combination is an invisible-blue diagonal in a narrow wale figured with small blocks of black and white *bouclés*. Eminently stylish is a dark-blue woollen material figured with short curved, black *bouclé* lines that suggest nothing so much as whip lashes. This fabric was successfully used in the development of a visiting toilette. The back of the skirt hangs in godets and the sides ripple of their own accord. The waist is made with an applied box-plait at the back and with a double box-plait in front, where it droops in the French fashion which continues in favor for Autumn modes. Three large cut-jet buttons sparkle on the front plait and provide the only decoration. The *gigot* sleeves are shirred in the arms'-eyes, with pretty effect.

A stock collar of black satin ribbon with a large bow at the back is placed at the neck, and a twist of the same finishes the lower edge. A black straw hat richly plumed with black ostrich feathers, and tan glacé gloves complete a very stylish outfit, which will do duty during the entire season, if used carefully.

Black goat's-hair crépons are shown in which the crinkles are very pronounced and in new designs. These will be made up in entire costumes or in skirts only which will contrast with their bodices when the latter are of silk. It is, at this early writing, impossible to predict anything concerning colored crépons. A novelty fabric suggestive of crépon is woven in deep, regular waves on an under-surface of some web-like goods. Between the waves are embroidered silk stripes in Dresden colors and patterns. This material is shown in black and in dark tones, which, however, are lightened by colored embroideries. Not less novel is a silk-mixed weave, which has also an underlayer of black webbing. In one particular instance this fabric is maroon, crinkled and figured with a shadowy device in chiné effect. In this textile the crinkles have a flat, crushed appearance. Small patterns in black velvet interrupt the smoothness of mixed silk-and-wool surfaces in illuminated colors, which shimmer delightfully through the broken design.

Heavily corded fabrics, like cable cord, are in vogue and lend themselves gracefully to present fashions. A sample of these goods presents navy-blue and black cords separated by fine red silk hair-lines. Other pretty color harmonies are also achieved in this class of goods, the silk lines being always the illuminating factor. *Matelassé* effects are again shown, the designs being wrought in self or in colors contrasting with the ground.

Chevrons figure camel's-hairs, cheviots and other woollens and are woven with more or less distinctness. Gold and blue is the tasteful color medley in a soft camel's-hair, in which there is a chevron design so vague as almost to merit the term invisible. A soft, white, film-like mist overspreads a cheviot in mixed colors showered with white spots that look like snow-flakes. Green, bluet and black form a pleasing harmony when seen through this nebulous covering in a sample of cheviot.

Another attractive cheviot has flat loops of gay color woven over it. Thus, a maroon ground is enlivened with black and yellow loops, and a green ground with yellow and heliotrope loops which lie close to the goods. In an always popular weave of cheviot, short, silky white hairs escape from a mode ground.

Popular for tailor-made suits are fleece-back diagonals, which may be worn almost until the first snowfall without a top garment. Travelling gowns may be fashioned from these goods.

Mohairs in basket weaves, in serge twills and also plain, as well as figured, will extend their vogue and will receive their merited share of favor. These fabrics are durable and dressy and lend themselves kindly to various kinds of decoration. The texture of the new mohair is, of course, heavier than that of the Summer goods, though the lustre, which is so largely its charm, is unchanged.

Illuminated diagonal is a much admired new fabric shown in a variety of color mixtures. An example uniting light-blue and fawn, with gleams of dull-red here and there, was seen in a tailor-made suit of unusual trimness. The front of the skirt was cut circular and the back was formed in two box-plaits, the front and sides hanging in ripples that were due to the shaping. The skirt of the basque was in the regulation coat style and fell to below the hips all round, save between the second darts, the front being short and closed in double-breasted fashion with white pearl buttons. The top was reversed in lapels which met a rolling collar in notches, and two rows of blue silk stitching

finished the edges and outlined cuffs on the *gigot* sleeves. A white linen chemisette and a black satin band-bow were worn.

Fine meltons and faced cloths of velvety smoothness and a silken gloss will be made up with severity, often with skirt and coat or cape *en suite*. Tailor suitings of smooth cheviot in neat checks, herringbone and other patterns in gray, brown or dark-blue mixtures, with or without illumination, are always stylish, and will be developed simply for church, walking or even luncheon wear.

Plaids in clan and French colors are, of course, among the new goods, but it cannot be foretold whether they will become very popular for women's costumes. Plaid is always a favorite for children's school dresses. Fancy blouses of plaid will be made up to accompany skirts of black brilliantine for the afternoon toilettes of both misses and ladies. Serge and plain diagonals make serviceable shopping and travelling dresses and may be had in a fine assortment of colors. Plaid and check back cloths in diagonal and heavier varieties are offered for golf capes, the plaid under-surface obviating the use of an added lining. The plaid lining, which in the hood is brought near the face, may be chosen to set off the complexion to advantage, as it comes in a variety of color combinations.

Corded silks have the preference this season. *Moiré antique* is a fashion of the past. A *miroir moiré*, or *moiré de Lyon*, as it is also called, is its successor; it is a satin weave bearing water markings which seem like reflections on its lustrous, mirror-like surface. This beautiful material is shown in black and colors, usually several hues being united in the latter class. *Poult de soie*, grosgrain and faille are exquisite in glacé effects, as well as when plain or figured. Three and four tones are often associated in the glacé silks. In these varieties black is also in vogue, being favored rather by elderly matrons for entire gowns than by young women. Skirts of black silk will be made up with colored silk blouse bodices of taffeta with chiné flowers, or with figured silks of the same sort as the skirt.

An exquisite specimen of *poult de soie* in black is covered with long sprays of pink rose-buds combined with foliage and slender yellow vines. This style of decoration is known as the Marie Antoinette, and is a faithful copy of the adornment on silks worn during the reign of that unhappy queen. A lovely dinner toilette might include a trained skirt of black *miroir moiré* and a décolleté bodice of the Marie Antoinette silk softened with lace or chiffon trimming. Black satin is not considered up to date, though white and colored satins will be often selected for wedding and evening toilettes.

The season is not sufficiently far advanced to speak of novelties either in silk or woollen goods, but the manufacturers promise many and fascinating attractions. One thing is, however, certain, viz.: that combinations of fabrics will be in marked favor. Current fashions give every evidence of this. When dressy effects are desired, silk will most frequently be chosen for the second fabric. Plain goods favor the use of figured silks, while figured fabrics are best set off by plain silks. Sleeves, yokes, collars and the many accessories that play such important roles in modes will be largely made of silk, which invariably improves the tone of a gown of the simplest goods.

Do you know: That silk must not be pressed with a hot iron save under a cloth? That the dust may best be removed from it with a soft cloth? That the seams of a silken gown should be bound and not clipped? That stiffening will cut through if not carefully adjusted? And, lastly, that the woman who has a regard for the eternal fitness of things will never wear a silken gown when shopping?

FASHIONABLE GARNITURES.

Novelties, usually radical and extreme fashions, have not yet appeared among the Autumn trimmings, which are effective and, for the most part, handsome, but without marked changes in material or design. The Summer styles of trimmings were exceptionally artistic and in modified forms are practically still in vogue.

Paillettes persist. They glitter on grenadine, net and passementerie bands and edgings among the minutest of beads and facets and are as alluring as ever to the popular fancy. While spangles prevail in most jet trimmings, there is also a generous

display of cabochons of diminished size. The great, glittering stones, which stood out so boldly among the tiny jet points in the Summer trimmings, seem to have entirely given place to diminutive facets of unusually fine cut and brilliancy.

There is an extensive variety of narrow jet gimps in scollops, points, loops, festoons and other designs, always in demand for outlining the accessories of gowns. Some of these outlinings are simply composed of jet beads, while others include beads and spangles or cabochons.

Grenadine bands are a-glitter with beads, facets or spangles

or with a combination of all three, the jets being disposed in some conventional form or in straight rows, while the spangles are set on scale-wise, scattered and fastened flatly under beads, or arranged to stand half erect from the foundation in a novel and attractive manner. These grenadine bands are easily sewed on and are adaptable to almost all dressy fabrics.

More elaboration is noticeable in net bands. Tracery, scroll, floral and other devices are carried out with spangles, beads and cabochons or with spangles and beads only. An effective specimen of net band trimming shows discs of spangles, each with a facet in the center sparkling among semi-circles of beads. In another exquisite band trimming in net a floral effect is secured with beads, spangles and cabochons, the leaves being made of scale spangles, with a serpentine edge finish worked out in *paillettes* set on like sequins.

This trimming combined with spangle outlining was chosen for an elegant toilette of black taffeta decorated with garlands of pink roses in Marie Antoinette style. The five-gored skirt ripples all round and the two back-gores are folded in box-plaits. Two rows of the band trimming are applied vertically to the skirt, meeting at the belt in front and flaring widely toward the bottom. The waist is full at the back and blonse-like in front. Over the closing a band of the garniture is disposed to fall like the blonse. An ornamental, many-pointed collar falls deeply over the shoulders, and following its outline is a very narrow line of spangle trimming. Full puffs fall over sleeves that are trimmed on the upper side from wrist to elbow with a jetted net band. A twist of the fabric finishes the bottom of the waist, and at the back is fixed a flat bow, also of the goods. Among the folds of the stock collar glisten three rows of the outline trimming.

Jetted nets are also shown for yokes, blouses, portions of sleeves and other adjuncts, beaded or spangled in wheels, arabesques, straight rows or in eyelets. Modistes find many uses for these decorations of *tulle perlé*, the French name for all beaded nets.

Jet passementeries in both bands and edgings present a multiplicity of highly attractive patterns and are obtainable in several widths. Wide passementeries will be largely used as panel decorations upon skirts, and will continue to carry out the blouse idea in bodices. Jet passementerie medallions occupy a prominent position among garnitures. They come in wheel and in star shapes or square, in open devices and in large and small sizes. Cabochons are preferred to *paillettes* to intensify the brilliancy of these garnitures, which are employed variously. They shine on the box-plaits that are so frequently introduced in blouses; they are set in yokes at intervals; and they add beauty and charm to the fancy collars now so modish. Medallions may be obtained and made up for use as a continuous trimming.

Pointed collar gimps shaped in suggestion of the popular Paquin points are accorded considerable favor and are unusually dainty, being made only of the smallest and finest cut beads.

The jet passementerie Vandykes of the present season are very wide at the base, in which regard they differ from those of the season just passed, when slender points predominated. They are advised for cape garnitures, but as a dress trimming their popularity has abated. Sprays, vines and other pretty conceits are shown in the new Vandykes.

Very handsome dull-jet trimmings are now manufactured for mourning gowns. They are more artistic in design and much lighter than any heretofore shown and are made of dull-jet beads, cabochons or spangles in a variety of patterns upon net. Medallions are also made of the dull beads.

Colored spangle trimmings are much in vogue. Persian effects are produced with tinted beads and spangles, blue, green, red, purple or bronze being the dominant tones. Net galloons show designs wrought with colored *paillettes* of various sizes or with lines of scale spangles separated by rows of beads of corresponding hue or of jet.

A certain net band trimming is thickly sown with jet beads, which provide a sparkling groundwork for arabesques of green spangles, the design being raised. This tufted effect is a new feature in *paillette* trimming, and flowers thus formed have a decidedly realistic appearance. Stars, scrolls and other devices are seen in the raised spangles, which, of course, are arranged to overlap each other closely. A unique combination in trimmings is achieved with steel facets and jet spangles.

Yokes of jet passementerie or of net wrought elaborately with beads, cabochons and spangles are again in vogue. Some are triple-pointed; others show a succession of short points at the edge and are rounding in shape; others again have two points

at each side of a band extension which usually fits over or simulates a box-plait; a fourth class combines epanlettes with the yoke.

An exceptionally ornamental yoke of net is seeded with jet beads and at the center flashes a bow-knot of electric-blue spangles. At each side the yoke is extended to form a serpentine point to the waist-line, each extension being finished at the edges with blue scale-spangles that strengthen the suggestion of a writhing serpent.

In one of the passementerie yokes the included epaulettes take the form of a huge spider's web. The yoke portion is interlaced like lattice work and bears two large leaves done in scale spangles that are tufted to emphasize the effect. The dressiest of gowns may be elaborated with these yoke garnitures, which appear in colors as well as in jet.

New trimmings for black wool gowns of serge, cheviot or kindred fabrics, and also for mixed woollens that are intended for travelling or for general service, are made up in black soutache braids. Slender sprays, vines and medallions are successfully represented in these trimmings.

Both medallions and a long, graceful spray trimming are used together with blue satin ribbon in the decoration of a blue-and-gold wool gown. A spray of the soutache trimming is applied upon each side-front seam of the skirt, which, at the back, sweeps out in three godets. The body is made with spreading plaits at the back and with fulness in front. A drooping double box-plait is adjusted over the closing, and upon it are fixed three star-shaped medallions. A ribbon stock with a bow of projecting loops at the back covers the collar, and a twist of ribbon, correspondingly finished, is arranged at the bottom of the waist. The graceful effect of the *gigot* sleeves is enhanced by three vertical sprays that end just below the bonfant portion. A black felt turban, trimmed with blue satin ribbon and blue quills, and brown glacé kid gloves are worn with this stylish toilette. When carefully sewed on, the soutache trimmings present the effect of braid work.

Ribbons will again be used for the adornment of gowns. Double-faced satin ribbon has always a large following and will be liberally used. Successors to the dainty Dresden ribbons are Persian ribbons, which will be used for stocks, waistbands and other accessories on black and solid-colored textiles, the prevailing tone in the ribbon matching the goods to give the best effect. On black, of course, any color becoming to the wearer may be used.

Such laces as *point d'Alençon*, appliqué, lierre and Mechlin in the cream tones and in the real and imitation varieties will be employed on Autumn gowns and just now are preferred to the heavy varieties. Dainty Valenciennes lace edgings and insertions will appear on bodices until late in the season. Vests, collars and other pretty belongings will, as during the Summer, be very prodigally adorned with these narrow laces, which are adaptable to a great many kinds of goods.

Feather trimmings have been revived, and in the new styles the perfection of daintiness has been realized. Band trimmings, both wide and narrow, appear in ostrich feathers. Some are straight; in others the very tiniest tips imaginable curl away from a tape band; a third class shows double or triple rows of these mites of feathers arranged in a fluffy mass but preserving a symmetrical effect. These trimmings are available for the finest of materials and are counted among the most effective of the season's offerings. Skirts may be encircled or vertically trimmed with them and numerous tasteful arrangements of them are possible upon the bodice. When disposed anywhere near the face their softening influence is much in evidence. Wraps and capes, too, will be largely feather-trimmed. Coq feathers are made up in the same way and so cleverly as to resemble the ostrich trimmings. Feathers and jet combine with capital results and upon many an Autumn gown this union will appear.

Feather boas have not been discarded. The necks of many Summer bodices were cut low enough for the boa to be worn with comfort and the cooler weather is likely to afford excuse for a much more general use of this invariably becoming neck-garniture. As heretofore, boas are shown in lengths varying from half a yard to two yards, and each feather is beautifully curled to perfect the fluffy appearance so conducive to becomingness. On damp days a substitute should be found for the feather boa, if the neck must be muffled, as feathers cannot be worn with impunity in a moist atmosphere. Recurling is laborious, and, therefore, expensive, and, besides, with the loss of the original curl the freshness and crisp beauty of the feather boa also depart.



AUTUMN MILLINERY.

FLOWER-LADEN and bright-hued as any of the Summer *chapeaux* will be the hats for Autumn. Contrary to tradition, they will bloom with roses and other flowers, so that the beholder may be almost persuaded that Summer is still at its height. This unusual fancy for flowers in the season of the "sere and yellow leaf" has much to recommend it, for dainty blossoms lend a peculiar charm and grace of which no other trimming is capable. To roses are yielded precedence. They are manufactured in every conceivable hue in satin, velvet or muslin, and are seen either in the company of feathers or standing alone in their glory.

Plumage, which includes ostrich feathers, wings, birds and aigrettes, will hold its own. The fancy for spread effects still obtains. Mercury wings are much broader at the base than they were and, by contrast, seem more sharply pointed at the top. Wings distended in suggestion of bats' wings are an extreme novelty and furnish a very effective decoration. Black and white birds, small parrots with vari-colored plumage, and merles (blackbirds) with their exquisite green shadings are among the popular trimmings. Frequently three tiny birds are nestled together against a bow or other effective support.

So far as shapes are concerned, the short-back sailor will continue a favorite by virtue of its universal becomingness. This, as well as other shapes, is made up in plain felt and also in fancy felt and chenille braid. Crowns are mostly low, the effect of height being supplied by the trimming. Brims are bent and curved by skillful milliners to suit the face of the wearer.

Brown is one of Autumn's favorite colors. It is shown in a russet shade in a felt short-back sailor-hat the brim of which is stylishly faced with white felt braid. White Mercury wings effect a pleasing contrast with the brown and guard a cluster of shaded red velvet roses without foliage, the decoration being arranged in front. At the back the brim is bent up at each side under a bunch of shaded roses with leaves, the adjustment of the brim rendering the facing visible. A bandeau of brown velvet is fastened under the hat and to the left side of the bandeau near the back is fixed a single red rose.

Chiffon and velvet are associated with good taste in an exceptionally picturesque black hat. The crown is of velvet in Tam O'Shanter shape, and the brim of chiffon shirred over the wire frame and bent to flare somewhat from the face. Two plumes are arranged on the brim in front, the tops curling over the edge of the brim, and at the left side against the crown are two more plumes and a soft Paradise aigrette. The hat is built upon a band of velvet, to which are fastened, in front, two large jet spikes, forming a most attractive decoration.

A very charming hat associates russet and green in its foundation material of felt braid, as well as in its adornment. The crown is of medium height and the brim is not unlike that of a sailor, a slight bend being made in front and the back being rolled up under a cluster of brown berries and green leaves. Two small pompons of green and brown velvet are disposed at each side of the crown, and directly in front of the brim is a flight of tiny green-and-brown birds.

Many fashionable women are devoted to black or dark straw hats for early Autumn, and admirable effects are this season produced in straw as well as in felt hats. A navy-blue straw hat is adorned with plaid ribbon, which is twisted about the crown and arranged in front in a fancy bow of standing and spreading loops. At each side of the bow are a blue and a white wing, which contrast well with the red that prevails in the plaid ribbon. Such a hat would suit a youthful wearer only.

Blue and brown is the tasteful color mixture in the felt braid forming a hat with a low, square crown, and a brim of medium width that is turned up at the back and slightly bent in front. Two white Mercury wings are disposed among a cluster of red roses and much foliage which adorns the front. At the back are two small pompons of blue and brown velvet.

Yellow felt braid and black lace achieve an attractive combination in a large hat, the lace forming the brim, which is short

at the back and arranged to flare in front. A bunch of black tips is disposed against the crown in front, and two large plumes fall at the back, one over the crown and the other over the brim on the hair. A cluster of pink rose-buds is fastened on the velvet head-band at the left side, with very dainty effect.

A color harmony which appeals to most women of taste is gray and heliotrope. These hues are combined in a small gray felt turban shaped very like the Napoleon hat that was so popular during the Summer. About the crown is a twist of pansy velvet deftly knotted at the left side, the end being caught under the brim. At the right side are three wee birds the plumage of which accords with the colors in the jaunty hat.

An iridescent merle supplies the central trimming of a golden-brown short-back sailor-hat. The bird is perched against the crown in front as if about to take flight and at each side of it is a green and brown pompon bow of satin ribbon. Pompon bows are very smart and consist of a cluster of short loops at the base of several upright ends of ribbon that are usually folded double lengthwise and notched at the top.

Black and yellow are again associated in a hat having a Tam O'Shanter crown of yellow felt and a brim of fancy black braid. A Rhinestone ball glistens in the center of a great bow of black velvet ribbon posed in front and at the back several black plumes wave and nod. The black velvet head-band upon which the hat is mounted is ornamented at the left side, where the brim is slightly bent, with a Rhinestone ball.

Bell crowns are still admired. Such a crown in rough black straw was combined with a brim of black point d'esprit net that was rolled up at the back and bent in a slight peak in front. A bunch of salmon-pink roses and leaves stands between two black Mercury wings. The trimming is repeated at the back—the roses falling over the hair from the brim—with graceful effect.

The prim toque is, of course, still in vogue notwithstanding the favor shown the wide-brimmed hats. A toque exceptionally well trimmed is of brown felt braid. At each side is a pompon of the braid and in the heart of each pompon sparkles an opal ball. The pompon at the left side sustains a bunch of brown and yellow aigrettes, and at the back a cluster of yellow lilacs falls upon the hair.

Bonnets will have a less extensive following than hats, yet there are conservative matrons who can reconcile themselves to no less dignified head-gear. A charming example of a bonnet appears in black spangled net. On the crown is a single large heliotrope-hued poppy with leaves, at each side of which is a wing of spangled net. A bunch of black Paradise aigrettes waves softly at the back and completes the trimming. The bridle is omitted, but one of either black velvet or black satin ribbon may be used at discretion.

Walking hats will be utilized both for general and for traveling wear. Their chief factor is smartness, a quality well expressed in a walking hat of black felt having a low, square crown and a narrow rolled brim. Around the crown is a band of black velvet ribbon arranged in a flat bow at the left side, and six black quills rise from the bow. A leather buckle is adjusted at the right side of the band, with novel effect. A white chiffon veil bearing black dots may be worn with a hat of this character.

Among the fashionable hues included in the French color card for the season are: *horizon*, *goëlette* and *gabier*, three medium shades of blue; *mistral* and *matelot*, darker shades approximating navy-blue; *Corée*, *Formose*, and *kola*, light-brown tones; *tabac*, *marron* and *loutre*, dark-brown hues; *genet*, *ébénier* and *paradis*, shades of yellow; *margotin* and *fuchsia*, magenta tints; *Sèvres*, *Chine*, and *Japon*, greens of the emerald order; *roseau*, a dark Nile, and *Phénix*, a dark leaf tone; *Clématite*, *volubilis*, *iris* and *petunia*, graduated shades of purple; *Rubens* and *Van Dyck*, orange hues; *rose*, *Graziella*, *Magda*, *Manon* and *reine*, pinks that shade from the palest tint to a light cerise; *Sédum*, *Latania* and *Yucca*, shades of green approximating myrtle; *jacinthe*, a light tone of bluet, and *bleuet*, *liseron* and *campanule*, two lilac shades; *duchesse* and *Victoria*, purple hues; *Moskova*, a vivid green; and *Russe*, an invisible green. Then there are these nacré colors: *pêche*, peach and green; *oriental*, shaded blue-and-cerise; *Nicobar*, green-and-red; *Miroitant*, blue-and-yellow; *Ecossais*, green-and-red; *punch*, navy-and-red; *Ara*, blue-and-green; and *Malgache*, blue-and-gold.

CROCHETING.—No. 52.

ABBREVIATIONS USED IN CROCHETING.

l.—Loop.	h. d. c.—Half-double crochet.
ch. st.—Chain stitch.	tr. c.—Treble crochet.
s. c.—Single crochet.	p.—Picot.
d. c.—Double crochet.	sl. st.—Slip stitch.

Repeat.—This means to work designated rows, rounds or portions of the work as many times as directed.

* Stars or asterisks mean, as mentioned wherever they occur, that the details given between them are to be repeated as many times as directed before going on with the details which follow the next *. As an example: * 6 ch., 1 s. c. in the next space and repeat twice more from * (or last *), means that you are to crochet as follows: 6 ch., 1 s. c. in the next space, 6 ch., 1 s. c. in the next space, 6 ch., 1 s. c. in the next space, thus repeating the 6 ch., 1 s. c. in the next space, twice more after making it the first time, making it three times in all before proceeding with the next part of the direction.

WATER-LILY DOILY.

FIGURE No. 1.—Materials required; one spool of crochet silk, a steel hair-pin one inch in width, and two crochet

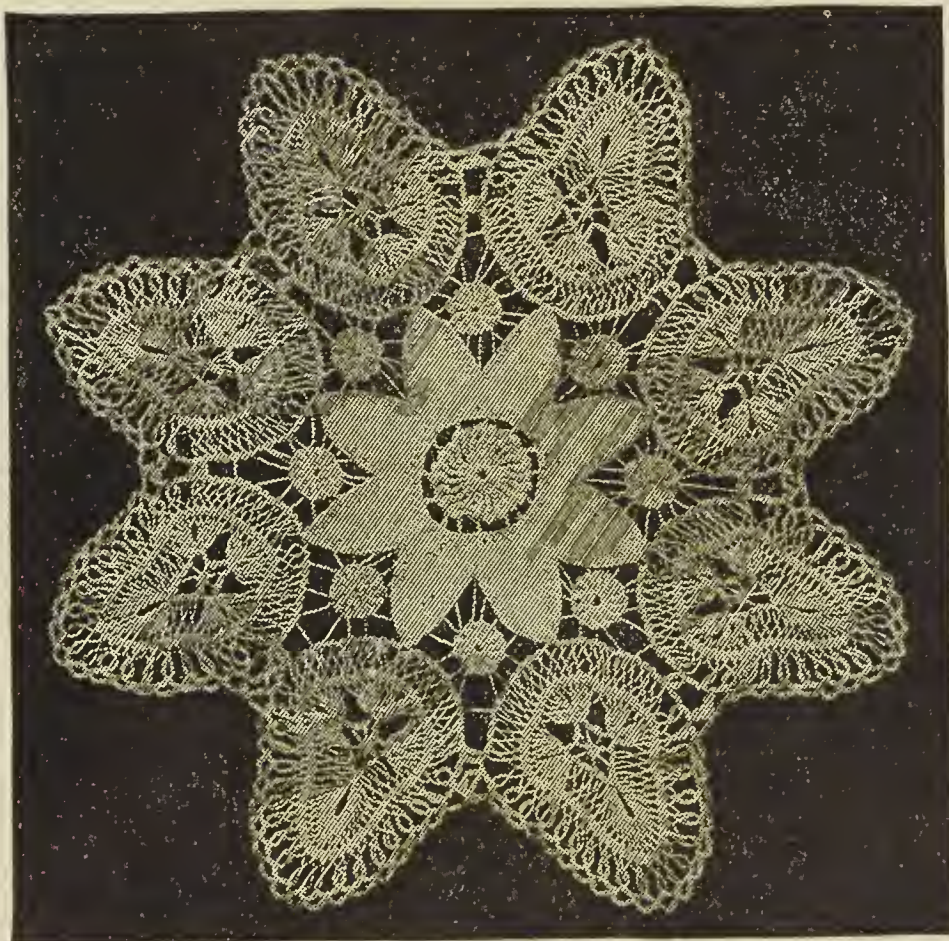


FIGURE No. 1.—WATER-LILY DOILY.

needles Nos. 4 and 0 (the number 0 should be as sharp pointed as a needle); also a circular piece of fine linen $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter. Fold over the linen three times and cut a triangle out of the curved edge, rounding the points so that they represent the leaves of a water-lily. Take a circle out of the center, $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch across. Now with the sharp crochet needle finish all the raw edges in a long and short single crochet with outline embroidery. Next make a piece of Maltese or hair-pin lace of 64 loops on a side, the inside of the lace being 2 single crochets back and forth. Join this in a ring and chain to the end of the first loop; then work out the center as follows: * Catch up 6 loops with a s. c., then 1 chain; catch up 6 loops with a s. c., now 8 ch. and repeat once more from *; catch up 6 loops with a s. c., 1 ch., catch up 6 loops with a s. c., 2 ch., sl. st. in a loop (take up all loops from below, which gives them the twist); 2 ch., sl. st., in a loop twice more. Now, sl. st. through 20 loops one at a time, 1 ch, fasten in the last of 2-ch., 2 ch., sl. st. in loop 3 times more. Join and fasten silk neatly. Begin on the right side at the joining and work as follows: Ch. 5, sl. st. through 2 loops 7 times; 5 ch., sl. st. through 1 loop 4 times; 5 ch., sl. st. through 2 loops 9 times; 5 ch., sl. st. in loop, 2 ch., sl. st. in 1 loop 25 times; 5 ch., sl. st. in loop of opposite figure; 5 ch. and join to first 5-ch. and loop. Make 7 more pieces like this and sew to the points of linen as

seen in engraving. Work 8 small daisies of roll sts. as follows; Ch. 4, join, ch. 5, 12 roll st. (over 10 times in ring), join and fasten silk. Make one larger daisy for the center of linen with rose-treble stitch as follows: Thread over the needle 20 times,

insert needle in work, thread over, draw through the work, thread over, draw through 2 stitches, thread over, draw through 2 stitches, thread over, draw through 2 stitches, thread over, draw through the remainder of the coil, and draw the thread tight. Ch. 5, join, ch. 8, and in center of ring work 2 rose-treble stitches. Join to the top of 8-chain.

Next work all round with 5 ch., and sl. st. in each space until joining is reached (see picture); then 10 ch., sl. st. in next space, 9 ch., sl. st. in space of opposite figure, 5 ch., catch in middle of 10-ch., and continue 5-ch. until next joining is reached; if too much space occurs, use extra stitches. Now baste the doily right side down on stiff paper, and work little spiders in the center of Maltese leaves; also sew daisies in position as seen. Take off the paper and lay on a damp cloth and press with a warm iron.

CROCHETED FRINGE.

FIGURE No. 2.—Make a chain of the required length. First row.—5 ch., catch in every 4th stitch of foundation.

Second row.—5 ch., catch in every 5-ch. underneath.

Third row.—Same as second.

Fourth row.—* 1 treble in last 5-ch, 5 ch., repeat from *; 4 rows of 5 ch. under 5-ch; 1 row of 1 treble, 5 ch., 1 treble; 4 more rows of 5 ch. under 5-ch. Knot the fringe in the last row of 5-chains. Ribbon can be run through the rows of trebles. This finishes a linen stand-cover or cover for a dressing-table very nicely.



FIGURE No. 2.—CROCHETED FRINGE.

THE ART OF NETTING.—No. 14.

TOWEL, WITH NETTED AND DARNED BORDER.

FIGURES NOS. 1 AND 2.—A very handsome towel is here illustrated. It has a border of netted lace and insertion darned in

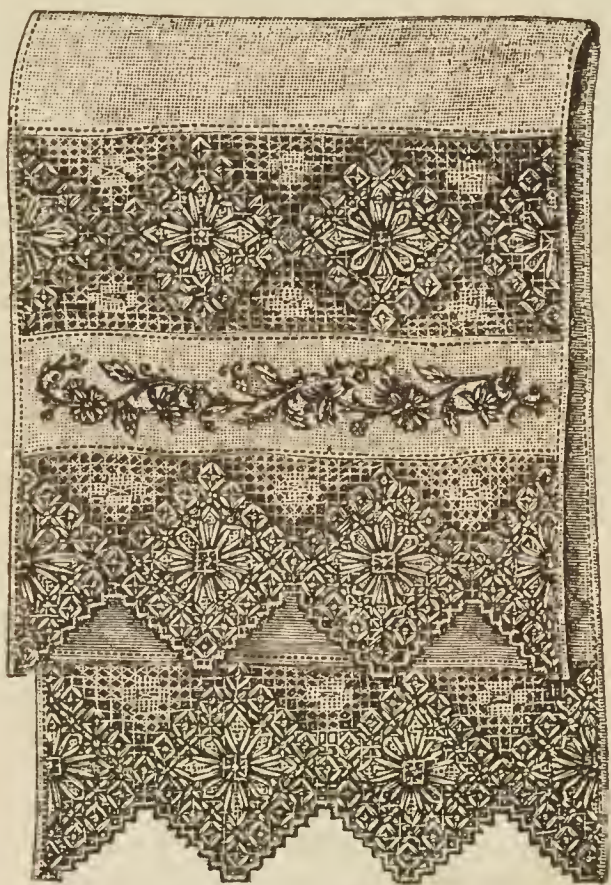


FIGURE NO. 1.—TOWEL, WITH NETTED AND DARNED BORDER.

underwear. In the pamphlet mentioned are many designs in netted edgings and insertions and descriptions of articles of fancy-work and those of use.

CORNER OF DARNED, NETTED SQUARE WITH APPLIQUÉ WORK.

FIGURE NO. 5.—A very pretty center for a square, doily,

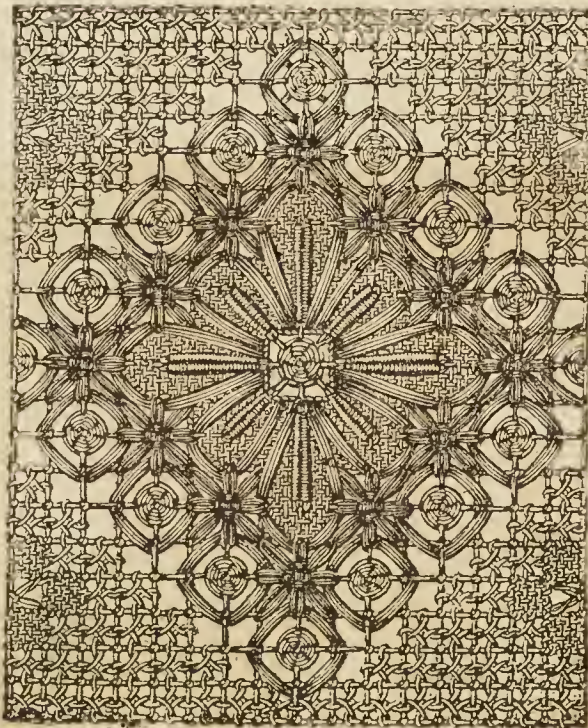


FIGURE NO. 2.—DETAIL OF BORDER.

mat, etc., may be developed from this design. The corner, or one-quarter of the design, is given. The netted square is first made and darned, and then *écru* or cream-colored linen is cut out in a fanciful shape and appliquéd on with button-hole stitches. The final addition to this part of the work is the embroidered tendrils and satin-stitch dots. A pretty netted edging of any design preferred would complete the square daintily.

the pattern seen at figure No. 2. The band of linen between the border sections is neatly embroidered in colors in a *marguerite* pattern. In our new pamphlet—*Tatting and Netting*, price 2s. or 50 cents, will be found many patterns in darned netting, together with hundreds of stitches and designs for combining in patterns.

DARNED, NETTED LACE.

FIGURES NOS. 3 AND 4.—Some of the handsomest laces, issued late this season for the decoration of gowns, capes, etc., were

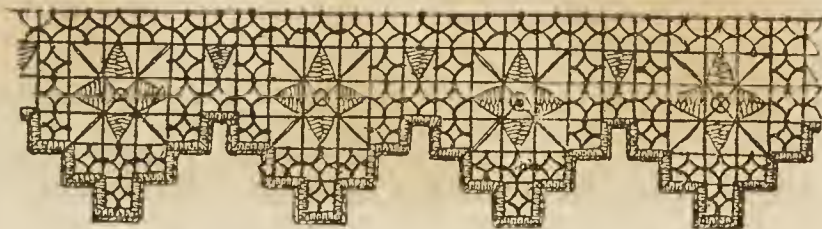


FIGURE NO. 4.—DARNED NETTED LACE.

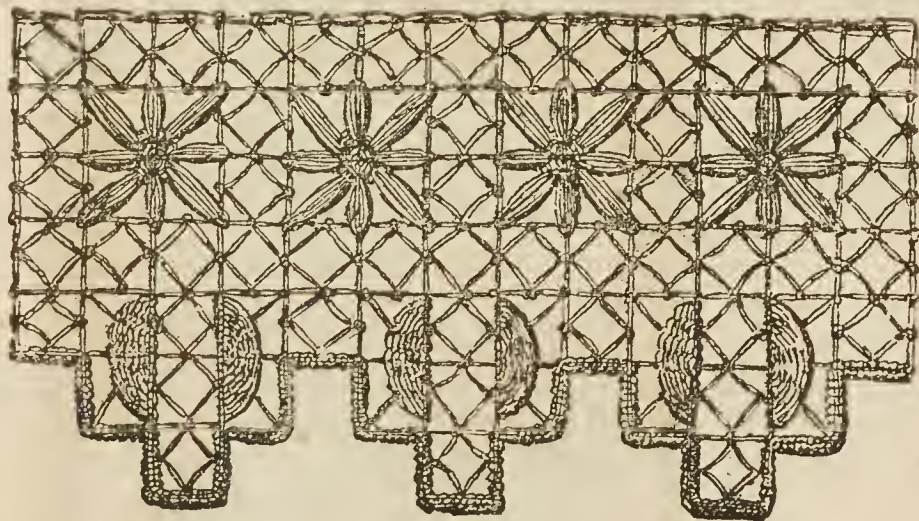


FIGURE NO. 3.—DARNED NETTED LACE.

of *écru* linen thread netted and darned in a pretty pattern. At figures Nos. 3 and 4 we give designs for such a lace, which may also be used, in white or cream color, for trimming

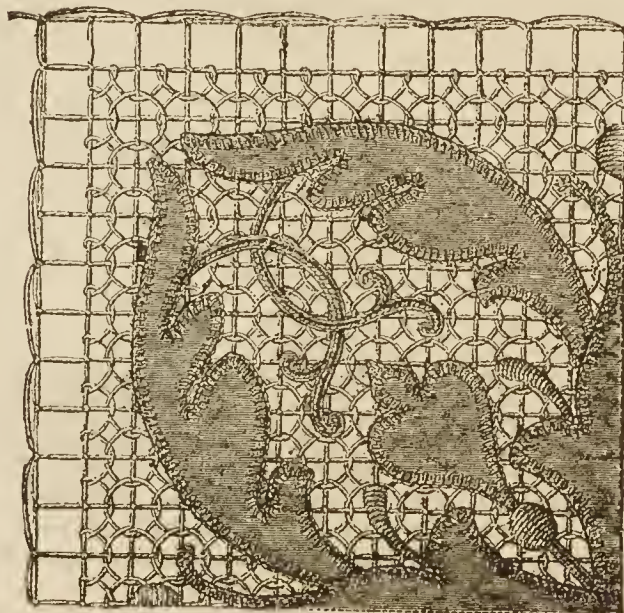
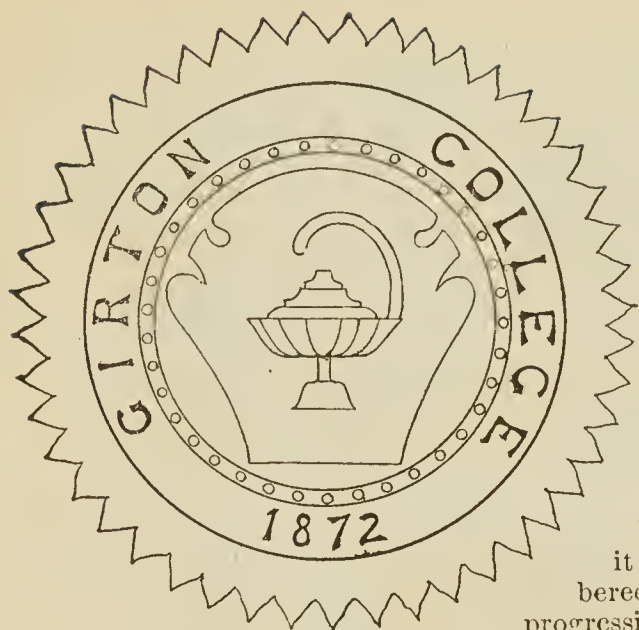


FIGURE NO. 5.—CORNER OF DARNED, NETTED SQUARE, WITH APPLIQUÉ WORK.



WOMEN'S UNIVERSITIES AND COLLEGES IN THE UNITED KINGDOM—No. 1.

BY AMY RAYSON.

GIRTON AND NEWNHAM COLLEGES—CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY

IN writing on the subject of Colleges and Universities for women in the United Kingdom, it must be remembered that matters are progressing there almost daily, that within even the last few months Trinity College, Dublin, has refused women any share in its advantages, while Durham University has opened her doors to them, with a few restrictions. The object of the present paper is to treat of women's colleges at Cambridge, where in many respects they enjoy the fullest privileges, though some things, notably the nominal degree, are still denied them. The increasing popularity of Girton and Newnham is

house at Hitchin* for the reception of six students. This marks an epoch in woman's education. Mary Wollstonecraft's "Vindication" in 1792 but voiced the feelings and longings of many of her countrywomen. John Stuart Mill and Sydney Smith aided the woman's cause with their able pens. But the space allotted to this article does not permit of even an enumeration of the noble men and devoted women to whose efforts the establishment of Girton is directly or indirectly due.

Cambridge and Oxford Universities had held for some years "local examinations" for boys, a certificate from which excused the holders from the preliminary examinations of various professions and universities. These,

ORIGIN.

chiefly through the influence of Miss Emily Davies, were opened to girls by Cambridge about 1861, and a little later Oxford followed. Some thirty years ago the associations to provide advanced lectures and classes for girls and women formed a note-



GIRTON COLLEGE.

evidenced by their constant building operations. They have continually more suitable applicants for residence than can be received.

GIRTON.

Girton College was opened on October 16th, 1869, in a hired

* IN THE COLLEGE SERIES WE HAVE ALREADY PUBLISHED:—VASSAR—MAY, '94, SMITH—JUNE, '94, WELLESLEY—JULY, '94, BRYN MAWR—AUGUST, '94, RADOLIFFE—SEPTEMBER, '94, MT. HOLYOKE—OCTOBER, '94, WOMAN'S COLLEGE OF BALTIMORE—NOVEMBER, '94, BARNARD—DECEMBER, '94, CORNELL—JANUARY, '95, UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN—FEBRUARY, '95, UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN—MARCH, '95, UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO—APRIL, '95, OBERLIN COLLEGE—MAY, '95, OHIO STATE UNIVERSITY—JUNE, '95, ALMA COLLEGE—JULY, '95, AND ONTARIO LADIES' COLLEGE—AUGUST, '95.

worthy feature in the English women's educational movement.

These were found chiefly in large towns or in places where some college or boys' school attracted a body of university men. Some of these associations still, in a modified form, survive; others have left colleges for women behind them; the remainder have died out with the need for their existence. Through the agency of one of these associations, the North of England Council, the University of Cambridge provided a Higher Local Examination for women in 1868. This was the immediate origin of the college at Hitchin, opened under the direction of Miss Emily Davies, to whom, as well as to the late Lady Stanley, of Alderley, Girton and the cause of woman's education are immensely indebted. In 1873 this college (incorporated by

* Hitchin is in Hertfordshire about 20 miles from Cambridge.

the Board of Trade in 1872), was removed to Girton, where ground had been purchased and a suitable building erected. To quote the Official Report for 1894: "This College is designed to hold, in relation to Girls' Schools and home teaching, a position analogous to that occupied by the Universities towards the Public Schools for boys*. The student's fees are fixed on such a scale as to secure that—the building having been provided—the institution shall be self-supporting." The memorandum of association states that the members are to take such steps as may be thought from time to time most expedient and effectual to obtain for the students University privileges.

The buildings of Girton stand on the Huntingdon road, about one and a half miles Northwest of Cambridge. The original structure has been added to at various times until it now contains rooms for the Mistress, Vice-Mistress, Junior Bursar, six Resident Lecturers and one hundred and five students, twelve Lecture Rooms, Library, Reading Room, Hall, Chemical Laboratories, Gymnasium and other accommodations. The last addition was completed in 1888, the funds for which were largely drawn from a legacy left by the late Miss Gamble. To this new wing the main entrance of the College was transferred, and an imposing Entrance Tower, similar to those of the Men's Colleges, was erected. Long corridors traverse the whole length of the building on the three floors, from one side of which open the students' rooms, while the other is lined with spacious windows. This arrangement affords abundant light and air. At an isolated end of one of the wings is a Hospital for the reception of any cases of illness which might prove infectious.

The ordinary college course lasts three years, which is the average time allowed by Cambridge University in preparation for an Honours Degree.

DEGREES.

Tripes-students who wish to take an additional Tripos, or a second part of the one already chosen, are permitted to remain in residence for a fourth year. The College requires an entrance examination, in which compulsory preliminary subjects and two optional ones are demanded. Eighteen examinations of various home and colonial universities may be substituted for this. The University requires two examinations for its honors degree. The Previous Examination, or "Little-Go," comprises three parts, viz: First part, Classics and Divinity; second part, Mathematics and Logic; third part, additional subjects consisting of Further Mathematics or Modern Languages.

The Final or Tripos examination may be chosen from the following:—Divinity, Classics, Mathematics pure and mixed, Natural Sciences, Moral Sciences, Law, History, Mediæval and Modern Languages. The individual colleges also require their students to take a college examination called "Mays," in their Tripos work at the end of each year. All the examinations taken by women are identical with those



CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY SEAL.

of the men in every respect.

A number of Girtonians have gained double honors. Among them may be mentioned Miss E. E. Read, who took a double first in Mathematics and Moral Science, and Miss L. C. A. Tomlin, who did the same in History and Law. On two occasions women have stood higher than the men in the latter's special field of Classics and Mathematics, where their earlier training has usually excelled; in History and Modern Languages, with fairly equal previous advantages, the women have more than held their own. In Classics, in 1887, Miss Ramsay (now Mrs. Butler, wife of the Master of Trinity College), stood alone in the first division of the first class. Although Girton has had half a score of first-class Classics since that date, the solitary Honour has not again been adjudged to a woman. Girton has now usually, each year, one Wrangler or member of the first class of the Mathematical Tripos. Classics and Mathematics have the largest number of adherents. Next in point of numbers follow Natural Sciences and History.

*By Public Schools are meant Eton, Rugby, Winchester and like foundations for boys.

BUILDINGS.

Every successful student receives a certificate sealed by the University, stating her class and place, also one from Girton certifying that she has complied with all the College regulations, but the degree itself, or permission to use the letters B. A. after her name, is not yet granted. The women's names in their proper rank are read after those of the men in the Senate House. They are also published in the University Calendar. The usual length of the examination for the Tripos is five or six days of six hours' work. Lectures are also given by the College in the Theory and History of Education, for which a University certificate may be obtained. An Instructor in Gymnastics is provided by the college.

In Classics and Mathematics most of the instruction is given at Girton either by resident lady lecturers or by "coaches" and lecturers from Cambridge. In several of the Triposes, notably History and Natural Sciences, much of the work is done in Cambridge, chiefly on account of the extensive laboratories, libraries, and the University lectures which are open to men and women alike. The College authorities supply carriages for transit to and from town. A suite of rooms is provided in Cambridge for the convenience of students. The classes arranged for the various lectures at Girton rarely contain more than six or eight students, while much of the teaching is done by individual coaching. The fact that teachers and examiners are not the same persons neces-

MODE OF INSTRUCTION.



OLD HALL, NEWNHAM COLLEGE.

sitates very careful and thorough all round work in every subject.

At 7 a. m. the students are awakened by the clatter of hot water cans outside their doors. Prayers are said by the Mistress at 8 a. m. in the Library. These consist of the Psalms for the day and a few Collects. From 8.15 to 9 breakfast, a most informal but

THE DAILY ROUND.

comfortable meal, is on the tables in Hall. The fare is abundant and good. Breakfast is followed by a visit to the initialed letter-boxes and the official and students' notice boards. Conspicuous on the last named is the regulation enjoining quiet before 7 a. m., from 9 a. m. to 12 m., from 3 to 6 p. m., from 7.30 to 9 p. m. and after 10.30 p. m. A stroll round the grounds before beginning work is now in order. These, though they cannot compare for picturesqueness and antiquity with the far-famed "backs" of the men's colleges, are not unworthy of the care bestowed upon them. From earliest Spring until far into the Autumn when the College walls are aglow with flaming creepers, Girton and her woodlands afford many a pleasing picture to linger long in the memories of her students.

The hours from 9 till 12 are sacred to work. Luncheon is served in Hall from 12 until 3. During the afternoon, up to 3 or 4 o'clock, most of the students take some form of outdoor exercise, golf, tennis, hockey, fives, a brisk walk round "the Grind" or a shopping expedition into Cambridge. At 4 o'clock the pleasant jingle of tea-cups is

OUTING.

heard, and tea is brought round to all students and lecturers wherever they may chance to be. At 6 o'clock dinner, or Hall, the only formal meal of the day, is announced. Evening dress is *de rigueur*. After dinner until 7.30 is the time for formal calls, coffee parties and the meetings of College societies. From 7.30 to 9 there is again opportunity for work. At 9 o'clock the legitimate tea-parties begin. A tray containing rolls, butter and the materials for either tea, coffee or chocolate is brought to each student's room by 8 o'clock. Armed with this, and a candle, if she be a freshman, the invited guest, at the stroke of 9, sallies forth to her hostess's room. At these entertainments, the College having supplied the stern necessities, the hostess provides the luxuries of the feast, preserves, marmalade, biscuits and cake. It is her office, also, to boil the water for her guests' tea, the milk for their chocolate, etc. This last she performs in primitive fashion by setting their jugs on the bars of her grate. The effect may be imagined with a large party and chocolate the favorite beverage. At 10.30 the gas is extinguished in the corridors—hence the Freshman's candle—and the fire-proof doors, which divide the College into sections, are closed.

The Debating Society holds formal meetings about twice a term. An inter-collegiate debate with Newnham takes place every two years. The Fire Brigade includes in its three corps a majority of the students. A captain and two sub-captains officer each division, supervised by a head

SOCIETIES.



SIDGWICK HALL, NEWNHAM COLLEGE.

captain. There is pump and bucket practice every week and an "alarm" practice once a term. The evolutions of the Fire Brigade are among the College sights and were initiated by Captain Shaw, of the London Fire Brigade. The Book Worms is a society which supplements the College library by purchasing English classics, rare editions, etc., whilst the Yellow Backs, as their name implies, furnish light literature. Among the first year students exists a Spontaneous Speaking Society, which is virtually a training school for the formal debates. There are also a Dramatic Society which gives a performance occasionally, and a Musical Society which holds a concert two or three times a year. Most of the other societies fall under two heads: the clubs which have charge of the games, at the head of which is the Tennis Club; and the associations belonging to the members of the different Triposes, such as the Classical Club, the Natural Sciences Club, etc.

As a rule, each student has a suite of two rooms, a study and a bed-room, both of which are furnished by the College with necessities, including a large student's desk with innumerable drawers. The College is heated by steam and hot-air, and each room has in addition a grate fire. In fact, the College is most liberal in all its arrangements; no expense is spared which may contribute to the health and comfort of the students. The Library is spacious and well supplied with books. It is excellently arranged and furnished, and, indeed, is considered one of the prettiest rooms

ACCOMMODATIONS.

of its kind in Cambridge. Silence reigns here always, and students often study in the Library when desiring a change from their own rooms. The Hall, or dining-hall, is also admirably designed for its purpose. At one end, beneath the portraits of founders and benefactors, is the High Table at which the Mistress presides. Here the Vice-Mistress and Lecturers (Dons) take their meals. The students sit as they please at the other tables, though custom has reserved two of those nearest the High Table for senior students. During any slight indisposition, students can have their meals in their rooms. A nurse is provided gratuitously by the College for such cases.

To quote again the College Report: "Religious instruction and services in accordance with the Church of England, as by law established, shall be given and held in the said College or in connection therewith, but attendance on such instruction or services shall not be required from any student who, being of full age, or whose parents or guardians, if such student be not of full age, may object thereto in writing." Practically morning prayers and divine service every Sunday evening in the Hall are attended by most students. On Sunday morning many girls attend the beautiful musical service at King's College Chapel at 9 o'clock; for others, there is a choice of the various Cambridge churches, the village church of Girton, and the University sermon at Great St. Mary's Church. This sermon is always by some noted preacher, preceded at 2 o'clock by the famous "Bidding Prayer."

RELIGIOUS.

The College fees are \$175 a term. This includes board, lodging and instruction, with the whole of the University and College charges.

The academical year is divided into three terms: Michaelmas Term, beginning in October, of 9 weeks' duration; Lent Term, beginning in January (8 weeks); and Easter Term, beginning in April (8 weeks). Both present and former students may study at Girton during the months of July and August. For this a proportionate charge is made.

FEES AND TERMS.

Students are not received under the age of 18, except in special cases. Otherwise their age is not limited.

On February 24th, 1881, were granted "The Graces of the Senate," by which women were admitted to the Tripos examinations and formally recognized by the University.*

SOCIAL EVENTS.

This event is commemorated each year with great festivity. The "Graces" are read by the Mistress after Hall and the evening is devoted to the celebration in various ways. Sometimes a fancy dress ball is given, at others a suitable play or representation, such as Tennyson's "Princess." The proceedings are concluded by the enthusiastic singing of College songs and "Auld Lang Syne." The Old Students' Dinner, which occurs every two years, is another great event. It affords much pleasure to the present students to meet those who were pioneers in woman's educational career, and it is delightful to those who have "gone down" to renew their acquaintance with their beloved Alma Mater and to know personally those who still represent her. The Inter-Collegiate Debate and Tennis Match, particularly the latter, are very exciting functions. These are held alternately at Girton and Newnham. Miss Welsh, the Mistress, gives a large reception each year during term-time and a garden party in the Long Vacation.

Students can invite ladies to dinner and luncheon at a moderate charge, and to the various debates, concerts, etc.

RULES.

The rules and restrictions are very few, chiefly concerned with attendance at lectures and being within the College grounds by 6 p.m. in Winter and at dusk in Summer. Every student is required to enter her initials in a roll-book each day. This is done to serve as evidence that the University regulations as regards residence, etc., are fulfilled. As an instance of Girton's conscientious compliance with all the University rules may be mentioned her action with regard to the Previous Examination. Cambridge has permitted women to

* Women were examined by courtesy from 1870 to 1881.

substitute for this examination certain groups of the "Higher Local" (to avoid the necessity of taking Greek). This privilege being confined to women, Girton rigorously exacts from her students the "Little-Go" itself.

NEWNHAM.

An association for providing lectures for women was formed in Cambridge in 1870, Professor Henry Sedgwick and the late Mr. F. Denison being among the first lecturers. Women from other parts of the country made application to attend these lectures. In consequence of this, a house under the direction of the late Miss A. J. Clough was opened in Cambridge in 1871. The demand for accommodation increasing, in 1875 Newnham Hall, now called the Old Hall, was opened by Miss Clough. In 1880, the North Hall (the present Sidgwick Hall) was added, and the whole was incorporated under the name of Newnham College. In 1888 Clough Hall was built, and last year the College was further enlarged by the addition of the Pfeiffer Buildings. The three halls are now practically united by covered corridors. In 1894 there were in residence 148 students, with ten out-students. Besides her three halls, Newnham possesses the Balfour Laboratory for the Study of Biology and Physiology.

In essentials the lives of students at Girton and Newnham do not materially differ, but there are points of divergence. Newnham receives out-students under the following categories:

OUT-STUDENTS.

(1) Women living with their parents or guardians in Cambridge; (2) women who are bona-fide students, over 30 years of age, intending to pursue a definite course of study, and unable to afford the cost of residence at one of the Halls, or otherwise in exceptional circumstances. These students have the privilege of reading in the Library and of dining in College once a week during term-time. It is natural, therefore, that Newnham should receive a large proportion of the older women who study in Cambridge. This College also admits students who do not intend to read for a Cambridge degree and who remain for shorter periods of residence. That Newnham is actually within the precincts of Cambridge is generally urged as an advantage; but the liberality of Girton in the matter of carriages, her far more extensive grounds and facilities for athletics, added to her renown as an Honour College, seem quite to counterbalance this.

At Newnham the students have usually only one room. Evening cocoa parties take the place of the Girton teas, and these begin at a later hour, 10 P.M. In addition to the Debating Society there is a political club, modelled after the House of Commons; every student is a member for some town or borough, though

"HOUSE OF COMMONS."

her politics and those of the actual member of Parliament need not necessarily coincide. The Newnham students are, as a rule, very good debaters and give a great deal of attention to their two societies. The "House of Commons" meets once a week after Hall. Meals at Newnham are a little more formal. Afternoon tea is served on the tables in Hall from 3.30 to 5 P.M.

Newnham has also had her brilliant successes. Miss Phillippa Fawcett was placed above the Senior Wrangler in 1890. She gained also a first-class first division in the second part of the Mathematical Tripos. The examinations taken by Newnham for an Honors Degree are the same as those of Girton, except that Newnham permits her students to avail themselves of the special regulation for women with regard to Greek.

The fees at Newnham range from \$130 to \$170 per term, according to the accommodation received. This covers only the cost of board, lodging and instruction. The University and Laboratory fees are additional.

EXPENSES.

For out-students the College fees are \$40 a term. Scholarships are offered for both Girton and Newnham to be competed for at various examinations in the United Kingdom. These are worth from \$125 to \$400 per year.

Toynbee Hall influenced the women's colleges of Oxford and Cambridge to form, in 1887, an association for work among the poor in South London, which has been carried on with great success. Among some of its latest developments are a School for Invalid Children, and the foundation of a scholarship to give women practical training in social and economic work.

PHILANTHROPIC WORK.

Education in its broadest sense can be most easily and completely acquired by women at a University where the ancient associations of learning and reform inspire their best efforts, while the ablest and most learned professors, fully equipped libraries, laboratories and museums are all at hand to aid thorough study and research.

To what end women have availed themselves of these advantages is evidenced by their after careers during the last twenty-five years. A large proportion are able principals and head mistresses, or lecturers and assistants, in the annually increasing colleges and schools which provide the "New Education." Some marry soon after leaving the University; others with means and leisure devote themselves to various forms of philanthropic work. The ranks of journalism receive a few. Several hold government positions upon Royal Commissions on Labor and Education. Two are computers in the Royal Observatory at Greenwich, while some few occupy themselves in original investigations and scientific research. All, it may be confidently hoped, are endeavoring to diffuse higher ideals of capability and usefulness throughout the various departments of women's work in Great Britain and her Colonial Empire.

THE HOME.

ELEVENTH PAPER.—VARIETIES IN MEATS, AND THEIR CHOOSING.

Many a woman familiar with two or more languages besides her mother tongue, able to converse glibly about the literatures of the world and so far advanced in mathematics that sines and cosines appal her no more than simple addition, is yet unable to select a good from an inferior quality of meat and does not know one cut from another. A better education, involving more just proportions in the grand total of her intelligence, would bring prosperity and comfort to her family. Nobody wants her to take less from the schools and colleges, but a larger sum of the actual, practical essentials of learning. Every woman who has or may have a household to rule over, should know:

That good beef at the market is of a bright red, veined thickly with small lines of yellowish fat, and has a thick outside layer of solid fat.

That beef suet is dry and crumbly, and the meat so firm that no mark is left when pressed by the finger.

That a hind quarter of beef is hung up by its shank to cool off and, therefore, in its tip end steak are the juices most abundant, the flavor most delicious. Hence these cuts are the most nourishing parts.

That fillet or tenderloin is less strength-giving than sirloin,

has much less flavor and that gourmands never choose it, though a mistaken custom has given it the highest price of any cut of steak or roast.

That fillet for broils or roasts carves easily into small pieces of uniform size and that it is, therefore, well suited to formal dinners where many courses atone for deficiency in its nutriment.

That the first cuts above and at the side of the bone in the round as it lays upon the block are the best, the third slice being the choicest of all. If the buyer really knows this cut by sight, the butcher soon learns that she is not to be deceived and he serves her as she demands.

That it is in the bone of the round that the best marrow is found, and she should claim her part of it, because for frying it is more wholesome and finer than butter.

That if it is Winter or she has a cold closet for keeping meats, it is economy to purchase a large sirloin roast whenever a fillet is wanted, and then cut it away and save the sirloin for roasting later on.

That the small end of a cut of beef next the loin is tender and well flavored in fat animals, costs no more than rump and is fine eating if properly roasted and cross-carved.

That the undercut of the round is economical because it needs no trimming and thus has no waste, and makes a delicious "pot roast à la Mode" or braised beef.

That if the top of a round of good beef is cut about three inches thick, rubbed with salt, and laid for two or three days in highly spiced vinegar in a cool place, then wiped dry and seared quickly in hot pork fat and simmered slowly for three or four hours in a closed pot or tightly-covered pan in which there is one quart of water to each four pounds of beef, the gravy then being thickened and seasoned, a delicious and inexpensive dish will be prepared which may be eaten either cold or hot.

That if the fragments of any of the above-mentioned meats are chopped fine, gristle and fat being removed, seasoned with salt, pepper and, perhaps, onion juice, parsley or other herbs, moistened with one cupful of milk to each pint and a half of meat, mixed with two table-spoonfuls of melted butter, two beaten eggs and half a cupful of grated bread-crumbs, then cooked for an hour, pressed into a well-buttered mould, set into a pan of hot water, covered and baked for an hour, a delicious timbale will be produced that is quite as attractive as a first day's sirloin roast. A tomato sauce, brown sauce or any meat sauce improves the timbale; it should be poured over it after it is turned out upon a hot platter.

That all beef sinews and gristle should be sawed, broken up and simmered for soup on the back of the range, with, if need be, a slivered shank of bone fresh from the butcher's to increase its nourishing properties. If only a trifling addition of soup material is required to enrich it properly—especially if it be a clear soup—, a tea-spoonful or so of condensed beef dissolved in it after the soup is strained will complete the preparation satisfactorily.

That beef steak cut one inch thick may be broiled over a fresh, clear fire in a wire broiler in five minutes, turning it every time twenty is reached in counting as the clock ticks. If cut an inch and a half thick, six and a half minutes broiling is required.

That mutton from mountainous regions is considered best and that, like beef, it is good at all seasons.

That the best mutton is large, its flesh fine-grained and red, and its fat abundant, hard and of a clear white color. It is best after it has been hung several days in a cool, dark place.

That the strong, rank taste of mutton and lamb may be eradicated by tearing or shaving away the filmy outside fat before it is cooled, because in this are the roots of the wool the oil of which produces the unpleasant flavor.

That while the leg, loin and saddle are usually esteemed best for roasting (the legs also for boiling), the most delicious and least costly of cuts is the fore-shoulder of lamb or mutton with its fat cut away from every part, with slices from one onion slipped into oblique gashes in it and, if liked, a few slices of carrot laid upon it after it has been rubbed with salt and pepper, dredged with flour, and baked upon a rack one hour in a somewhat-hot oven, its inside down forty minutes and up twenty. Such a shoulder will thoroughly satisfy a family of four or five fastidious persons.

That the most economical of mutton chops and also the best are cut from the loin, and that the neatest ones are the ribs with shortened bones that have been scraped toward the trimmed meat.

That chops of lamb may be broiled in five minutes with frequent turning, except when *en papillote*—that is, broiled in oiled paper, when eight to ten minutes over a brisk fire are necessary. Mutton chops require one minute more. Mutton and lamb roasted as much and no more than they are generally liked, require fifteen minutes to each pound after it is salted, peppered and flour-dredged. Mutton roasted rare needs but ten minutes for each pound in a hot oven.

That boiled leg of mutton or lamb should be trimmed of its fat, also of every scrap of its skinny outside, then wrapped in a clean cloth, tied into shape and dropped into boiling salted water and cooked rapidly, ten minutes to the pound for rare and fifteen for well-done mutton. Caper sauce is most generally liked with boiled mutton; part of it should be turned over the meat and part served from a gravy boat. Spiced tomato sauce is a substitute pleasing to many tastes.

That for roasted mutton there is no more piquant or delicious sauce than a glassful of currant jelly into which is well beaten a tea-spoonful of dry mustard or a salt-spoonful of salt.

That roasted leg of mutton may be served with tomato sauce or with beaten jelly, salt and mustard as for boiled mutton.

That a curry of cuts of left-over mutton or lamb with a rice bordering, or a ragout of the same cuts of meat minced with

bits of boiled turnips or other vegetable well seasoned, is preferred by many epicures to a first serving of the same meats, and is a delightful economy for thrifty providers.

That veal is at its best in the Spring, but its quality is not bad at any time when its flesh is pink and firm and its fat white and clear. It should be thoroughly cooked and be served with rice or potatoes, or with bacon and jelly, because of its absence of heat-producing qualities. Veal is the least nourishing of all meats and is difficult to digest, but is pleasing to the appetite if well seasoned and cooked.

That to properly roast veal half an hour should be allowed to each pound in a well-heated oven.

That a veal pot-pie is the most wholesome and, indeed, most satisfying mode of serving it, except it be *en fricandeau*, the seasoning of which allows so much liberty of taste and discretion that it may be at once delicious and not unsafe for healthy stomachs.

That a calf's head pays for the effort necessary to properly prepare it and is, with the sweetbreads, the best part of the animal; also, that these portions are among the daintiest for company luncheons and dinners.

That the meat from a boiled calf's head cut into bits and artistically recooked after the manner of terrapin gives delight both to the palate and the eyes. The result compensates for the trouble of preparing, because it is a work of fine culinary craft.

That calves' sweetbreads, costly in the cities, are almost given away in the depths of the country, and should be studied there because of culinary possibilities which any first class cook-book will explain.

That pork should be young and should be bought from a dealer known to have kept his hogs cleanly and on wholesome food.

That pork should be eaten only in cold weather, except in the form of ham, bacon or when carefully salted.

That uncooked fresh pork should be firm and of a pale-pink hue, the fat being white and stiff and its rind thin and flexible.

That pork, if fresh, is most wholesome when thoroughly baked (allowing half an hour to each pound), after being highly flavored with salt, pepper and herbs well rubbed into it.

That if eaten cold, pork is more easily digested than when hot, even though the acid of stewed apples accompanies it, as, for hygienic reasons, it always should.

That the fresh ham of a small pig, weighing not more than six or seven pounds, with its bone removed and the place thereof pressed full of highly seasoned bread-crumbs, should have its rind scraped and cross-gashed to make small checks, and then be rubbed all over with salt, pepper and mixed herbs, dredged with flour and baked upon a rack set in a pan in a well heated oven, a full half hour being allowed for each pound of meat, and then should be eaten sparingly hot.

That when cold this ham provides a luxury which has few rivals, whether eaten with lettuce or with some other plainly dressed salad.

That this meat is fully equal to capon for a mayonnaise salad, and that if there are prejudices against it, the hostess need not disclose its origin to the guests and neither their palates nor their digestive organs will inform them of the source of a meat which they will keenly enjoy and which will digest and assimilate readily when properly mixed with celery, lettuce, cabbage or escarole and a good dressing.

That she should know—albeit few do—that thinly sliced and trimmed bacon is best cooked crisp by being dropped into very hot boiling fat until brown (say for about two minutes), just as if it were a croquet or a smelt, then dried upon brown paper.

That sliced salt pork rolled in fine crumbs is best cooked in the same manner, after which it may be made delicious by smothering it in gravy made of sweet cream, when it should be eaten with rice, baked potatoes or boiled hominy.

That to boil smoked ham it should be trimmed of its dry parts and soaked for twenty-four hours in cold water which entirely covers it.

That if the ham has been preserved for a long time, a pint of good vinegar and a table-spoonful of mixed herbs improves it and should be added to the cold water into which the ham is put to come to a boil, after which it should be boiled slowly a full half hour for each pound. After the ham is done it should be allowed to stand in this water until nearly cold, when its skin should be trimmed, its surface sprinkled thickly with fine bread or cracker crumbs, seasoned with pepper, salt and sugar, and placed in the oven to brown. It may be eaten either hot or cold, in both cases being cut into very thin slices.

A. B. LONGSTREET.

DRAWN WORK.

"CONCHA DEL MAR" OR "SEA SHELL" STITCH.

FIGURES NOS. 1 AND 2.—This stitch is very pretty when done on fine linen lawn with 100 thread, or on Chinese silk with fine

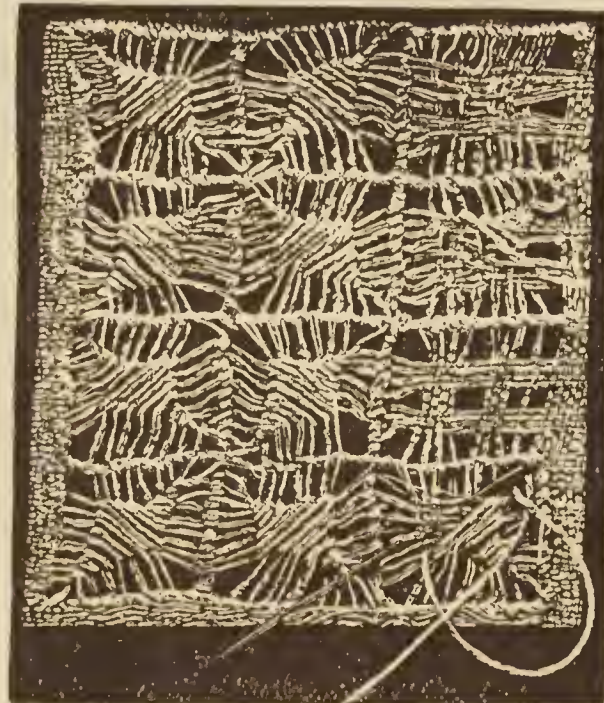
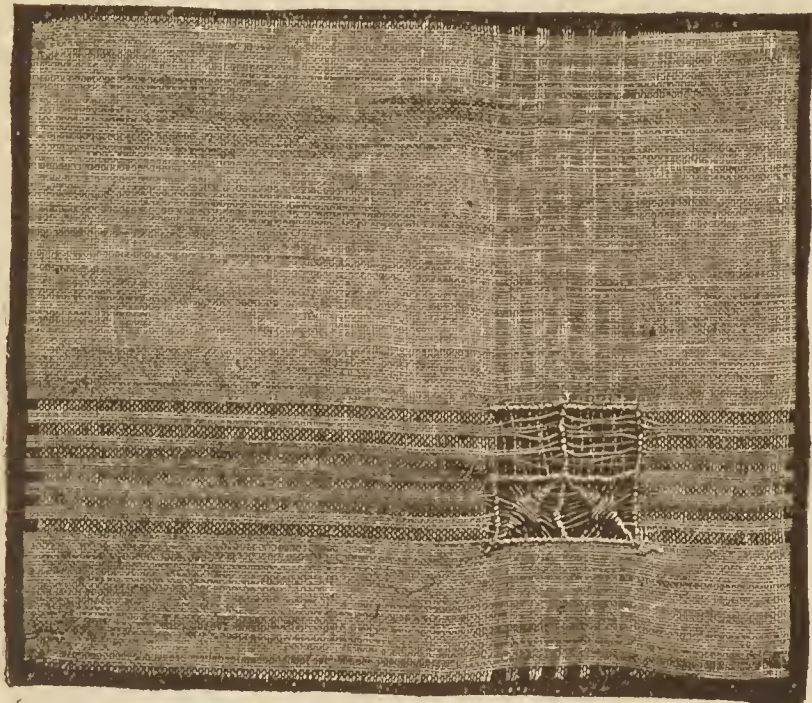


FIGURE NO. 1.—"CONCHA DEL MAR" DESIGN IN DRAWN WORK. FIGURE NO. 2.—DETAIL OF "CONCHA DEL MAR" DESIGN.

spool silk. Silk work should be pressed on the wrong side.

Draw out four threads and leave four until you have drawn twenty-four threads. Turn the linen and draw out another twenty-four in the same manner. This will give you a square marked out into little checks.

Begin at the third group of four threads, and whip it tightly, so that it will seem like a close cord across the square. As you reach the cross-threads separate them as widely and evenly as possible on the cord. Whip the edge in the same manner, separating the threads. Then turn the linen and whip the other bar across. You will now have your square divided into four parts. Begin at the upper left-hand corner and make the shell, passing the needle under and over the threads and drawing them up closely.

The shell is not exactly darned, but is made in a solid square thus: the thread passes *under* all the cross lines and also *over* all of them, beginning with two, and taking one thread from each side at each turn until the whole sixteen are drawn in, then gradually leaving one at each side until the two opposite ones are reached.

In beginning with a new thread, when the work is only partly completed, lay the end along the edge, or on the bar along which you are working, and whip it in with the other threads as neatly as possible. Sometimes this stitch is button-holed and all the shells are afterward made. Whipped edges are, however, more suitable. Before beginning to darn the shell, it is well to push all the threads as close together in the center as you can; this will result in a better shaped shell.

Occasionally parts of the bars or edges will have to be whipped a second time, to enable you to pass from one part of the work to another without leaving long threads at the back. For this reason the stitch is better done on fine linen, as 100 thread will not make a clumsy edge, even if whipped over twice or three times.

"MARGUERITE" DRAWN-WORK.

FIGURE NO. 3.—Draw out 30 threads, and leave 12 each way for as many squares as you require. (Four squares will repeat the Marguerite twice.)

Begin at the upper left-hand corner and knot the thread across the square 4 times. Pass the thread back to the

border (upper left-hand corner of next lower square), and knot four threads across those you have already knotted, taking care to separate them as evenly as possible. Make all the foundation before beginning the rest of the work.

To Make the Wheel.—Catch the thread into the linen at the back of the work at any center where the linen threads cross, and knot round very closely, taking three threads of linen to each knot; there will be 32 knots on the circle. Make the wheel with 3 rows of knots, or 2 widely separated. Make all the wheels before beginning the daisies.

To Make the Marguerite or Daisy.—Begin at next center and darn up two threads, till you have a sufficiently long leaf, then return the thread to the center at the back of the work and darn the next leaf.

The outer edge of the daisy may be darned last, or each leaf may be connected with the preceding one as you work. The daisy may be done more neatly by darning back to the center each time instead of passing the thread back.



FIGURE NO. 3.—"MARGUERITE" DRAWN WORK. (DETAIL.)

Care should be taken to knot all the threads into the same hole in the center; this makes a round eye for the daisy. Also draw the linen centers up closely so that your wheels may be round and even.

THE ART OF KNITTING.—No. 51.

ABBREVIATIONS USED IN KNITTING.

k.—Knit plain.
 p.—Purl, or as it is often called, seam.
 pl.—Plain Knitting.
 n.—Narrow.
 k 2 to.—Knit 2 together. Same as n.
 th o or o.—Throw the thread over the needle.
 Make one.—Make a stitch thus: Throw the thread in front of the needle and knit the next stitch in the ordinary manner. (In the next row or round this throw-over, or put-over as it is frequently called, is used as a stitch.) Or, knit one and purl one out of a stitch.
 To Knit Crossed.—Insert needle in the back of the stitch and knit as usual.

sl.—Slip a stitch from the left needle to the right needle without knitting it.
 sl. and b.—Slip and bind. Slip one stitch, knit the next; pass the slipped stitch over the knit stitch as in binding off work.
 To Bind or Cast Off.—Either slip or knit the first stitch; knit the next; pass the first or slipped stitch over the second, and repeat as far as directed.
 Row.—Knitting once across the work when but two needles are used.
 Round.—Knitting once around the work when four or more needles are used, as in a sock or stocking.
 Repeat.—This means to work designated rows, rounds or portions of work as many times as directed.

* Stars or asterisks mean, as mentioned wherever they occur, that the details given between them are to be repeated as many times as directed before going on with those details which follow the next *. As an example: * K 2, p 1, th o, and repeat twice more from * (or last *), means that you are to knit as follows: k 2, p 1, th o; k 2, p 1, th o; k 2, p 1, th o, thus repeating the k 2, p 1, th o, twice more after making it the first time, making it three times in all before proceeding with the next part of the direction.

KNITTED TUMBLER DOILY.

FIGURE No. 1.—Cast on 25 stitches.

First row.—Sl 1, k 19, th o twice, p 2 to, k 1, o, k 2.



FIGURE No. 1.—KNITTED TUMBLER DOILY.

Second row.—K 4, o twice, p 2 to, k 19, leave 1; turn work.
 Third row.—Sl 1, k 14, n, o, k 2, o twice, p 2 to, k 2, o, k 2.
 Fourth row.—K 5, o twice, p 2 to, k 18, leave 2.
 Fifth row.—Sl 1, k 12, n, o, k 3, o twice, p 2 to, k 1, o, k 2, o, k 2.
 Sixth row.—K 7, o twice, p 2 to, k 17, leave 3.
 Seventh row.—Sl 1, k 10, n, o, k 4, o twice, p 2 to, k 7.
 Eighth row.—Bind off 4, k 2, o twice, p 2 to, k 16, leave 4.
 Ninth row.—Sl 1, k 8, n, o, k 5, o twice, p 2 to, k 1, o, k 2.
 Tenth row.—K 4, o twice, p 2 to, k 15, leave 5.
 Eleventh row.—Sl 1, k 6, n, o, n, o, k 1, o, n, k 1, o twice, p 2 to, k 2, o, k 2.
 Twelfth row.—K 5, o twice, p 2 to, k 14, leave 6.
 Thirteenth row.—Sl 1, k 4, n, o, n, o, k 3, o, n, o twice, p 2 to, k 1, o, k 2, o, k 2.
 Fourteenth row.—K 7, o twice, p 2 to, k 13, leave 7.
 Fifteenth row.—Sl 1, k 2, n, o, k 1, n, o, k 3, o, n, o twice, p 2 to, k 7.
 Sixteenth row.—Bind off 4, k 2, o twice, p 2 to, k 12, leave 8.
 Seventeenth row.—Sl 1, k 3, o, n, k 1, o, k 3 to, o, k 2, o twice, p 2 to, k 1, o, k 2.
 Eighteenth row.—K 4, o twice, p 2 to, k 11, leave 9.
 Nineteenth row.—Sl 1, k 3, o, n, k 5, o twice, p 2 to, k 2, o, k 2.

Twentieth row.—K 5, o twice, p 2 to, k 10, leave 10.
 Twenty-first row.—Sl 1, k 3, o, n, k 4, o twice, p 2 to, k 1, o, k 2, o, k 2.
 Twenty-second row.—K 7, o twice, p 2 to, k 9, leave 11.
 Twenty-third row.—Sl 1, k 3, o, n, k 3, o twice, p 2 to, k 7.
 Twenty-fourth row.—Bind off 4, k 2, o twice, p 2 to, k 8, leave 12.
 Twenty-fifth row.—Sl 1, k 3, o, n, k 2, o twice, p 2 to, k 1, o, k 2.
 Twenty-sixth row.—K 4, o twice, p 2 to, k 7, leave 13.
 Twenty-seventh row.—Sl 1, k 3, o, n, k 1, o twice, p 2 to, k 2, o, k 2.
 Twenty-eighth row.—K 5, o twice, p 2 to, k 6, leave 14.
 Twenty-ninth row.—Sl 1, k 5, o twice, p 2 to, k 1, o, k 2, o, k 2.
 Thirtieth row.—K 7, o twice, p 2 to, k 5, leave 15.
 Thirty-first row.—Sl 1, k 4, o twice, p 2 to, k 7.
 Thirty-second row.—Bind off 4, k 2, o twice, p 2 to, k 4, leave 16.
 Thirty-third row.—Sl 1, k 3, o twice, p 2 to, k 1, o, k 2.
 Thirty-fourth row.—K 4, o twice, p 2 to, k 3, leave 17.
 Thirty-fifth row.—Sl 1, k 2, o twice, p 2 to, k 2, o, k 2.
 Thirty-sixth row.—K 5, o twice, p 2 to, k 2, leave 18.
 Thirty-seventh row.—Sl 1, k 1, o twice, p 2 to, k 1, o, k 2, o, k 2.
 Thirty-eighth row.—K 7, o twice, p 2 to, k 1, leave 19.
 Thirty-ninth row.—Sl 1, o twice, p 2 to, k 7.
 Fortieth row.—Bind off 4, k 2, o twice, p 2 to, k 20. This completes a point.

LASSO STITCH.

FIGURE No. 2.—Cast on any number of stitches. All the rows are knitted in the same manner.

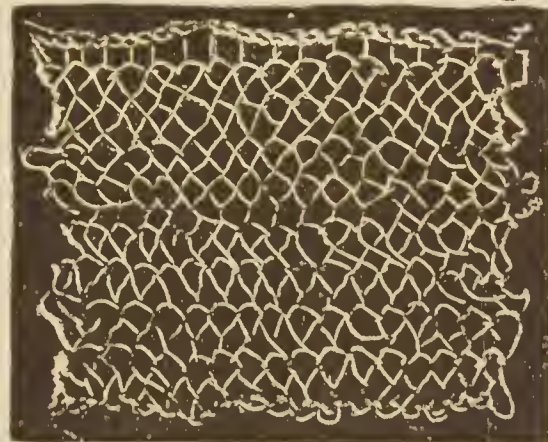


FIGURE No. 2.—LASSO STITCH.

Put the needle in the stitch, and pass the thread entirely around both needles, then around the right-hand needle, and knit as in plain knitting.

The stitch is very pretty for shawls, clouds, fascinators, etc.

SOME NOVEL MENU CARDS.

SEPTEMBER, the harvest month, is in some respects the most delightful of all the year. The heat of Summer has run its course and the cool Autumn breezes dispel remembrance of the enervating dog days and reanimate the flagging energies. Once more the genial hostess directs her thoughts toward pleasure and devises means for the entertainment of her friends. Luncheons, dinners, teas and like functions are considered and plans made for carrying out all sorts of original and pretty ideas. A luncheon or dinner may be made a very attractive

at one side, the opposite end being simply attached on the under side. The apple could be colored green or russet, according to fancy.

A lemon is pictured at figure No. 3. It is colored yellow like the natural fruit and is finished with a suspension ribbon of white satin that is arranged in a bow at one side, the other end of the ribbon being fixed under the card, as illustrated.

At figure No. 4 is shown a radish with its green top veined like the natural sprout, the radish being colored red or bright-brown as the case may be. Red,



FIGURE NO. 1.—TURNIP.

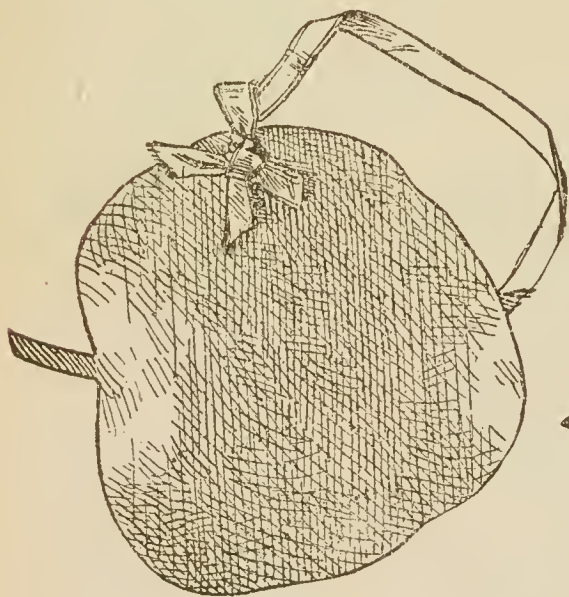


FIGURE NO. 2.—APPLE.



FIGURE NO. 3.—LEMON.

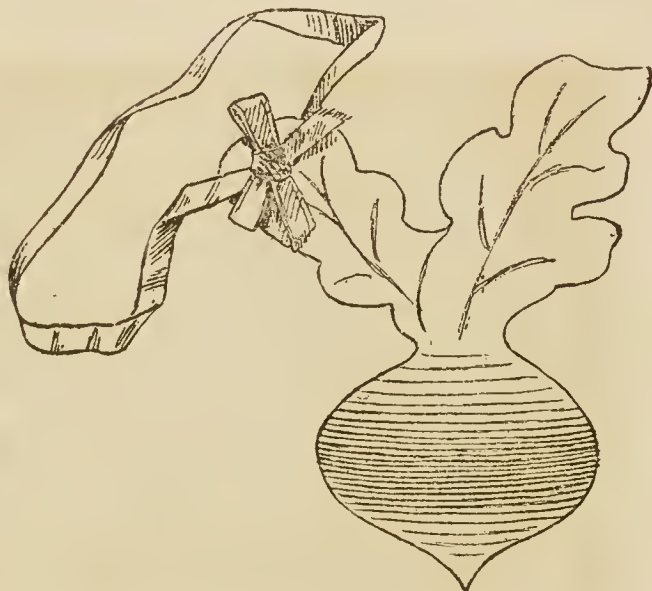


FIGURE NO. 4.—RADISH.

affair and a suggestion of the pastoral can be carried out in the decoration of the table and dining-room with comparatively little trouble and expense. Clever arrangements of Autumn fruits, flowers, grasses and gorgeous-hued foliage are productive of admirable results, and besides lend a poetic charm to the feast.

For such a function the menu cards should be in accord with the general idea. For a small dinner of six covers the designs for menu cards here illustrated would, if faithfully reproduced, contribute their share of interest to the occasion. Fruit and vegetable forms are borrowed for the figures. Each is cut from card or Bristol board and painted in water colors so as to produce as realistic an effect as possible. If studies from Nature can be made, so much the better.

The turnip portrayed at figure No. 1 is tinted a purplish-blue at the center, the ends being left white and the leaves being painted green and carefully veined. The white satin suspension ribbon is fastened under a flat bow at the top of one of the sprouts.

At figure No. 2 is depicted an apple which is painted red where the cardboard is not left plain, the stem being colored brown. An end of white satin ribbon is fastened under a bow

however, would prove more attractive. At the top of one of the leaves is attached a white satin ribbon tied in a bow over the fastening.

Figure No. 5 represents a potato, for which a reddish-brown color is used, the hue found in the new Bermuda potato, the eyes being touched with a deeper brown. The suspension ribbon is also of white satin.

A cucumber is shown at figure No. 6. It is painted light-green in some parts and dark-green in others, the darker tone, of course, prevailing. The cucumber is

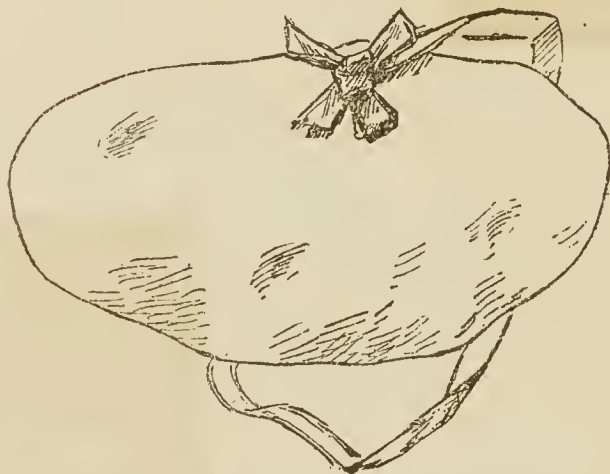


FIGURE NO. 5.—POTATO.

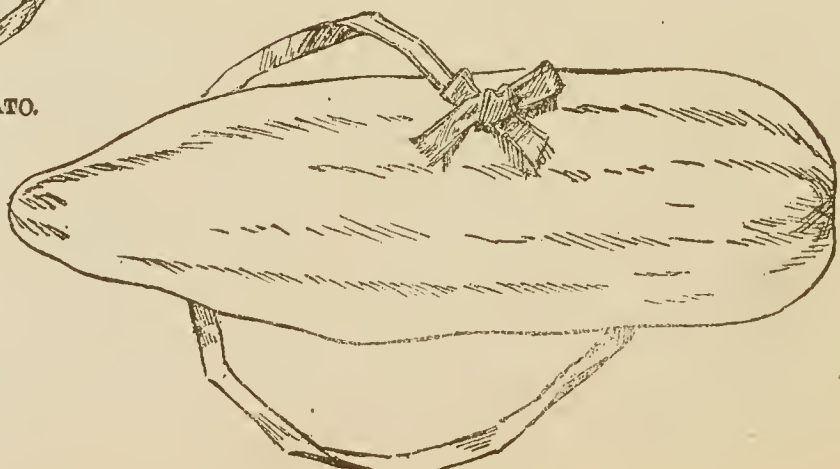


FIGURE NO. 6.—CUCUMBER.

one of the easiest of vegetables to paint, the principal point being to correctly reproduce the familiar chilly-green color of its skin. With a real cucumber as a model, this is by no means difficult. One end of a bit of white satin ribbon is fixed under a bow at one side and the other end is sewed or pasted underneath.

The various outlines, shown at figure No. 7, may be used to cut out the figures described. Each design should be traced from its particular outline, which is of the exact size to be used, on tissue or tracing paper, then transferred to cardboard and carefully cut out with sharp scissors before it is painted. Each outline has a character of its own, making

it easy to distinguish it from the others. Thus, the apple is represented by tiny rings, the radish by dashes of unequal length, the lemon by short dashes, the turnip by a solid line, the

cucumber by a dotted line, and the potato by a heavy black line. Should it be desirable to enlarge the cards, each outline, after being transferred to a blank sheet, may be followed

by a parallel line at the requisite distance outside it, this second outline being used for the card.

Under each card is adjusted a smaller card with the written or printed menu, which, however, could be printed on the back of the card itself, if the additional card were not desired. The card bearing the menu is carefully pasted with mucilage to the back of the ornamental card. Then a still smaller card bearing the name of each guest could be fastened to the suspension

ribbon, the menu card thus being made to serve a double purpose.

The originality of the devices will doubtless appeal to the guests, who will like to retain the cards as souvenirs of the occasion.

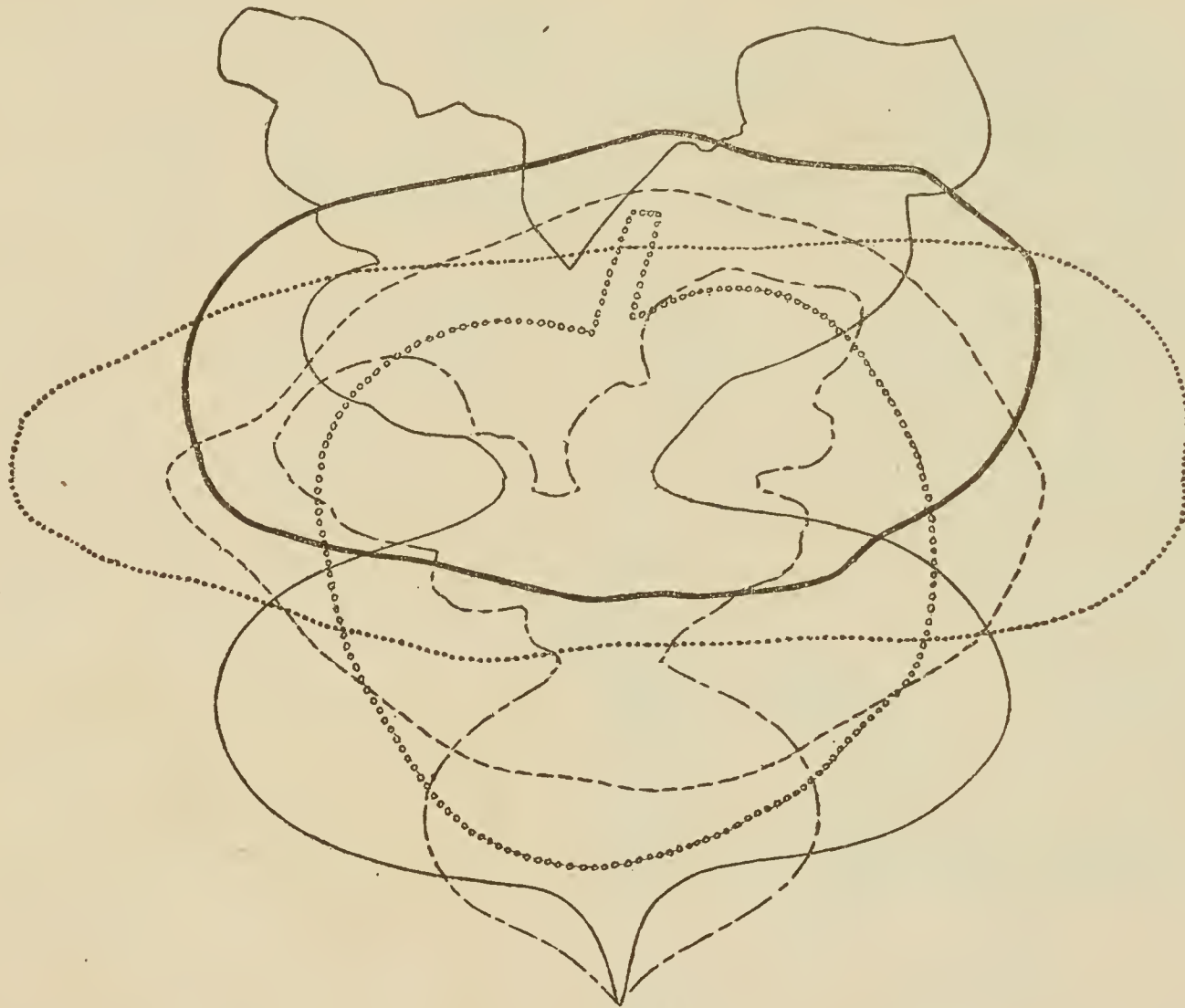


FIGURE NO. 7.—OUTLINES FOR MENU CARDS.

MOTHER AND SON.

CHAPTER VIII.—CHOOSING AND MAKING A CAREER.

Early in life the youth should decide upon some trade or profession, that his energies and education may be directed towards it. Many people have an idea that some vocations, like farming, for instance, do not require any especial training. It is a mistake. One will not make a success of agriculture by simply turning up the soil and putting the seed into the ground. One must know something of the soil; where and in what way best to enrich it to make it most productive, and what products will best grow on certain soil, and under what conditions. The farmers of America are, perhaps, responsible for the lax ideas people have in regard to this occupation, and for the eagerness with which boys leave the farms for the cities as soon as they are old enough to have a choice in the matter. Farming is too often done in a negligent way, and the unrelieved monotony of farm life is naturally distasteful to boys who are longing to see something of the world. Farmers must pursue an entirely different course if they hope to keep their boys from the crowded cities. A farmer is not always just to his son. He will say: "Now, here is a colt whose mother has just died. Take care of it and you may have it." So the boy carries it milk and water faithfully until it is old enough to take solid food. Then it is carefully tended and curried until it is a fine specimen for a yearling. A trader offers to buy it and the sale is made, the father pocketing the money. Is that honest? No, yet it is often done. Is any one surprised that the boy learns to doubt his father's word? Is it to be wondered at that he prefers working for a stranger?

The trouble is easily remedied, the father being the sole offender, and he should not be ashamed to acknowledge his fault, and ask the boy to trust him again. He may not be willing to make this confession, yet he will be a leader in secret societies and foreign missions, showing more feeling in such things than he does for those of his own fire-side.

If this boy is to remain on the farm, he should familiarize himself with botany, chemistry, geology, mineralogy and natural history, for only in this way can he hope to bring agriculture and stock raising to a high standard. His food and clothes must come from the ground and from the animals, and unless he understands how to bring them to a high state of cultivation and protection, he will fall far short of success.

Too many youths waste years in idleness before selecting a profession. They wish to do something, but no definite occupation is decided upon. They scorn to make a small beginning, forgetting that a patient perseverance in small things built the wonderful Egyptian pyramids, inclosed China in a wall 1250 miles long, erected that marvellous temple at Jerusalem, made a passage over the Alps, and opened a way across the great oceans. The sculptor cannot at first chisel from a block of marble a beautiful statue, nor a painter reproduce on canvas his startling likeness to Nature; they must both learn to draw straight lines, then angles and curves, and on through years of patient toil, learning one thing at a time.

The youth must not too quickly lose courage, and because he

cannot all at once become great, refuse to be anything. Work is the natural law of Nature; it may be a burden, but it is also a great glory and promoter of happiness. All that is greatest in humanity is developed by labor, as unused talents and genius amount to nothing. We too often desire to possess a thing without being willing to take the trouble and labor of acquiring it. The greater number of men must work with their hands for their daily bread, but even a rich man must feel it incumbent upon him to do his share towards the welfare of the society in which he lives. Men have sometimes thought they could avoid care by leading a secluded life and leaving the world to take care of itself, but the experiment has always been a failure.

Men occasionally die of over-work, but the real cause is usually a failure to observe the ordinary rules of good health. Idleness is the great curse, and entails misery on all who are dependent upon the idler. If he alone suffered, it would be an unfortunate case, but when there are others dependent upon him for comforts, it is deplorable.

Emerson evidently does not approve of too anxious concern in the choice of a profession. "Why need you," he says, "choose so painfully your place and occupation and associates and modes of action and of entertainment? Certainly there is a possible right for you that precludes the need of balance and wilful election. For you there is a reality, a fit place and congenial duties. Place yourself in the middle of the stream of power and wisdom which flows into you as life, place yourself in the full center of that flood, then you are without effort impelled to truth, to right, and a perfect contentment." In so far as a man's choice of a vocation is the result of a particular talent, this is doubtless true. If he has a well developed talent in any direction, it will assert itself so positively that there will be no mistaking the choice to be made. But there are men who seem to have no defined talent for anything. They cannot sit idle always because Nature has not made them geniuses of ever so small a kind. They must choose a trade and make an honest endeavor to master it. Labor and perseverance will make up for the shortcomings of genius. Tully did not acquire his remarkable eloquence without labor and application. Pliny and Seneca assure us they never permitted a day to pass in which something was not written or some good author read.

The youth may not at first see the importance of beginning on the first rung of the ladder when he begins his ascent into any profession. With the crude ambitions of his immature years, he wishes to make his start at the top. He knows the goal is there, but he is unwilling to climb to it. The way looks long and steep—yes, it is both—but there is no royal road to it. His feeling is perfectly natural, however. Infancy seems the most helpless stage of life, yet it conforms to no one; on the contrary, every man, woman and child in the house must conform to it. The youth is an older infant, and is, in his way, a master of his family and his circle of friends. He takes no trouble to be conciliating; he is independent and irresponsible. But with manhood comes a change from this independence. When he comes in contact with the world he must to some extent conform to its feelings and opinions. Business men will expect him to have business methods, and he will stand among them as he merits.

Teach the youth, then, the importance of a small beginning. The basis of every profession must be first studied and mastered. If he is told to sweep out the office and dust the books, he is not degraded by the labor; he will simply be following in the footsteps of many of our greatest men. Few of them had fortunate environments for their start in life; they attained success through those traits of character which command it in spite of difficulties.

There is nobody to say the young man shall remain in one place. If he has the ability for a higher position, let him take it. No one can keep him down. Exalted position is simply a consequence of hard work and perseverance. A man must hammer out his position as a sculptor would a piece of brass, and learn to wait.

Labor and perseverance are the price of success, and the youth who is willing to both labor and persevere is sure of almost anything he undertakes. Every step may lift him higher, and every effort carry him nearer the realization of his ambition.

The great trouble with all youth is its impatience. The boy wants to be great all at once. When he is twenty-one he is surprised to find how little other men know, when he has reached middle life he is still more surprised to find how little he himself knows. Perhaps his first ambition, as a very young boy, is to be a street-car driver or something of that sort, but he passes through various changes of ambitions before he reaches manhood, each one more exalted than the other, until at last nothing seems worth striving for but the Presidency of the United States.

In his inexperience he cannot know that the President pays dearly for his exalted station. The honors and emoluments are his certainly, but what else? Scarcely a moment of time is his own, and he is always in that "fierce white light which beats upon a throne." He is misunderstood, misrepresented, misjudged, and harrassed by seekers after every office within the gift of the government. It is a great and glorious thing to be President, but in more ways than one he pays dearly for the honor. It is said that the wife of every President of France, with possibly one exception, has left the Élysée Palace a broken-hearted woman at the expiration of her husband's term of office, and not through any fault of his. The public did it.

It is the better plan for the youth to begin at the ground-work of his chosen occupation, and to have in the beginning small wages. High wages have ruined the prospects of more than one boy. When after-circumstances force him to take smaller ones he always feels as if he were not getting the value of his work, never considering that it might have been over-paid in the beginning.

The youth must remember that the world will accept him at his own estimate only if he lives up to it. He may take any place in the world which he feels he has the ability to fill, and no one will dispute his right if he fills it acceptably. He is not valuable unless he makes himself so. It is useless to worry about what others think of him. His estimate of himself will set the standard for others. When a new boy enters school, the other boys seem to know instinctively what gauge to put upon his ability and courage. Naturally he must carry in his face and manner his true worth, to be so quickly judged. A new boy may pretend for a day, perhaps, but his pretensions do not long deceive any one. If the boy is a hero, he need not tell it; the fact shows in the glance of his eye, the carriage of his head, the glow of his face.

The mother has doubtless impressed upon her son's mind long before this the importance of being strictly honest, but now as he enters the business world she must again warn him of the misery which a lack of perfect honesty entails. A man may be very dishonest and yet keep out of the law's reach, for many things may be legal which are not strictly honest. It appears to be the policy of some men to go as far as possible within the limit of the law, and it is certainly a little discouraging to an honest man to see that his dishonest neighbor is so successful—using the word in the worldly sense as relating to money making.

A business man cannot afford to be hasty in temper; every feeling, thought and action has its bearing on the temper, and it is constantly being made better or worse. It is fortunate if one can always overcome the tendency to give way to such feeling. It has been wisely said: "Never give way to what is little, or by that little, however you may despise it, you will be practically governed."

The youth must learn to rely upon himself. It will weaken him if he sits idly and expects to gain an end through the influence of some friend or relative. If he can have such assistance, all well and good, but let him not wait for it. Self-help is the foundation for all expectations. Those having most experience in charitable work know that the true way to help the needy is to give them work. Almsgiving almost invariably leads to idleness.

The value of time must be appreciated by a youth who hopes to make a successful business man. On the dial of All Soul's Church, Oxford, is inscribed these solemn words: "The hours perish and are laid to our charge." Lost time can not be recalled, and every moment of it should be spent to advantage in some way. If a boy wastes his own time, he has no right to break in upon that of another. Only great workers realize how much can be accomplished in "odd moments."

Let not the youth become alarmed when we say the successful business man must be industrious, patient, honest, truthful, temperate, prompt, self-respecting, persevering, conscientious, polite, neat in his dress, God-fearing and law-abiding. With such traits, there can be no failure. Yes, men have succeeded in acquiring wealth who did not possess all these traits, but other and greater things were denied them.

As a last word, let the boy be self-reliant. "Insist on yourself, never imitate," says Ruskin. "Your own gift you can present every moment with the cumulative force of a whole life's cultivation; but of the adopted talent of another you have only an extemporaneous, half possession. That which each can do best, none but his Maker can teach him. No man yet knows what it is, nor can, till that person has exhibited it. Do that which is assigned thee, and thou canst not hope too much or dare too much."

MAUDE C. MURRAY.

BURNT WORK.—SEVENTH PAPER.

BY HARRIET KEITH FOBES.

[MISS FOBES WILL BE GLAD TO ANSWER ANY QUESTION OR GIVE INFORMATION IN REGARD TO BURNT DECORATION ON LEATHER, GLASS, IVORY OR WOOD. LETTERS TO HER SHOULD BE ADDRESSED CARE OF THE EDITOR OF THE DELINEATOR AND BE ACCOMPANIED BY A STAMP FOR A REPLY BY MAIL.]

Burnt work upon leather is admirably adapted to book and magazine covers of all sorts, and a number of designs therefor will be given in this paper.

A design of cones and pine needles for a postal-card case is shown at figure No. 56. There are no natural forms used in burnt work more satisfactory in drawing, color



FIGURE NO. 56.—POSTAL-CARD CASE.

A neat little calendar, which can be sent in a letter as a Christmas present, is shown at figure No. 57. A thin piece of leather, with a measurement of six by three and a half inches, is creased in the center as is shown by the dotted line, leaving when folded a surface of three by three and a half inches. On the cover write with the point as with a pen, "Wishing You Many Happy New Years," or "A Bright and Glad New Year to You," signing your name, if you like. After the usual preparation of the edges and inside of the leather, measure off one inch square on the right hand side of the folded piece, and on this paste a tiny

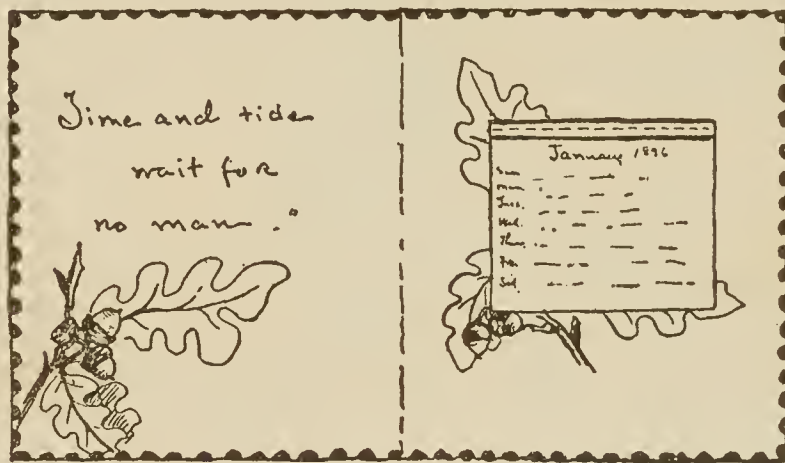


FIGURE NO. 57.—CALENDAR.

calendar. Around the calendar burn the acorn and leaf decoration taken from those at figure No. 60. On the opposite side an apt quotation may be placed with another design of acorns and leaves. Then fold the two sides together, and press them well under heavy weights.

Cravat and glove cases are made like each other, with a difference in decoration only. Take two pieces of leather having a length of fifteen inches and a breadth of six inches each, and make eight corresponding holes in the top and two on each side

in the positions denoted at figure No. 58. The design consists of butterflies, violets and floating ribbon, and in one corner is a scroll containing the words "For My Lady's Bower." Initials or another knot of ribbon or flowers can be substituted here, if the decoration is for a gentleman's cravat-case.

The last named article is one of the most expensive to make. There are two sachets used to line it. They must be well scented and covered neatly on both sides with silk or brocade. A brown or fawn-colored brocade covered with violets or other flowers is most appropriate. One sheet of the finest cotton batting is required, and

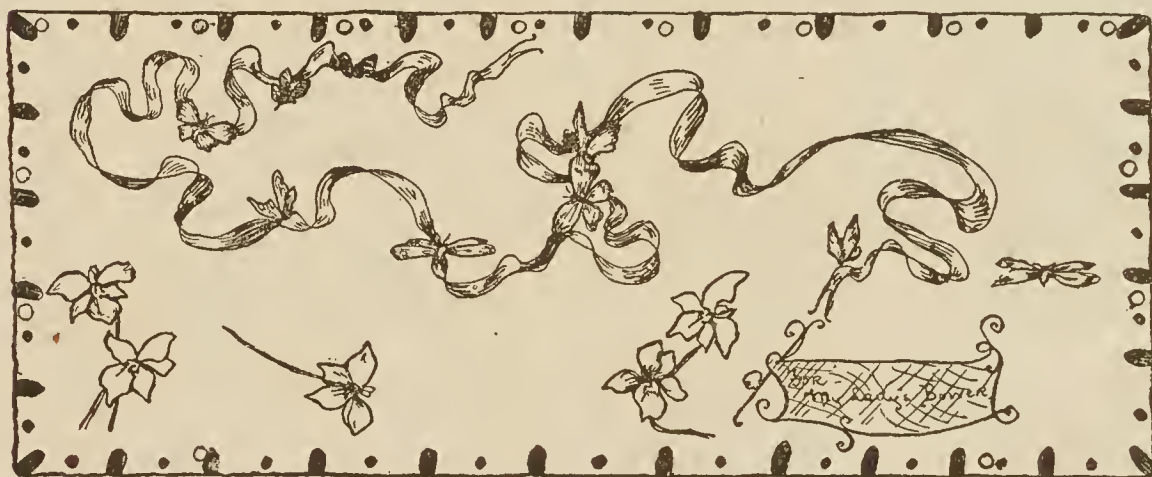


FIGURE NO. 58.—GLOVE AND CRAVAT CASE.

and general effect than cones of all kinds with their attendant needles, whether of the larch, pine or fir tree. To make the postal-card case, take two pieces of leather, one four by six inches, the other four by four inches, and make four holes for lacing them together on the two sides of each piece and two more on the bottom, having them correspond, of course. At the top of the back piece at the center place two holes for the ribbon loop, which is used for hanging the case to the wall. The back is left entirely plain. In lacing the two pieces hold them tightly together at the bottom, but allow the outside piece to bulge slightly forward from the sides. the top print in fancy lettering



FIGURE NO. 59.—BLACKBERRY DESIGN FOR WHISK-BROOM HOLDER.

Just under the two holes at the words "Postal Cards."

one half ounce of heliotrope or violet powder well mixed with the same quantity of pure orris root makes a refreshing mixture

for either gloves or cravats. The sachets are fastened to bows of narrow ribbon by a few invisible stitches at each of the four corners. These ribbons run through the holes shown in the design and are bowed on the inside over the corners of the

Italian. It will be most effective when worked upon white or pale yellow leather, such a back being best suited to display the



FIGURE NO. 60.—ACORN DESIGN.

sachet. The sachet must measure the same as the leather, and when the two pieces of leather are laced together the two ends of the ribbon lacing are bowed in the center of the case.

The use of fruit in designs is illustrated by figure No. 59, in which blackberries are shown scattered singly over a design for a whisk-broom holder. Do not place fruit of a large and heavy character upon a small, delicate article. The grape can be used as either a light or heavy decoration. Apples, oranges, pomegranates, peaches, pears and even pine-apples are all useful in burnt-work designs for large subjects, such as friezes, panels, screens and the like. They are rarely in good taste for anything smaller than the articles mentioned, but crab-apples, cherries, currants and goosberries can be readily adapted to small articles.

Figure No. 60 shows an acorn design drawn from Nature which can be effectively used on either large or small articles. Both acorns and cones are frequently used in burnt work.

Figure No. 61 shows a design for a book cover taken from the

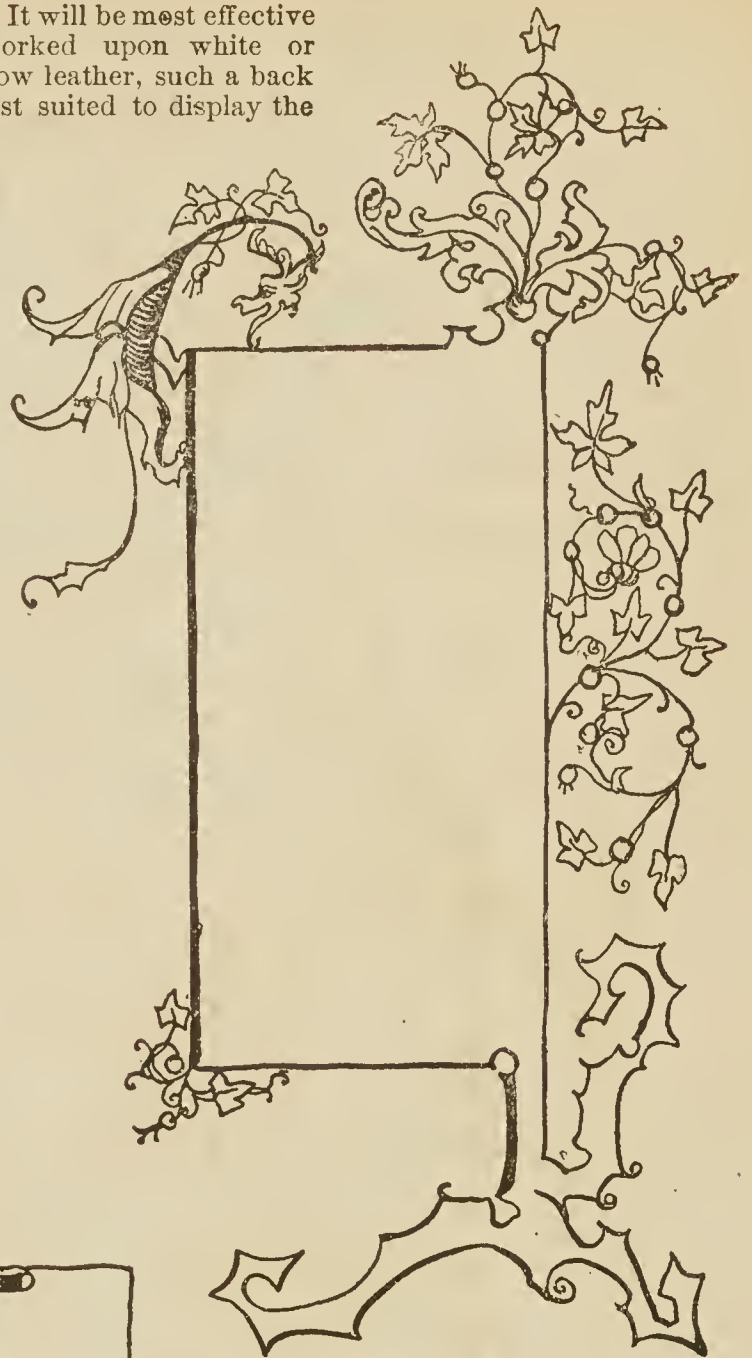


FIGURE NO. 61.—DESIGN FOR A BOOK COVER.

delicate tracery in rich browns. The lizard here used demonstrates the effectiveness for decorative purposes of animal forms when conventionalized, and affords a suggestive example of how other animals may be treated for burnt-work decorations. Careful copies and studies from Nature should be made before undertaking to conventionalize any animal for decorative purposes.

A suitable and acceptable gift for a friend who contemplates a long journey is a leather cover for paper-backed novels. A design for such a cover is shown at figures Nos. 62 and 63. Two pieces of thin brown leather measuring eight by five and a half inches each have their edges burned and their insides scorched and are then laced together by brown ribbon passed through six corresponding holes burnt near their left hand edges. A border may be used both inside and out, but it is not provided for in the design. The size of the cover makes it fit almost any of the paper-covered novels of the day. The book is held securely in place between the leather covers by tying the two ends of ribbon, left from the lacing, through the center of the book between the leaves. In addition, the leather covers are attached to the paper covers by bands of brown ribbon a little over one inch wide; they are stretched



FIGURE NO. 62.—NOVEL COVER.

across the ends of each leather cover on the inside and one half inch from the edge. Holding these bands in place are pieces of the narrow ribbon run through holes in the top and bottom of the cover, the wide ribbon being sewed to the narrow with fine brown silk thread, as shown at figure No. 63. The paper covers may be slipped under the broad ribbon, which holds them neatly in place. The broad ribbon should match the narrow lacing ribbon in color. Sometimes a design having reference to the title of the book covered, is used, but for ordinary purposes a design suitable for any book is better, and one made with reference to the donee's preferences is best. At figure No. 62 a design of daffodils, with a suitable quotation from an old Latin poet, is used on the face of the cover. On the back may be placed a shield bearing the owner's initials, or a single daffodil.

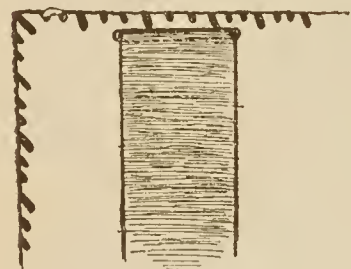


FIGURE NO. 63.—DETAIL OF
INSIDE CORNER OF
NOVEL COVER.

ing might take the place of the quotation. The inside of this and all covers should be carefully scorded to prevent a rough look.

At figure No. 65 the back of the magazine cover is shown. It is not really necessary to decorate the backs of such covers, but a design is here given in case one is desired.

Besides these few articles, there are a multitude of others to

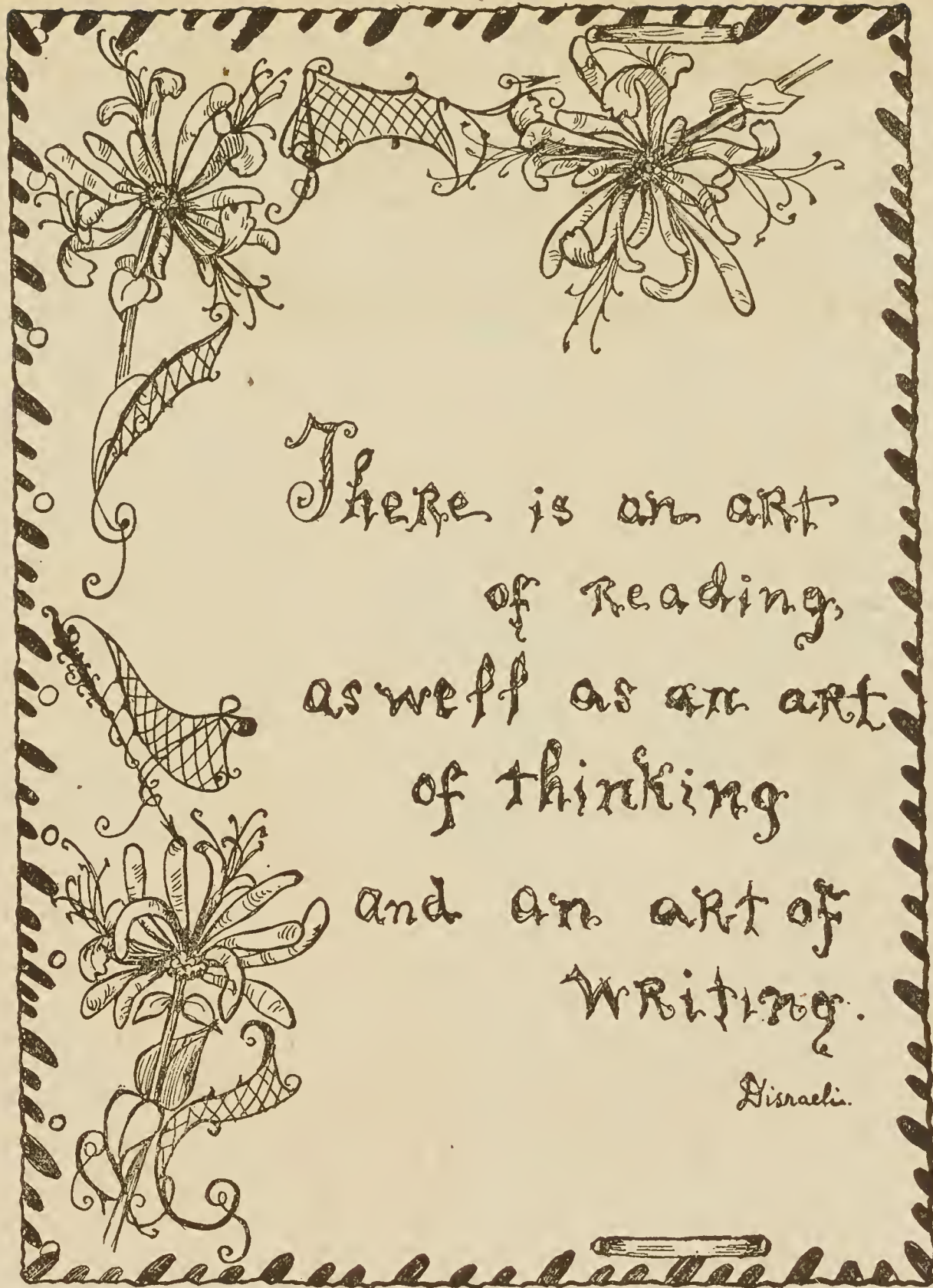


FIGURE NO. 64.—MAGAZINE COVER.

with the ornamental.

In making up any of these articles great care should be taken that they do not appear to be home-made or the work of amateurs—that is, that they shall not lack the neatness that machine-made articles show. It should be the pride of the worker that anything turned out shall be as perfect as any like article from the shops. To do this requires the accurate matching of all shades of silk and ribbon to the tints of the leather used, the use of small, strong and regular stitches and the best materials.



FIGURE NO. 65.—BACK OF MAGAZINE
COVER.

which burnt-work decorations will apply—travelling cases for soap, toilette bottles, brushes, combs, pins, portfolios, large calendars with movable cards that may be changed from year to year (made after the style of photograph frames), and of frames an endless variety both in the matter of shape and the devices used in decorating them. Complete writing sets for dainty desks may be ornamented most effectively with burnt work. The designs, which may be exactly followed or varied according to fancy, and descriptions given in this article will suggest to the active and practical mind of an earnest student methods of making and decorating any of these articles, as well as many more not specifically alluded to. Many articles already described may be improved upon by those intelligently striving to combine the useful

THE SOCIAL CODE.

BY MRS. ROGER A. PRYOR.

SEVENTH PAPER.

THE DÉBUTANTE.

The early autumn is an interesting season to the débutante. She is preparing for her introduction into Society. Her mental furnishing has been provided; her accomplishments—music, painting and dancing—have received due attention; and now, like the bride, she is in the hands of the milliner and modiste, and in all that regards her appearance under their discussion and control. From the crown of her well-coiffed head to her little feet—so soon to step across the Rubicon which divides the school-girl from the young lady—she finds herself a subject of importance. She learns her good points, and the arts by which she can modify or conceal those that are doubtful. Her prospects of success are freely dilated upon in her presence. Her flatterers tell her that “with those eyes,” or “that turn of the neck,” or “that dear little lisp” she is sure to be irresistible. And—poor little girl!—it is but natural she should listen to these, rather than to the good governess, or dear Sister of the Sacred Heart, or enlightened teacher or professor who endeavors to represent the world to her as it truly is, and as she will surely find it.

Still less is she likely to heed the forewarnings of the simple, kindly friends of her childhood, should she have been blessed with such. Honest country cousin Elnathan may say, “Now, don’t you go and be foolish, Peggy! This world ain’t all beer and skittles.” She doesn’t believe a word of it. This world is likely, she thinks, to be all champagne and lawn-tennis—for her, at least. Besides, she is not the person at all whom country cousin Elnathan used to know. Her name is not Peggy, it is Marguerite. If she has had a faithful, turbaned black mammy, a few of whom still live, her first expression of vanity—so keen and vigilant are the intuitions of that race—has been watched and checked in quite as homely fashion. “Now, Miss Mag, come away from that lookin’-glass! Don’t look in it so much. It’s bad luck. ’T will spile your complexion, honey.”

With all this, and more in the same line, and with the instincts of her own nature, who can think that the lot of the débutante is altogether a happy one! She is forced into a spirit of unrest and intense self-consciousness. She learns to take herself seriously. The feverish ambition which bore her triumphantly through her contests at school is intensified and directed into new and untried channels. She is about to stand before a jury of her peers, and although this jury may not be “for committal, every time;” although she may find her own friends in strong force and be quite sure of the verdict, still she must exert herself to the utmost and at all times do her best. How about that small army of young men, every one of whom is regarding her with critical eyes with reference to his own tastes, and one of them likely to appropriate her before long? “Why,” said a man to me once, “the serenity of young women amazes me. Were I in their place, knowing it was a mere chance who would marry me, I should lose my reason.” Which is, by the way, a powerful argument for the Woman’s Suffrage Party!

But I am not to write about Suffrage, or the Rights of Women—even the right to propose! I am to tell of the ways by which this expiring Nineteenth Century civilization elects to launch its tender maidens into Society.

Of course, pretty Marguerite becomes conscious, if not selfish. How can she help it? Accentuate her consciousness a little and she falls into affectation, or the awkwardness which results from extreme shyness. Her voice assumes an unwonted key; “those eyes” practise new expressions; the fascinating lisp becomes just a little too much of a good thing; and noth-

ing the milliner and modiste can do can atone for the lost charm of unconsciousness and naturalness. She would better be the most pronounced specimen of the type she had learned to dread, the Ingénue! She is just as far from her new ideal, the perfectly polished, calm, self-contained woman of the world.

This latter type of the woman of fashion is now in the highest favor. The plutocratic element of our great social centers of fashion has the instincts of self-preservation. Coldness, silence, the safety of the unspoken word—these are the refuge of that society which, as Bishop Huntington says, “thinks itself the best because it is the best on the tax-list.” By a tacit agreement, a silent compact, a standard is created which gives no quarter to repartee, wit or originality. These are perilous qualities for plutocratic society. “Who knows what these clever persons might say next?” complained one of these *grandes dames*. “They are capable of saying very unexpected things, which might be embarrassing. One is never safe, don’t you know!” It is, then, after this impassive model that the fashionable débutante of to-day moulds herself. There was a school in the City of New York a score of years ago that laid the foundation for this type of manner. “Would you advise me to send Evvy to this school?” asked a Southern mother. “You could not do better for Evelyn with her prospects,” answered old Madame la Mode. “The girls at that school are taught the most superb repose. If you were to fire a cannon at their ears, they would not be shaken out of it! They would only say ‘Yes,’ in the most perfect manner.”

Now, if our débutante is fully imbued with a sense of the aristocratic fitness for her own needs of this impassive manner, her role will be an easy one. This is proven by certain experiments which have been made in the case of extremely wealthy young women who have married noblemen of England, or members of the class in America who are so amiable, so nice and so needy that they have been called “the Little Brothers of the Rich.” In the main these old young men have been well born, and have found that although a long pedigree is the worst collateral security they can offer to their tailors or club managers, it is absolutely the only thing desired by those whose origin is—not obscure, for everybody knows it, but “undesirable.” These shrewd young women at once adopt the silent, wide-eyed, motionless manner, and “get on” admirably well, “never making a social mistake,” as one of the happy husbands declared. The rustic who comes into a Dresden China drawing-room will break nothing, provided he sits, through the whole evening, without moving a muscle!

FAREWELL TO SCHOOL DAYS.

Poor débutante! In her school life she has had one or more highly intellectual women to teach and inspire her. The divine spark that God plants in every human heart, the seed of a happy immortality, is hers. She knows it and feels it. Then when she graduates, some great teacher—like George William Curtis once or Bishop Potter now—stands before her with a prayer that her life may be noble and an earnest exhortation to help her rightly begin it. He tells her to be her own self, natural and yet self-reliant. Man though he is, he warns her against a pliant adaptation to the men she may meet; he even instructs her that she may be most blessed in marrying not at all, but in “choosing star-eyed Science for her lover.”

With these words ringing in her ears she passes at once to the preparations for her début. Her mother takes her to Newport or Bar Harbor, just as in old times she would have been taken to the White Sulphur Springs, of Virginia. “She is not out yet,” her mother says. She is to make her début in the city next November. This one happy Summer stands out pre-eminent in her memory forever after. She likely falls in love,

but, as Mr. Toots says, "it is of no consequence." She is going back to town and she has a Mamma who will manage these things as seems to her best—just as surely here in America as in France, where the matter is more openly and frankly arranged. "Où," said a Frenchwoman, "how *triste* it is for young girls in America! They have to marry themselves. As soon as they are presented they begin the search for a husband! What anxiety! *Quel risque!*"

When our *débutante* is taken back to town—not earlier than October—the grand preparations begin. The wardrobe is given the consideration warranted by its importance, and some visits are paid to the dancing class to "touch up a bit." Whoever has a controlling voice at any ball or assembly is cultivated and invitations are assured.

THE COMING-OUT TEA.

Two weeks before the great day, the coming-out tea, cards are sent to every human being known to be desirable, all being omitted who stand upon debatable ground or who are positively detrimental. The cards of friends who "know the best people" are enclosed by permission with the invitation, and thus the visiting-list is lifted to the desired plane of social importance. The best known caterer is secured, the best known florist. No great display in either line is now in vogue, "as if one never entertained before." A carpet and awning are provided for the front door and a man to take charge of the carriages. Numbers for these are given if the crowd is to be very large. This is a comfort to the guests who happen to dwell in unfashionable quarters. Never shall I forget the look given me by the great-and-only Johnson, of New York, when I once gave him as my place of destination a number on Fourteenth Street! I had an engagement to bring a young artist home to dinner from his studio in that unfashionable residential quarter. I can see now Johnson's reproachful eyes. The dying Cæsar exclaiming, "*Et tu, Brutel!*" could have expressed no more.

Once within the door your wraps are taken by footman or maid, and with his hand on the portière an official asks your name. You are simply Mrs. Jones, or Mrs. Brown, not Mrs. General, or Mrs. Doctor, or Mrs. Captain Jones, excepting when there may be several branches bearing one family name, in which case the distinctive middle name is given. At the door—to the left oftener than to the right hand—the *débutante* will be found standing beside her mother. Both will wear gowns high in the neck and with long sleeves. Evening dresses, *décolleté* gowns, are never worn until after seven o'clock. The mother will be richly attired in velvet, brocade or satin of mauve, lavender, violet or gray. The daughter will wear a severely simple gown of white—no jewels, no flowers, no fussy ribbons or ornaments. She has had so many flowers sent her that she cannot discriminate! Possibly she may like to carry a small, choice bouquet of orchids or lilies, but she will take occasion often to explain that it has been sent by the Rector, or "grandpapa," or the baby of the family, or some other person quite sacred and apart from the rest of the world.

Your name having been announced, the hostess will not repeat it in presenting you; nor will she repeat the *débutante's* name. She will simply say, "my daughter." Both will shake hands with you, and smile a welcome. You may say a well-chosen word or two. Standing near a *débutante*, it is amusing to note the lack of variety in these remarks. I think the nicest I ever heard were from an old lady with silver hair and an ivory complexion, "My dear child, you can have no idea how delicious you look!" But it is not so much *what* is said, as *who* says it that makes words of value. From this particular old lady they were golden, but from some other people they would have been very impertinent brass.

The *débutante* has nothing to do but to smile and smile and smile. She stands until seven o'clock. She must remember to thank everybody who has sent her a bouquet. These are piled upon the grand piano behind her, or upon a table, or fastened to a screen. The last-named arrangement gives a lovely effect.

Passing on to the tea-room you perceive that all the blossoms are around the young girl. The tea-table is rather severe just now at fashionable *débutante* teas. Very likely nothing appears except beautiful linen and silver, a silver bowl filled with ferns, the tea service and a few dainty sandwiches. Tea is poured by some pleasant friend of the family—a married lady is always to be preferred to a young girl, because of the limited education of the latter in the art of tea-pouring. Lemonade,

punch and chocolate are offered from side-tables. There is really nothing usually at "swell" houses but tea, sandwiches and, perhaps, a basket, or fancy shepherdess's hat in sugar, filled with sugared violets and roses—something to look at but not to eat.

Having accepted the hospitalities of the tea-room and talked awhile to acquaintances, the duties of the guest are over. Return to Johnson and the carriages is made through the hall, and not through the audience room. Leave taking is quite out of fashion.

The *débutante* has a dinner party that night which includes the young ladies already in society who have "received" with her, standing about the room in light gowns and bonnetless heads. I never knew them to do anything more. Nobody takes care at such a reception that anybody else shall have a pleasant time. Mr. Howells says this is the only country in the world where a woman dares to ask five hundred people to her house, turns them loose in her parlors to shift for themselves and gives them no further thought.

Doubtless the only impression made by all this upon the queen of the hour is one of vastness. "Dear mother, how big the world is," says Hans Christian Andersen's newly-hatched duckling. But after awhile the particles destined by fate to control her lot, crystallize around her. If she is known to be rich, she will soon become famous also for wit and beauty. One florist will see that she gets his largest violets; another will reserve for her his choicest orchids. She may or she may not have discernment to see beyond these. She may choose for her portion the material only, or she may have that within her which will make the bunch of early arbutus sent her next Spring by country-cousin Elnathan, sweeter, purer, fresher, than all her hot-house offerings.

To the end of the first winter of her society life she is still known as a *débutante*. She passes from this rank upon entering her second season. But in this first Winter she is a sorely taxed young lady. Toward the close of it she "walks through the dance," tired, listless, but always triumphant. Should Lent find her fresh and rosy, she would experience a sense of mortification. She must never enumerate her engagements or boast of them, but she must accept them and appear everywhere—at afternoon teas, half a dozen in a day; at dinner party, opera, ball or theatre party, one or more of these, and sometimes all, in one day! So if she looks a little worn and a bit "frayed out" she is in the fashion. She has been a success. Her friends are proud of her. Her father thinks she has made a reasonable return for all the money he has spent upon her. Her mother is quite sure her next season will find her safely landed in an excellent establishment of her own uptown, and that she will do the family credit then as now.

Far be it from me to declare there is no heart, no real feeling, to be found in connection with the *entourage* I have presented of a fashionable *fin-de-siècle* *débutante*. I am bidden to describe things as I see them, and I resist the temptation to look beneath the surface. Everything depends upon the woman herself. There is no essential reason why the requirements of fashionable life should kill the soul, though truly they leave but little time for its care and culture. In New York there are young women born in the purple, fed on roses and lapped in lilies, who have voluntarily become Florence Nightingales of beneficence, and whose large fortunes are freely given to noble works of charity. The sun-touch which opens the pond-lily whose roots lie in slime and darkness, just as truly opens the rarest orchid which grows in the costliest conservatory. It is the response of the plant to the orb that shines for all which works the miracle of bloom and beauty.

It is well for the world that tastes differ. The orchid is a queenly flower, rich, aristocratic, generous of its perfume. All admire it, some may even love it. But has there been known mau or maid who did not love the violet?

The *débutante* of my dreams—and not alone in dreams have I beheld her—does not live in the atmosphere I have described. She has a beautiful face, a soft voice, a winning presence. We rarely see her name in the daily papers and I doubt whether her picture is found in the society journals. If it ever is I am perfectly sure the editors have committed larceny. She goes on her modest way intent on the round of interests she has found in her life. Truly, I know that all who know her bless her, for in all her life, with its round of simple duties, she has the grace of courtesy and regard for the feelings of others.

The sweetest creature God has ever made is a true-hearted, sincere, clever young girl. The greatest treasure a woman can have in this world is a devoted daughter. Tell me not of

the velvet tones and superb colorature of Melba the Peerless! Who can measure the effect upon a weary heart of the "Good-night, darling!" of a dear daughter! It matters not if snows have fallen upon the mother's head, or if she has stood so often in the presence of Sorrow that her face has paled a little, in the fresh arms of such a daughter the mother is young again, young and happy!

Why need we record for such a débutante as this coming-out teas, or flowers, or gowns, or discuss for her the possibilities

of a brilliant marriage? We may rejoice to give her these, to surround her with all the beauty and perfume of a world full of beauty and perfume—they can but serve as the setting to a central jewel of purest ray serene, lending it nothing, only attending it, because we love to have it so.

Many such débutantes may be found in the length and breadth of our land. To these dear girls I dedicate this paper, with a fervent prayer for their happiness, and for the fruition of their highest hopes, here and hereafter.

EMPLOYMENTS FOR WOMEN.*—No. 17.

PLAIN NEEDLEWORK.

BY MARY SCHENCK WOOLMAN, TEACHER OF SEWING IN THE TEACHERS' COLLEGE, NEW YORK.

Work, Tibet; Work, Annot; Work, Margerie;
Sew, Tibet; Knit, Annot; Spin, Margerie;
Let us see who will win the victory!
From "*Ralph Royster Doister*."

In a survey of the trades open to women it is remarkable to note how largely the woman who works is dependent upon her needle for support. There are two aspects to the sewing question, one hopeful, the other discouraging. Whether the promise of help held out by the former will finally succeed in ameliorating the condition of the vast majority of sewing women, time alone can tell. There are some cheering indications, but the evil is deep-seated.

We will look first at the side on which the sympathy and help of all women should be enlisted for their suffering sisters. In all our great cities there is a large class of women who either need to work, or who may, at any moment, through the sickness or death of the family supporter, have to seek employment to obtain the bare necessities of life. Unprepared, often shiftless, their first and only idea generally is to sew for a livelihood. They crowd the dressmaking, coatmaking, white-sewing and cloth-working establishments, the heads of which often take advantage of the number applying to lower the prices paid for work. If some drop out in this horrible competition, many more will crowd in and take the work at any price.

This has led to the crying abuse of the sweatshops. These middlemen still further lower the worker's wages by subtracting a profit on the garments for themselves. To save the expense of workrooms the sweaters often allow the garments to be made at home. Working by bad light and in crowded quarters, sustained by poor and scanty food, often living almost wholly on dry bread and tea, these wretched victims work day and night, too busy to attend to the claims of family or health. For this soul-and-eye-taxing work often but thirty or forty cents a day is paid. Payment is made by the piece, and frequently if the work is not well done it must be made over or payment is withheld. It is seldom possible to make more than a couple of dollars a day and that means at least fourteen hours a day of unceasing toil. The work is often uncertain and the season short.

To understand the deplorable condition under which this work has to be done and the awful injustice of the system, one must for himself see the effect of it in the homes of the workers, for words are inadequate to describe the squalor and misery there in evidence. The daily papers have given reports of an investigation in New York City which has brought to light some melancholy facts on this subject, showing wages so low that it seems impossible to sustain life upon them. Young children have been found employed in this work, and many times little ones of five, six and seven years of age work all day taking out basting threads and sewing on buttons.

The incompetence of those who work is a lamentable feature. Born and reared amid depressing surroundings, ambition dies in

them. There often seems to be a complete lack among the average tenement-working women of any desire to do better things. The exceptional ones who do better work sooner or later get better wages. Trained hands command the market. We cannot always denounce the extortions of employers when we see the incompetence of untrained workers. Being inborn, this incompetence is difficult to overcome. Those who have taken classes of these girls to teach know the effort required to get them to appreciate their own inability, and to instil into them the desire to attain to better things. They seem to have a low standard. They want to get along, but not by way of hard work and a perfect understanding of first steps.

To overcome this paralyzing lack of ambition, dressmaking and cloakmaking establishments apportion a set task to everyone, so that each, at last, learns to do some one thing well. It is the exception for any one to wish to learn another's work and become useful in other branches, so that if work should stop in one direction, she might step into something else. Training from childhood in manual work which will form the brain to habits of perseverance, thrift and patience seems the only way to help them. The wages paid in these establishments where skilled labor is not required is usually nothing while the girl is learning, and then from twenty-five cents a day up to five dollars a week.

As one advances matters look brighter and wages are surer, but still not what they should be. The work still feels the effects of overcrowding and even skilled labor does not get its due. A place is needed where supply and demand can readily meet. The women are too busy to go out to look for work. They go on with what they have, fearing to lose even that, while often workers are in demand at better wages elsewhere. It is a common thing to see in store or warehouse windows signs calling for trained or untrained workers, and yet over in the tenements are women working at starvation wages and needing these very places but fearing to spare the time to look for them.

Another difficulty is the short seasons in some of the better paying trades. Naturally, those working prefer the year-round pay, though small, to taking up work that offers better pay, but only for a season. Many of the sewing trades stand on this basis, having two busy seasons a year and each lasting from two to four months. Those who go much among these people get to look with pain for their slack season.

Hardly a day passes in which some one of my acquaintances does not want a sewing woman at her home, and would be willing to pay good wages for a responsible person ordinarily competent. The country districts are crying for sewing women and dressmakers and they are willing to pay good prices. Charity organizations in small towns pay fifty cents a day for entirely unskilled labor with favorable hours, while in town women are sewing on machines night and day under the worst conditions imaginable and make no more. But these people will not go to the country, so we must solve the problem for them in town.

Only an approximate idea can be given of the wages paid skilled seamstresses. They vary with the seasons, and various other causes raise or depress them. Skilled dressmakers, either working at home or going out by the day, command good prices. Those who do their work at home often have much of their profit eaten up by the expensive establishments they are forced to maintain in good localities. A really skilled dressmaker who goes to her employer's home can get three dollars and a half a day and her meals; less experienced ones earn from one and a half to two and a half dollars a day, while sewing

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women who do odd pieces of work receive from fifty cents to one dollar a day, sometimes with and sometimes without meals. This would be a very satisfactory business if it were not so uncertain, but the seamstress is busy at one time and idle at others. So much worry attends it, with those who have no regular clientèle, that many prefer steady shopwork at less pay.

In the large dry goods stores and dressmaking establishments wages and hours are reasonable, skilled sewers receiving for dressmaking from five to twelve dollars a week. On children's work and white sewing the wages are less, fourteen cents an hour being the average in some places for fine work and the average per week amounting to from five to eight dollars. This work is hard upon the eyes on account of its fineness. Forewomen in establishments of good standing often receive from fifteen to twenty dollars a week.

Embroidering as a trade was fully discussed in the August number of THE DELINEATOR.

The disheartening side of the question having thus been frankly set forth, there remain to be considered the educational influences by which it is hoped to revolutionize this worthy handicraft.

The managers of one of our largest and most helpful institutions for training sewers say they find that bright, competent girls have no difficulty in securing employment. In stores and as under dressmakers the usual pay their graduates receive is from three to fifteen dollars a week, according to ability; working at home, from six to fifteen dollars is paid for making a dress; going out, one dollar and twenty-five cents to two dollars a day. Home work is usually preferred. Those whom they send out as teachers of sewing get from six hundred to one thousand dollars a year, and, by the lesson, one and a half to two and a half dollars.

The sewing schools and industrial schools which are increasing so rapidly should greatly assist the next generation of women to do better work. The homes of the pupils of these schools as they grow up are sure to benefit by their knowledge. They will be capable of repairing and making clothing for themselves and their children and, consequently, will buy fewer cheap, ready-made garments. The director of one of these sewing schools lately said that its graduates had, without other reference, been able to procure work at good wages at the very highest class stores in the city. The improvement in the methods of the sewing schools has led to the conviction that their teachers, in order to do the best work, need special preparation. The trained sewing teachers have so demonstrated their usefulness that they obtain from two to three dollars for a private lesson. Dressmaking classes in the evening have also been started in many schools, trained teachers being employed for them.

Handwork is an important branch of education. It develops the activities of the child by making him do the thing himself and note the results. It trains in him a respect for work of all kinds, from skilled labor to the coarsest toil. It develops neatness, patience, accuracy and industry, trains the eye and hand, and fits one for life in a practical way. Sewing is an important

branch of manual training, and the hands trained by it are better able to do easily whatever they find to do, not only in one branch but in all things requiring digital dexterity. Self-reliance is a great point reached through it. The schools everywhere are adopting it, and consequently girls better prepared for the struggles of life are going out from them. The higher classes of society, taught by the same methods, will have a closer fellowship with labor. They will know how to appreciate good work when they see it and will be more willing to pay adequately for articles of which they understand the cost of production. Being educated at school to use the hand, the sewing women begins her life work better prepared. Trained to habits of neatness and accuracy, she turns out better work, rises more rapidly and can command better wages.

Through manual training sewing has increased in importance and has opened an interesting sphere of activity for cultivated women. Its instructors must have undergone a full course of academic training, and, as well, possess the gift of imparting their knowledge. It is not enough to be merely a good workman. The field is broad and touches many other arts. In the first place, it is necessary to be thoroughly informed as to what manual training can do, so as to be prepared to develop those taking the course, not only in manual dexterity but also mentally and morally. Sewing must be taught by accurate rules and a high standard of excellence must be established. Knowledge is needed of all the materials and tools in use, such as cotton, silk, wool, linen, thimbles, needles, etc.; of their development, manufacture and use; of the draughting, cutting, fitting and making of garments; of the scientific and æsthetic use of color in clothing, drapery and upholstery. Americans, it is said, have, of all cultivated nations, the worst feeling for color, but by careful training a perception of harmony and a knowledge of good combinations of color, as well as thorough enjoyment of it in Nature and art, will be evolved. Physical culture should receive attention. To be able to successfully continue the mind-culture our women have begun, requires the best physical conditions. The study of weaving, tapestry and embroidery should be part of the course and will lead into delightful regions of ancient and modern applied art.

It will be seen by this short and imperfect consideration that domestic art is covering a large and interesting field. Yet another important factor should be added—thorough sympathy with work and the worker, with woman at home or in the shop, in fact, in all that concerns her. Women thus prepared to teach domestic art are yearly more and more in demand and receive salaries ranging from six hundred to twelve hundred dollars per annum. As yet the higher salaries include among their requirements a knowledge of cooking, but the increasing demand for more thorough preparation in both these fields will eventually result in securing specialists for each.

The teachers of domestic art need a broad and liberal training. They must recognize beauty in the every-day task and a blessing in drudgery. Through them and their interest in humanity help may come to the badly paid and seemingly hopeless drudge who to-day plies the despised needle.



Our pretty tea-table looks most inviting on these hot, drowsy days, but we do not serve to you hot tea, my dears. Iced tea has become one of the blessings to the worn and weary during the heated season, and while there is

ICED TEA.

much said against its use by medical men, their objection is principally aimed at iced tea badly prepared. When the drink served as iced tea is made from the leavings in the tea-pot, or the tea is allowed to cool on the leaves, the result is a flat, bitter

beverage, tasting of tannin and rightly condemned by our medical friends. The proper way to make iced tea is to let it "draw" the usual seven minutes, according to the professional cook's rule, and then pour it hot into goblets already half full of cracked ice. It melts some of the ice certainly, but the tea is not spoiled. The beverage then is a sparkling straw-colored fluid that well deserves its Russian name of "yellow tea." The true yellow tea, we are told, cannot be purchased in this country, but a good Formosa, Ceylon or English breakfast by this treatment gives us a delicious beverage. The finest brand of tea that has been allowed to stand on the leaves while cooling and then iced is a flat drink not to be compared to even a cheap brand which has been properly made. The additional water from the melted ice should be allowed for in measuring the tea.

HOW TO DON A SHIRT-WAIST.

The universal vogue of the shirt-waist—for this article of apparel grows more popular as the months go by—leads one to wonder why so few women, comparatively, get into this garment properly. Mrs. Dives with her three or four dollar waist often does not look as neat and trim as does the little shop girl who sells it to her and who has paid less than one-fifth of that amount for hers. Do you ask why? To commence with, if the waist is not drawn tightly at the waist-line in the back, there is a sad wrinkle just below the collar. Before the skirt is placed over the waist, the back of the latter garment should be well pinned down to the corset, and after the skirt has been donned still another long and strong pin should be used to keep the skirt from parting with the waist. The front of the waist requires, if anything, even more careful adjustment. No woman can be goodly to look upon with the line from her chin to her waist two or three inches shorter than the line from the neck to the waist at the back. If she seems to have a tendency to a short waist, the front should be well pushed down and pinned so as to avoid this effect, the back being pinned a trifle above the waist-line so as to make the round of the belt perfect. When the belt is adjusted and the silver pin is added at the back, my lady is ready to sally forth secure in the consciousness that there is no danger of her clothing falling apart. The shirt-waist on the woman who knows how to wear it is a dainty article of apparel, but as sometimes seen it is only worthy to adorn a scare-crow.

The average woman might look much smarter than she does, my dears, if she but paid more attention to the little things that make up her appearance. While no one by taking thought can add a cubit to her stature, there are many petite women who add materially to their apparent height by the intelligent effort to do so. To stand quite erect with the chin well in, certainly gives a height that is not attained without taking thought, for when a woman's body is allowed to settle into her corset her height is lessened. With old people there is undoubtedly a noticeable shrinking of the vertebrae, but the young and elastic may even increase their actual height by always standing erect. The carriage of the body should not be stiff and show effort. The whole secret lies in carrying the chest well up and in never allowing it to settle. Even in sewing, she who sits erect will bear hours of work without a backache, while she who settles and leans against her chair back soon shows signs of fatigue. It is the "taking thought" that keeps the soiled spots from the dainty frock, that keeps hook and eye in union, buttons on shoes, gowns well brushed, rips in the gloves mended, and the thousand and one little things that make our servants pronounce us "perfect ladies"—the highest compliment in their vocabulary.

TAKING THOUGHT.

CARE OF THE HAIR.

Among the characteristics giving distinction to the cultured woman of to-day is the style of hair dressing she adopts. There seems to be a subtle connection between hair and brains that it might be worth the physiologists' while to explain to us. Refined women and girls do not wear curled bangs. There may be a few soft curls at the temples, but the middle of the hair is turned back—softly, it is true, yet straight back for all that. This parting of the hair and its soft adjustment has a beautiful effect, but it is possible only to those whose hair grows thickly about the face. The refined woman's hair never suggests the need of cleansing, as it is washed at least once every ten days. It is always so firmly arranged that its wearer never feels anxiety as to its not staying where she places it. She has no sympathy for the book heroine whose hair tumbles down at just the right moment to encircle her fair form and make a picture for the eyes of the adoring hero. She knows that in real life the girl with her hair in so uncertain a condition as that is sure to be set down as slovenly and lacking in the first principles of neatness, and she fastens her hair so that it stays securely in place. While this is firmly done the hair does not have the appearance of being pulled from its roots, such an arrangement giving the wearer a feline look most unlovely.

Another characteristic of our fascinating *fin de siècle* girl is the tone of her voice. Like Annie Laurie's, it is low and sweet—

whether she is laughing or talking. The peacock is beautiful to look at and gathers about him many admirers who, however, leave him when he raises his awful voice in a harsh scream. A woman may be beautiful and artistically gowned, but if her voice is like that of a fish woman, the illusion she creates is suddenly dispelled. Have a good time always, my dear girls, but do not let this be a boisterous, loud time!

A LOW VOICE.

When closet room is lacking there is nothing that so well supplies the deficiency as an upholstered box. A simple pine box, of any size for which there is room, with a hinged lid, will hold many belongings that one knows not otherwise where to place. A convenient size for this box is eighteen inches high, sixteen inches wide and three feet long. The top of the box should be thickly padded with cotton (or an old quilt will answer), then covered with cretonne or other pretty upholstery goods. A box-plaiting two inches deep when hemmed may encircle the edge of the lid, and be fastened on with brass-headed tacks. The sides may then be covered with a box-plaited valance tacked closely at the top, but left free at the bottom. Two straps are attached to the under side of the lid by which to open it. In this roomy place what may not be kept! Janet has all her pretty bodices in one, dainty sachets giving them a delicious suggestion of Araby the Blest. Margie, with a box somewhat smaller, uses half of it for foot-wear, the other half for wrapping paper; while Katherine, of a practical turn of mind, keeps extra blankets and wraps in her box. A couple of pillows made of the covering material, placed at either end, convert the box into a couch if it is large enough for such use. In a certain elegant house one of these boxes is made of cedar, six feet long, three feet wide and twenty-one inches high, fitting exactly into a space that requires a divan. It is handsomely upholstered, the top is tufted and handsome pillows are thrown upon it. The inside is used for the storage of furs, down quilts and soft blankets, the cedar discouraging the inroads of moths.

THE BOX COUCH.

FOR THE COMPLEXION.

Complexion specialists now lay great stress upon the necessity of correcting any flatulent, constipated condition of the system. Pure blood is impossible with such derangements, and pure blood is essential to the possession of a pure skin. To correct this condition, medicine is needed, together with a reform of the diet. Fresh bread of all kinds should be given up. New yeast-made bread in its process of digestion causes a fermentation that is responsible for many alimentary ailments and for wretched looks, their inevitable sequence. The use of stewed fruit, figs and lemons will do much to correct intestinal torpor. When necessary they may be supplemented by some such simple medicine as this:

75 grains of calcined magnesia.
75 " " sulphur.

This prescription should be made into twenty powders, one being taken after each meal.

For acne a new remedy is melted Castile soap applied at night. Dissolve the soap in a little boiling water, or place it in a tea-cup set in boiling water. Apply at night, letting the soap dry on. Still another remedy, well recommended, is this:

PIMPLES.

1 drachm of sublimed sulphur.
5 droops of oil of eucalyptus.
1 ounce of zinc oxide ointment.
1 " " ointment of rose water.

This is applied at bed time, and gently washed off in the morning. A sore face requires the tenderest of care. To wash it with a rough cloth is a cruelty to the wounded skin. Those afflicted with pimply complexions should use water on the face but seldom—some specialists say never. In its place pure olive oil may be used two or three times a day, applying with a soft linen cloth; an old linen handkerchief is just the thing. Oil-ing the face to clean it may not be orthodox, but it should be tried before it is condemned. EDNA S. WITHERSPOON.

MEASURING TAPES.—No dressmaker can afford to be without a tape-measure that is at once accurate and legible, for upon it, as much as upon any other implement she uses, depends the success of the garments she makes. On another page of

this issue we publish an advertisement of linen and satteen tape-measures which are manufactured expressly for us, and which we guarantee superior in every particular of material, make and finish.

MODERN LACE-MAKING.

CORNER OF CURTAIN IN MODERN LACE.

FIGURES NOS. 1 AND 2.—Écru net and écru braid, thread and rings are the materials used in the construction of the curtain, a



FIGURE NO. 1.—CORNER OF CURTAIN IN MODERN LACE.



FIGURE NO. 2.—DETAIL OF ROSETTE STITCH IN CORNER OF CURTAIN.

fluorous. The detail at figure No. 2 shows how to make the pretty looped rosette, a stitch very rich in effect and suitable for filling-in in almost any variety of modern lace making. In our new pamphlet, *The Art of Modern Lace-Making*, which costs 2s. or 50 cents, may be found a large variety of illustrations of fancy filling-in stitches, together with instructions for them. When the corner and border of the curtain are made, the work is appliquéd on to the net and the latter cut from underneath. A pretty center, formed of braid, cord, rings and buttons, all of which are illustrated in the pamphlet mentioned, may be formed without the border.

POND-LILY DESIGN FOR CORNER OF TABLE-SQUARE OR CENTER-PIECE.

FIGURE NO. 3.—Although designed for the purpose named in the title, this handsome Battenburg border may be applied to a variety of articles. It would form a charming border for curtains, draperies, etc., if made of quite coarse braid and thread. In fine materials it is suitable for center-pieces and table squares and in still finer materials for doileys, mats, etc.

Table sets consisting of the cloth, center-pieces and doileys and mats of various sizes bordered with this pattern would be a very handsome addition to one's supply of table linen.



FIGURE NO. 3.—POND-LILY DESIGN FOR CORNER OF TABLE-SQUARE OR CENTER-PIECE.

corner of which is illustrated at figure No. 1. All of the details are so faithfully portrayed that word directions would be super-

A very handsome square to be used on a mahogany or other polished table could be developed from this design.

WOMAN IN THE ARTS.—AS A WRITER.

A CONVERSATION BETWEEN EDITH M. THOMAS AND DR. S. R. ELLIOTT.

MISS THOMAS.—Woman may now say, "At last!"

DR. ELLIOTT.—But woman's equality in the highest and noblest efforts of the human mind was accepted long ago.

MISS THOMAS.—Why, she claims to be just emerging from a condition of mental bondage!

DR. ELLIOTT.—Indeed! Scanty as are the relics of the golden days on the Ægean, there yet remains testimony sufficient to prove how woman's work was appreciated twenty-five centuries ago. When one of the first of English bards falls to bewailing the decadence of Greek art, it is not for Praxiteles that he cries aloud, it is not the architects of the Parthenon whose shades he invokes. His rhapsody is on the "Isles of Greece" as the region "where burning Sappho loved and sung!" Now, although some one hundred and nineteen odd lines are all that can safely and accurately be traced to her pen, surely there is enough in what she has admittedly done to excite the world's wonder, even after the lapse of so many centuries, the passing of so many civilizations.

MISS THOMAS.—Yet I think you will be obliged to admit that the "emancipation of woman" is comparatively recent—notwithstanding that far-away precedent in the Isles of Greece!

DR. ELLIOTT.—No one would dispute, it seems to me, the fact that such persons as Sappho only prove that something might be done in spite of the lack of "emancipation!" There was a cavalry officer who carried such destruction into the enemy's country, destroying his communications so frequently, that the enemy was obliged to communicate immediately without them! Woman's opportunity came so slowly that some impatient spirits among them were sure to burst their bonds without waiting for the day of their deliverance. If we were to examine carefully into the matter, we should doubtless find that the Sagas of the Norse, the rondels of Provence, the achievements of Border minstrel and Highland bard, owe much to feminine influence. The poetry of mediæval Italy is fain to acknowledge as much in the case of Vittoria Colonna and others of her sex. But the sense of propriety in women, here as elsewhere, seems to have required for her a male escort in verse, to whom were too often conceded all the honors.

MISS THOMAS.—Ah, Vittoria Colonna was a princess, and she, of course, wrote for glory!

DR. ELLIOTT.—Perhaps. Yet, if ever any verse would seem to have been inspired by true feeling, surely it is hers, and not even the famous *Sonnets from the Portuguese* evince more genuine passion than is shown in the correspondence between those married lovers.

MISS THOMAS.—Was it not because of their frequent separation that the romance was of so long duration?

DR. ELLIOTT.—That may have had something to do with it. Avalos was a superb soldier, whose talents the ambitious Charles V. would not allow to be idle. So, during the long exile in France and the years of campaigning that followed they dwelt apart, and communed in verse.

MISS THOMAS.—That was almost as romantic as not to be married at all. "Absence makes the heart grow fonder." (I always had a warm corner for old adages—good ones, I mean!)

DR. ELLIOTT.—You premised that she "wrote for glory." Yet it was her influence that made him decline the throne of Naples because its acceptance would have been at the cost of his honor, and in those days a crown was a formidable temptation.

MISS THOMAS.—And here another old adage, transferred from the poets, comes in play: "I had not loved thee, dear, so well, loved I not honor more." But what about this gentle lady's poetry? We can all be good, but cannot all write verse, as a *sequitur*.

DR. ELLIOTT.—Among the very best of the period. Moreover, she seems to have inspired Michael Angelo with what her critics called a "passionate friendship."

MISS THOMAS.—And was Michael Angelo as adequate a judge of poetry as of sculpture, think you?

DR. ELLIOTT.—Oh, it is quite possible that his senses aided his judgment (as the Italians say of a handsome tenor, "The ladies hear him with their eyes"), Michael Angelo being a very masculine character and the lady at this time an attractive widow. Jestings aside, there could be no question of his judg-

ment in matters of poetry. Some of his own sonnets are among the most beautiful in any language—fit subjects for the master hand of Wordsworth, who translated several of them.

MISS THOMAS.—But are there not other claimants—feminine claimants—for the laurel among the Latin race?

DR. ELLIOTT.—Yes, the Latin race has always worshipped woman—its faith is full of goddesses, its history of Cleopatras. Now I recall it, there was a Spanish *poetiza* of great renown in the very time we have been discussing. She was known as La Sigca, and was a sort of court minstrel to Charles V. Possessed of great beauty, she was nevertheless so *accablée* by learning that her individuality is scarce as obvious in her writings as is their classic elegance. She is said to have written her principal poem in seven different languages, these mostly Oriental. I also remember that Spain of to-day has a famous poetess, some of whose verses the stately Bryant has condescended to introduce to English readers. I refer to Carolina Coronado. Hung on the walls of her library are two wreaths presented by a grateful country—one for dramatic, one for lyric poetry.

MISS THOMAS.—My idea is not a new one, but I think that woman must be granted to excel as a letter-writer. In all that is concrete, in lively minutiae, in vivid personal interest, in fact, in all that makes the epistolary form of literature attractive, woman is at once at home and the gracious mistress of her domain. Does the Gallic mind with all its boasted gallantry to the *beau sexe* accord to women their deserts in the literary field?

DR. ELLIOTT.—Some thirty years ago there was published in Paris an anonymous print, an occasional copy of which may still be seen in out-of-the-way places. In this publication was represented a procession of contemporary men of genius, that is, of those who were prominent during the first half of this century; one could easily recognize the well known figure of Victor Hugo, with forehead like the dome of the Pantheon; and, among others, more or less familiar, the sentimental tenuity of Lamartine. With characteristic gallantry there was borne at the head of the procession a number of busts in marble representing the women of genius of the day, fit company for the greatest who composed that procession. There were, of course, Mesdames de Staël and Sand, and there was Charlotte Brontë with her meek governess face, all in counterfeit presentment borne aloft by the hands of those masters eminent in art and literature. Among the foremost of the groups of these intellectual goddesses, so to speak, was a calm, dignified, but forcible head, set upon sturdy shoulders, with the appended label, "H. Becker Stowe!" With all his desire to do justice and to be accurate, no Frenchman can spell any language but his own.

MISS THOMAS.—The mention of Harriet Beecher Stowe and of Charlotte Brontë brings us to the subject of the novel. Among the anomalies of English literature we are informed, on the authority of Reuben and Sholto Percy (if I remember rightly) that a novel, a brilliant and successful one, was published in England which, although dealing with various passions common to human nature, made no mention of love or marriage in any form—and this novel was written by a woman!

DR. ELLIOTT.—Theoretically speaking it should not be thought remarkable that woman should abstain from the use of this topic, although a favorite one with her. Why, her entire education, as Goff observes, consists in the phrase, "must not."

MISS THOMAS.—Well, if one woman has abstained from treating this subject, the same cannot be affirmed generally of the English women who have written prose and verse; for they seem to have dealt with little else: run briefly through the long list of British ladies whose place in English literature is unquestioned—from Joanna Baillie to George Eliot or, if you please, to the latest feminine artificer of the three-volumed novel beloved in the circulating libraries of Matthew Arnold's philistine. One might make a few exceptions, of course—among such, Maria Edgeworth.

DR. ELLIOTT.—To recur again to women poets: how about the Greek-souled Elizabeth Barrett? You are not going to dismiss her without some special mention, as a mere individual of a group?

MISS THOMAS.—No, indeed! Notwithstanding the oppression of a life of ill-health, in spite of a classical education so thor-

ough as to materially affect her sense of form, she still stands forth daringly original and forcible, and it will be long before the general British public will accept her husband as her superior, whatever may be the views propagated by the transcendentalists whose pet Browning was forty years ago!

DR. ELLIOTT.—And how about our dear Felicia Hemans?

Dear the school-boy spot
We ne'er forget, though there we are forgot!

MISS THOMAS.—She came at an unfortunate period for herself, since she was to be judged by standards established by Coleridge, Shelley and Byron. Yet in clearness and in sonority she was the equal of many accepted poets of her day; but unluckily, her "boy" stood so long and so often "on the burning deck" as to exhaust the patience of her auditors, and she actually became hackneyed out of all proportion to her prominence.

DR. ELLIOTT.—Undoubtedly, she suffered from her fatal facility in declamation. But *pace* Hemans! George William Curtis, in an oration delivered at Steinway Hall soon after the close of the war, remarked that all great movements for reform are preceded by an agitating question. He further said: "The movement just closed with such poetic justice was preceded by the question, 'Do all men have fair play in this country?' Abolition answered 'No,' and soon, thousands of lives were pledged to this cause. The question now before us is not less significant, 'Do all women have fair play in this country?'"

MISS THOMAS.—I see what you are driving at. You would ask: "Has the ample freedom accorded to women in this country borne fruit in the field of literature?"

DR. ELLIOTT.—That question is easily answered. Yes, here more than anywhere else woman divides with man the toils and the rewards of literature. Yes, and even before her so-called emancipation was inaugurated! You may or may not have heard of Phillis Peters?

MISS THOMAS.—No, I never have. Was Phillis Peters a pseudonym?

DR. ELLIOTT.—Hardly! Phillis Peters was a negro girl, born in Africa, and brought over a slave while still very young. Shelley speaks of cleaving the "natal gloom." Was there ever such triumph over fate and environment as hers! A slave—her language a "barbaric yawp"—she had first to learn English and then learn to read! And she surmounted all these difficulties to publish a volume of poems in London. This was in our colonial days.

MISS THOMAS.—Statistics show that up to about 1860 the number of women-writers in this country of respectable eminence, was, compared with that of men, as one to seven, and their average quality was quite as good as that presented by the sterner sex. Now, with wider fields, broader education, and more liberal views on the part of the reading public, woman has actually ceased to be a "curiosity" in literature, and her advancement is only a question of time. Education, united with her ability and industry, will do the rest.

DR. ELLIOTT.—The number of women writers will doubtless increase, but I am not so sure as to the quality of their work. The highest results are not attainable through learning alone. All the vast resources of Aberdeen scholarship never produced anything comparable to the Ayrshire plowman, who was not cumbered with even "a little learning." Indeed, there are not wanting critics who look upon his ignorance as the best part of his poetic equipment, to use a Hibernicism.

MISS THOMAS.—Do you mean to underrate the fact of education? Why, that boon is peculiarly our national boast, our own being virtually compulsory.

DR. ELLIOTT.—Yes, and what says Emerson on that very point? He tells us that the outcome of our methods of schooling will be "a vast amount of intelligent mediocrity—of genius, little or none." This truth, if truth it be, will apply to woman's work as well as man's. However, we may not dispute the fact noted by John G. Saxe, that, in our favored land, Pegasus has been thoroughly broken to the side-saddle!

MISS THOMAS.—A remark worthy of the man who would always affront his best friend, to point an epigram! But there is another obstacle for woman to surmount. The pathos of her poetry, as of much other writing of hers, consists in the fact that, as a rule, she does not write in the rôle of woman. She contents herself, usually, with a more or less accurate imitation of what man has done, sublimated, purified, perhaps, but strengthened?—no! And not only is this defect observable in the form, but in the methods and standards which she adopts.

For instance, woman when she writes of beauty praises the beauty of woman. Now, that is surely man's vocation. Praise of feminine loveliness must fall from her lips with far less sincerity, far less fervor, than when it is offered as man's impassioned tribute. If men have in their writings idealized woman, devoted panegyrics to her face, mien and movements, analyzed her subtle mental characteristics, it would be but reciprocal if woman-writers should do as much for the "ideal" man.

DR. ELLIOTT.—I recall an incident which seems pertinent just here. A poet of our own day discussing with his wife the long unbalanced account between man and woman, took down from the library shelf a large volume of the poetry of all nations—a compendium. "My dear," said he, "the great bulk of this volume consists of the tributes which man has paid to woman. What is her return in kind? I have written verses investing you with every real or imaginary quality pleasing to both of us. Have you done as much by me?" "No," she replied, "I have done better: all that you have said I have proved; all that you have written I have done."

MISS THOMAS.—Are you quite sure that this rejoinder was not "touched up" by some masculine reporter? Witty as it is, it is not quite feminine wit. Apropos of this latter, how little has yet flickered into literature! When women write wittily, after their own way of wit, as many a bright woman speaks (but does not write), a real contribution will have been made to the world of letters. But, seriously, the view that women have of men is apt to be quite different from that entertained by men regarding themselves; and when women express their view, it will be interesting to see at what points it harmonizes with or diverges from the other. Nor do women always think of themselves as men think of them. When some woman-writer of mature judgment and mellow humanity (and humor withal!) shall properly set all this forth, shall not we be grateful to her?

DR. ELLIOTT.—We should be most inhospitable did we fail to welcome such a one. But you will admit, I think, that in the realms of moral pathology—difficult situations in casuistry—woman has not yet learned to shine. It may be that her innate perception of beauty—that recognition of symmetry, both of the soul and the body, which, on the one hand, makes her the arbiter of fashion, and, on the other, the arbiter of ethics—would revolt at the lining of deformity. As a painter she has not, so far as I am aware, depicted a hunchback. Now, I, as a man, sincerely hope that she will never transfer to her pages any form of moral leprosy or any instance of moral asymmetry. There is enough of that which is beautiful and wholesome in this world to furnish her with topics. *Yellow Asters* and *Heavenly Twins* and their congeners—in a word, studies of morbidity—may surprise, but it is astonishment rather than admiration which brings their success.

MISS THOMAS.—Ah, I see!

COR CORDIUM.

BY EDITH M. THOMAS.

How great a gift is human speech—
How poor a gift is human speech!
It speedeth far abroad, at will;
Yet, past its utmost fathom, reach
The depths of being dark and still.

If any might reveal the shaft—
If any would reveal the shaft
That, buried makes a deepening wound,
No peace like this in opiate draught
Or any balm in Gilead found.

If any might the joy reveal—
If any would the joy reveal
That in the heart at times upsprings!
But speech half-missioned to conceal,
Of joy, or grief, half-tidings brings.

My sister, mightest thou lift the veil—
My sister, wouldst thou lift the veil
That screens the woman's subtler heart,
How many would their kindred hail,
Who dwell in mute constraint apart!

And who but thou eanst speak thy thought—
And who but thou shalt speak thy thought?
No man hath seen, complete, thy soul.
O, leave to speak as he hath taught,
And in thine own words speak the whole!



BY MRS. SARA MILLER KIRBY.

[MRS. KIRBY WILL BE GLAD TO ADVISE AS TO TRAINING SCHOOLS, MOTHERS' CLUBS OR THE ESTABLISHING OF KINDERGARTENS. LETTERS TO HER SHOULD BE ADDRESSED CARE OF THE EDITOR OF THE DELINEATOR, AND BE ACCOMPANIED BY A STAMP FOR REPLY BY MAIL.]

A DAY IN THE KINDERGARTEN.

Having considered the occupations and gifts in full, it may be well to show how they are combined for a day's work in the Kindergarten.

First of all, the room itself should be as large, light and airy as it is possible to make it. It should have several windows, one or more of which admit full sunlight and are provided with suitable shades. These shades are best in yellow. There should be growing plants in the windows and shallow pans of earth may be brought in when seeds are to be planted. An aquarium is always an object of interest, but if it is a globe, it must have a large exposed surface of water and great care must be exercised or the fish will be likely to die. Bunches of wheat, other grains and grasses, shells, minerals and birds' nests are kept in cases where the children may handle them and thus learn to know and appreciate them. "That which one loves as a child will probably interest him when he becomes a man. If, then, we would make naturalists or scientists of our children, how can we better begin than by familiarizing them with natural playthings, such as those that God has given them?"

Let the colors of the walls and hangings be neutral. Gray, shades of brown, blue-gray or terra-cotta will prove satisfactory. Denim makes a suitable material for hangings, is inexpensive and either side of it can be used.

PICTURES FOR THE SCHOOL-ROOM.

As to pictures for the walls, choose none but the best, excluding everything crude in coloring and design. If it is not possible to buy many at first, select one of a mother and child—Raphael's "Madonna of the Chair" will answer admirably. Gradually add pictures of animals and birds in their correct colors, pictures of trades, such as a blacksmith or carpenter at work, copies of such pictures as Landseer's "Cattle," Rosa Bonheur's "Horse Fair," Sir Joshua Reynolds' "Angels Heads," Murillo's "St. Anthony of Padua;" and portraits of heroes, poets and other noted people, among the first being that of Frederick Froebel.

One of the best authorities on the interior of the school-room says: "In selecting subjects for school-room decorations, besides those of architecture and natural scenery, those illustrating peace, heroism and religion are desirable, and that which most faithfully reflects the true and simple, the strong and courageous. The serious in art never becomes wearisome—it appeals constantly to the human soul. The saddest picture in the Art Palace of the World's Fair was daily surrounded by crowds of people representing all conditions and degrees of culture."

Each Kindergartner will necessarily make her arrangement of tables and ring according to her room. A long room has advantages over a square one, because the black circle painted on the floor for the morning ring and to mark where the children stand for the games can be in the center, with the tables placed at the ends. It insures better order if the tables can have a permanent place and the ring is left entirely free for the morning talk and the games. If, however, limited space ren-

ders it necessary to move the tables, let the older children sit at the tables, as they will not feel the disturbance as much as the little ones. One of the most common and probably the best arrangement of the tables is in the form of three sides of a square, the children sitting with their backs to the windows, the light falling over their shoulders upon the work.

Always make the children comfortable physically before attempting to give them a lesson or engage their attention. If any child is so small that its feet do not touch the floor, do not let them dangle, but provide an ottoman. Sometimes a drink of cold water or the simple bathing of the child's face and hands, which gives a slight shock to the system, will do much toward calming its restlessness.

HOURS.

The usual hours for the Kindergarten are from 9 A.M. to 12 M. in public or mission schools, while in private Kindergartens the time varies from two to three hours. Dr. G. Stanley Hall advocates a short recess in the middle of the session to prevent overstraining the attention and to allow the children relaxation. Sometimes a lunch is brought and served before the games. Where this is done a recess is not necessary, the lunch-time allowing of sufficient relaxation. When neither lunch nor recess is considered advisable, if a child is tired (though care must be taken not to cultivate a disposition to complain), he may be excused from the games and sit quietly at one side for five or ten minutes.

If the session is from 9 A.M. to 12 M., the following division of the time is suggested:

- 9.00 to 9.35—Morning talk.
- 9.35 to 9.40—Gymnastics.
- 9.40 to 9.50—Marching.
- 9.50 to 10.20—Gift lesson.
- 10.20 to 10.30—Marching.
- 10.30 to 11.10—Games.
- 11.10 to 11.15—Gymnastics.
- 11.15 to 11.50—Occupation.
- 11.50 to 12.00—Good-bye songs and dismissal.

BEGINNING THE DAY.

At the time for opening the Kindergarten the leader or one of her assistants seats herself at the piano and begins to play some quiet selection. Great care must be taken to select none but the best music and that suited to children, in order to cultivate a correct ear and good taste. With this opening music the children seat themselves in the chairs which have been previously placed on the circle. The circle is the symbol of unity, and so the Kindergarten day is opened by the children being seated in a circle, acting together as a unit, a whole, a larger family of which the Kindergartner is the head. To enable each one to share in the responsibility, a quiet child is placed next one inclined to be boisterous, and an older one is given charge of one smaller and weaker. Each feels a part of the whole and takes an interest in helping; a larger family life is introduced, and the social life of the world is commenced.

While the children are taking their seats (Illustration No. 400) the music changes to march time, played softly. To this the Kindergartner begins to clap her hands in time, the children joining. The healthful exercise and united action, conveying a sense of time and rhythm, soon have their intended effect.

When the room is quiet, a chord is struck and all rise and stand erect, singing a song about the clock and moving first one



ILLUSTRATION NO. 400.—THE CHILDREN TAKE THEIR SEATS.

hand and arm and then the other, or both together, to represent the swinging of the pendulum. There are many songs for this purpose. One was given in paper No. 2, quoted from "Songs and Games for Little Ones." Another is:

Tick, tack, tick, tack, steadily the clock goes on,
Tick, tack, tick, tack, marking seconds one by one,
Tick, tack, tick, tack, caring not for rain or sun,
Tick, tack, tick, tack, still the clock goes on.

The clock song brings to the minds of the children the idea of order, regularity, and a fixed time for certain things—in this case the opening hour of the Kindergarten. The mystery surrounding the mechanism of the clock, its simulation of life, together with the rhythm of its beat, makes it an object of interest to the child. Fröbel lays special stress on the teaching of order and time and its manifestation in Nature in his "Tick, Tack Song," given in the *Mutter und Kose Lieder*, which teaching will be emphasized in another paper.

"GOOD MORNING" SONGS.

Following this a "Good Morning" song is sung, which not only embodies greeting and courtesy to each other, but also calls attention again to the time for the Kindergarten.

Good morning, good morning, good morning to all!
The clock points the hour, and we come at its call;
We're happy at work and we're happy at play,
Then hurrah, hurrah for each happy day!

This song, with slight change of words, occurs in several of the Kindergarten song books. The day is named, the kind of day and some record is kept of the weather, the children themselves describing the sky, the Kindergarten in every case drawing out from the children what they know and not putting into them her knowledge. A calendar is kept in a convenient way on the blackboard or a cardboard, parquetry papers in colors being pasted on to mark the days, separate colors being used to distinguish Kindergarten days from other week days, with an additional color for holidays.

Another "Good Morning Song" greets the sun as the center about which the Solar System moves, the source of light and heat. If the day be cloudy, the children play that they are birds and fly above the clouds where the sun is always shining.

Good morning, merry sunshine,
How did you wake so soon?
You've scared the little stars away,
And shined away the moon.
I saw you go to sleep last night,
Before I ceased my playing,
How did you get way over there,
And where have you been staying?

I never go to sleep, dear child,
I'm shining all the night;
But as your world keeps turning round,
It takes you from my sight;

And when it brings you back again,
You'll find I still am here,
To shine a bright good morning,
Down upon the children dear.

The Kindergarten Magazine for February, 1892, suggests that these two stanzas be used instead of the last one above quoted:

I never go to sleep, dear child,
I'm always shining bright,
But as your world goes turning round,
It takes you from my light;
And then I shine upon the moon,
And she shines back to you,
So that my light you often see,
When hidden from my view.

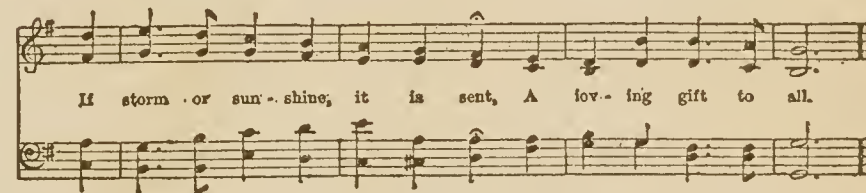
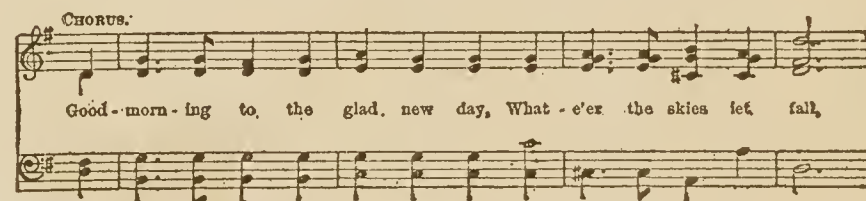
And as your world goes turning round,
It whirls you into night,
But brings round other boys and girls,
Into my shining light.
And so I shine, forever shine,
While you both sleep and wake,

And now you've rolled around again,
My kind "Good morning" take!

From this idea of the sun as a center is developed the spiritual or religious idea of a central and ever-prevailing Providence. Thus, without reference to creed or denomination, the child is impressed with the thought of gratitude and reverence. Another "Good Morning Song" much liked by the children

GOOD-MORNING SONG.

Words and Music by Caro A. Dugan.



2. Good-morning to the friendly clouds
That bring refreshing rain,
Which patters out "Good-morning, dears!"
Against the window pane.
CHORUS.

3. Good-morning to the lovely snow,
That lies so soft and deep
Above the little tender seeds
In mother earth asleep.
CHORUS.

is found in "Songs and Games for Little Ones," published by the Oliver Ditson Company. It is given above.

THE MORNING TALK.

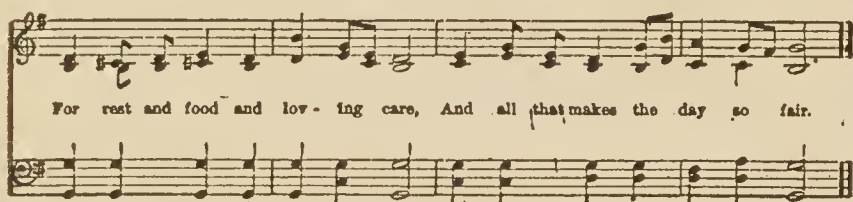
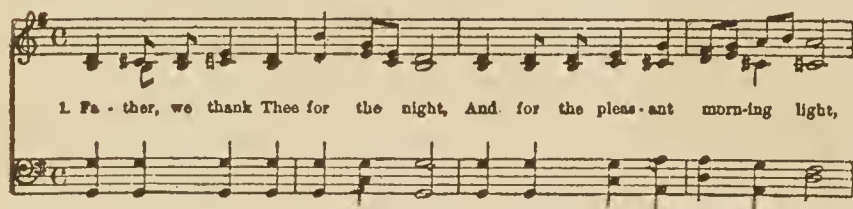
Talk over each song point by point with the children, to be certain that they understand the words. The friendly greeting

of playmates, the joy of entering upon a new day, the recollection of all the helping hands that have been engaged in making ready the bath, the breakfast, and other intermediate steps before coming to the Kindergarten, when properly called to his attention help to show the child the social interdependence of men and he naturally desires to thank the loving Father who planned so wisely for His creatures. Normal children are essen-

MORNING HYMN.

Rebecca J. Weston.

D. Batchelor.



2. Help us to do the things we should,
To be to others kind and good;
In all we do in work or play
To grow more loving every day.

From "Tonic Sol-fa Music Course," by per. F. H. Gilson

tially religious and are made unhappy if they are not led back to the first great cause.

Other lessons in connection with the sun allude to light as the source of color. The prism showing sunlight broken into its colors may be introduced, as may also Milton Bradley's color wheel and his color tops, the last named being put into the hands of each child to observe for himself. Dress materials and the shades and tints of flowers and leaves may be matched. The numerous combinations of color are thus studied in an experimental and interesting way, until the children become accurate judges of how much of each color is needed for any shade, tint or hue. This is accomplished in a truly reverential spirit, for if a gay flower is matched, does it not show how many colors the sun used to paint the brilliant petals? In fact, all the work of the Kindergarten gives practical direction to the moral and religious nature of the child, because in the games, the plays, the gifts and occupation work, and in the songs he puts into play-practice his relationship to Nature, family, society, country and Creator. A "Morning Hymn" admirably in line with this thought is given above.

The morning talk may be said to be the keynote of the Kindergarten day, for by it the Kindergartner seeks to establish the unity of the day by bringing the children into living relationship with herself, with each other, with society through interdependence, and, in all and above all, to recognize God through His works as the Creator and as the Center of the Universe, the Source of all power, knowledge, love and blessing.

SUBJECTS.

The morning talk must necessarily vary from day to day, no two days being alike. It may concern the playing of finger games, the seasons, animal or plant-life, an example of bravery or unselfishness or the choosing of familiar songs by the children themselves. For this no stereotyped programme can be given. Whatever it may relate to, the morning talk is with, and not at, the children.

The wise Kindergartner studies her children, their needs, age and condition in life, and, using the common yet wonderful things of Nature and the experience of daily life, seeks to develop character by presenting the ideal to the children in such a way as shall lead them to adopt and cherish it. In the words of Miss Poulsson: "Here, indeed, is serious, responsible, holy work for the teacher. No normal training, no school of science, can outline her course. Only by continual, earnest thought and study and unremitting seeking can the Kindergartner find out how to make all things serve as tools with which to draw such pictures of goodness and truth that the childish hearts may be attracted by their surpassing beauty and won to loving and devoted allegiance. Everything in the Universe has its inner meaning, which will help to delineate the beauty of goodness. Let the Kindergartner's intent, therefore, be to seek the moral germ (if it may be so called) which is in all things and ever hold the underlying purpose of the morning talk to be the awakening of the child's higher nature."

LESSONS IN DISCIPLINE.

At the close of the morning talk a chord is struck on the piano. The children rise and take their chairs to the tables. Then some simple gymnastics are given to relax the body and relieve the tension of sitting. Following this the children form in line and march for about ten or fifteen minutes. This marching is not only good as a physical exercise, the rhythm exerting a quieting and order-inspiring influence and giving a firm, graceful carriage of the body, but it contributes moral training as well, since the rights of others must be respected, individuality submerged for the time being, and a spirit of obedience and self-control cultivated, it being necessary for all to follow the leader.

"Theirs not to make reply,
Theirs not to reason why."

Then comes the gift lesson. (Illustration No. 401.) During this the children are seated at the tables, there being several groups according to the intellectual development of the children, those of about the same advancement sitting together. As each gift has been described in detail, we will only say that the gift lesson gives both intellectual discipline and manual training. The child, while handling his gift with dexterity and delicacy, learns to recognize, compare, criticise and invent. The morning talk may be illustrated by the gift lesson, the gift being used to picture the subject to the child, while the facts about the gift itself are developed simply and naturally through its use. From half an hour to forty minutes is the usual time allotted to the gift lesson. This includes both distribution and collection, the

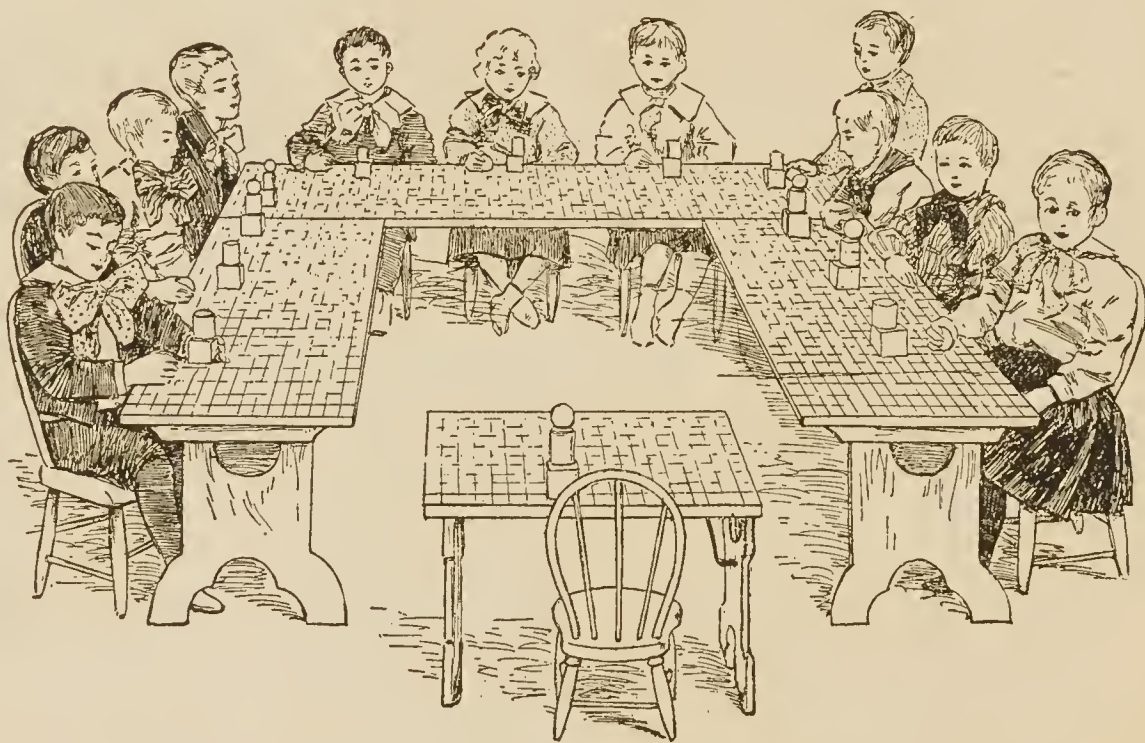


ILLUSTRATION No. 401.—THE GIFT LESSON.

children themselves doing the work and thus cultivating habits of order and neatness.

At a given signal the children again march, this time, per-

haps, singing patriotic songs or, with opened windows, take several turns around the rooms at a good running pace.

THE GAMES.

Then, forming a ring, they stand on the circle and play the games. (Illustration No. 402.) As the games will be described in detail in another paper, we will only give a general outline of them here. A leader is chosen who indicates by some gesture



ILLUSTRATION NO. 402.—READY FOR THE GAMES.

the game he would like to play. If it be a special game, he chooses those to take part; if a general one, all join in playing it. Then this leader chooses another child to select a second play. Choice is generally made of those who show the greatest desire to add to the general enjoyment. As it is not possible to allow all to choose a game, the method of choosing affords excellent moral training, especially to the *only* child, or the spoiled child who has been accustomed to be placed first as a matter of right. The games close with another march, some simple gymnastics or finger plays, the Kindergartner always clothing the old in a new dress.

THE OCCUPATION.

Then the children return to the tables for the occupation. The occupation applies the principles contained in the gift lesson. Here the child with unrelated materials constructs a tangible object, which result of his labor may be carried home as a present to some one he loves, thus fostering generous and kindly impulses, or, if left in the Kindergarten, other like objects may be added to it from day to day until all are finally collected in book form at the close of the year. During the occupation the children are allowed to chat quietly among themselves, helping each other and making suggestions. But each child must persevere to the end, for no unfinished work is permitted without adequate reason. All are encouraged, and good work—that is the child's best effort—is always recognized and commended.

When the time for closing arrives the children march to the circle and sing this "Good-bye" song:

Now our work is over, over is our play,
Let us to each other say, "Good-bye" to-day.
When the morning sunbeams, wake us from our sleep,
We'll return in gladness, fresh and clean and sweet."

Thus it will be seen that the Kindergarten day rightly conducted is a unit, a complete whole. The morning talk gives the keynote, the gift lesson takes up and illustrates the predominating thought, the games impersonate it and the occupation applies the gift lesson. The child is thus developed on all sides of his being in a simple, natural way through his divinely appointed instinct of play. "Play," says the great and wise Plato, "is the business of childhood." Well directed play is, therefore, for children the best preparation for the work which they will be called upon to perform later in life.

A WEEK OF KINDERGARTEN WORK.

The following is offered as a suggestion of a programme for the first week of Kindergarten work:

MORNING TALK:—Connect the home life of the children with the Kindergarten, and draw out their Summer experiences.

FINGER PLAYS:—Ball for Baby, Counting Lesson and Merry Men.

PRAYER:—First Stanza.

SONGS:—Greetings, "Good Morning, Merry Sunshine," "Tick, Tack," Bird Song, Baker, finger Song for family, Shoemaker and "Good-bye."

GAMES:—Songs for forming the circle, Wandering game (to get the children acquainted), Blacksmith, Carpenter, Squirrel, "Come, Take a Little Partner!"

MONDAY GIFT LESSON:—Red ball of the first gift—motion, texture.

MONDAY OCCUPATION:—Stringing red Hailmann bead balls.

TUESDAY GIFT LESSON:—Seventh-gift circles, simple border pattern.

TUESDAY OCCUPATION:—Paste the same design in parquetry papers on mounting sheets.

WEDNESDAY GIFT LESSON:—Red ball and another of a different color from the first gift; show flowers and materials of the same colors.

WEDNESDAY OCCUPATION:—Sorting different materials in the colors of the gift lesson.

THURSDAY GIFT LESSON:—Large ring of the eighth gift.

THURSDAY OCCUPATION:—Sewing (in the circle).

FRIDAY GIFT LESSON:—Second gift balls compared and rolling game.

FRIDAY OCCUPATION:—Making a clay ball.

PRESERVATION AND RENOVATION.—No. 6.

HOW TO CLEAN STATUARY AND REPAIR CERAMICS.

This class of work takes the student of preservation and renovation into a new field. We have heretofore confined our attention mainly to the action of chemicals, but it is now necessary to consider skill as well, for lightness of touch and deftness and neatness of manipulation are of the utmost importance. No one can hope to restore a shattered marble or patch a Venetian vase who has not these qualities combined with much patience. To those having the qualifications necessary for this work the subject is full of interest, as the worker's gratification over a piece well restored from a mass of seemingly hopeless fragments more than repays for the hours of tedious study and careful work that are often required.

AS A VOCATION FOR WOMEN.—Right here I wish to offer a suggestion to any lady reader of THE DELINEATOR who is seeking for a calling or trade to pursue as a means of gaining a living. Many women there are to whom the occupations now generally pursued by their sex are either impossible, distasteful or not sufficiently remunerative. There would seem to be a plethora of doctors, lawyers, school teachers, private secretaries, dressmakers and milliners. Many girls not adapted to clerical employments but lacking apparent opportunity to do anything else, drift into positions behind the counter, when their talents should be diverted into other channels where, instead of making a miserable pittance of four to eight dollars a week,

their services might command three and four times that amount. Not every woman is adapted to the skilled repairing of ceramics, but in my judgment there are more women possessed of the lightness of touch, cleanness of handling and close attention to detail which it requires than there are men. For these reasons I would suggest that some of our young ladies might do well to make a serious study of this work, and I have no doubt they will find it pleasant and remunerative. A certain amount of mechanical ability is requisite, but the work is clean and not in the least laborious and the frequent change of subject banishes monotony. Skilled repairers will find openings in all large cities, but those who do not thoroughly understand their business will learn that it pays to first master the trade scientifically as well as practically, making a study of cements and learning to rivet and dowel.

CLEANING MARBLE STATUARY.—Coming now to marble cleaning and repairing for the amateur, with such hints as are applicable to home work, it may be premised that much statuary is ruined by improper cleansing. For instance, many people suppose that because soap removes stains from cloth it may also be applied to marble. This is a grave error, for marble, being porous, the animal fat in the soap is readily absorbed and in time the statue becomes yellow. Another common practise is to dust statuary with a feather duster or cloth. This should never be done, as the feathers contain soot and dirt that is deposited upon the sharp angles of the marble. Try the experiment for yourself by folding a piece of clean white paper over the edge of the table and passing your duster across it a few times. The edge will soon become soiled. When it is desired to remove accumulated dust, it is best to use a bellows or blow it off with the breath. Some housewives use an old tooth or nail brush to rub off the dust. This also is often very injurious, for the marble is liable to chip, and the loss of a finger or a nose may result. If you find that a brush is absolutely necessary to reach the cracks and crannies, it will be best to purchase a painter's small round "sash" brush, the smaller the less danger of accident. By wrapping the exposed wooden handle and the metal binder with flannel the safety of the marble is still better assured. For absolute safety nothing can take the place of a small silk sponge in the hands of a person with a light touch. No rings should be worn while cleaning. Never use soap. Clear soft water alone will usually remove dirt stains, but if this fails, a small amount of lye or washing soda may be added. The best cleansing medium for marble is, however, silicate of soda. This solution—it is really liquid glass—is comparatively cheap and easily obtainable at the drug stores. For use place two ounces of the silicate in a pint of water, remove all loose dust from the marble with a dry piece of flannel, and wash with a sponge moistened with the solution. If care is taken not to have the sponge too wet, there need be no splashing of the surrounding furniture or carpet. A small statue is best washed in a basin. Silicate of soda is perfectly harmless and possesses in an exceptional degree the property of freshening marble. Among other washes which may be used to advantage is an 18 per cent. solution of muriatic acid, using the same proportions of this as of the silicate of soda. Plain, dry table-salt can be employed where the marble is too cumbrous for handling. The cleansing property of salt lies in the fact that marble absorbs and retains moisture, while salt absorbs it and deliquesces, consequently when fine dry salt is applied to the marble surface, the moisture is drawn out, bringing the dirt with it. Great care is, however, necessary that the polished surface of the marble be not injured by too much rubbing, salt crystals being sharp, hard and, therefore, capable of scratching and wearing down the marble.

Grease stains may be removed from marble by moistening whiting or fuller's earth with benzine or ether, laying a thick coat of it over the spot and allowing it to remain until dry. Ink

stains must be treated with tartaric or oxalic acid. (See the July number of *THE DELINEATOR*.) Make a solution of the acid in water, mix with flour to form a stiff paste and apply to the spot, allowing it to remain until dry. All acids are more or less liable to injure the polished surface of marble, but this may easily be restored by rubbing with a soft linen cloth.

PLASTER CASTS, ETC.—Parian marbles and marbleized plaster of Paris, having glazed cement surfaces, may be washed with soap and water. Soap must not be used upon ordinary plaster of Paris casts, nor upon terra cotta. Both are extremely porous and, generally speaking, unless especially prepared, cannot be washed. Should you, however, wish to try the experiment and run the risk, submerge the casts for two hours in clear water and afterwards rinse in water to which a small amount of carbonate of soda has been added.

Painted bisque figures should be wiped off with a soft cloth dipped in butter, all trace of the grease being afterwards removed with a clean cloth.

Never use alkali, acid or hot water upon bronzes. Soapy water and a soft sponge will bring them out bright and fresh.

REPAIRING CERAMICS.—No household should be without the means to repair china and bric-à-brac at a moment's notice, for a broken dish, jug or ornament, if neglected, soon finds its way into the waste basket, a fate from which it might have been saved by a few minutes' work, if taken in hand at once. Even the very best cements are useless unless carefully and properly applied. Before attempting to join the fractured parts, make sure that they are perfectly clean and free from grease and grit. The broken edges should be well washed in a strong solution of lye or soap and not touched by the naked hand, as the fingers are very liable to be greasy. The least possible amount of cement should be used, the edges being brought closely together and kept there until the cement is solid. A piece of copper wire is better for this purpose than a string, as the wire can readily be tightened by twisting and holds the fragments in a firmer grip. For cementing wooden articles nothing is equal to liquid glue. The fractured edges must be well matched and closely bound together until dry. Glue may also be used for repairing fine glass vases, etc., though jeweller's cement is excellent for this purpose.

CEMENTS.—There are various cements for repairing ceramics to be found in the market, some good but many bad, and for this reason it is best to make your own. A very simple and inexpensive one is obtained by melting together in a sand bath placed on top of a stove equal parts of gutta percha and shellac, stirring the mixture as it begins to soften. For use, soften the cement by placing it in boiling water and warm the broken edges before applying.

Jeweller's cement is prepared as follows: Take $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. isinglass, bruise and break into small shreds, place in a bottle with the least possible amount of water (about 1 oz.) and allow it to swell up in a warm place. This will take from 24 to 48 hours. Now evaporate it on a water bath to a thick mass and add 1 oz. of 95 per cent. alcohol. In a separate vessel dissolve, without heat, $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. of gum mastic (about 6 or 7 pieces) in two ounces of alcohol. When this is ready heat both solutions over the water bath, mix well together in a cup, and while still hot strain through muslin and place in small bottles.

A very valuable cement for mending marble, alabaster, etc., is obtained by mixing together finely pulverized quicklime and white of egg. As this hardens rapidly, only enough should be mixed to mend one piece at a time. Remember that cleanliness is very important in the use and preparation of this cement, so be sure that all the utensils are free from grease. Should the fractured edges have any old cement or foreign matter upon them, every trace of it must be removed before good results can be obtained.

E. RUSSELL COOPER.

PATTERNS BY MAIL.—In ordering patterns by mail, either from this office or from any of our agencies, be careful to give your post-office address in full. When patterns are desired for ladies, the *number* and *size* of each should be carefully stated; when patterns for misses, girls, boys or little folks are needed the *number*, *size* and *age* should be given in each instance.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—We wish to state that it is impossible for us to answer questions in the number of the magazine subsequent to that already in the hands of correspondents. The enormous edition of *THE DELINEATOR* compels an early going to press, and questions to which answers are desired in a certain magazine should reach us not later than the fifth of the second

month preceding the month specified. For instance, letters to be answered in *THE DELINEATOR* for October should reach us before the fifth of August. Letters for the correspondents' column of the magazine, addressed to the firm, will find their way into the proper channel. Correspondents who desire answers by mail must enclose stamp for postage.

THE BUTTON-HOLE CUTTER.—Among the many minor conveniences which have of late done much toward lightening the labors of the seamstress, none has been of greater practical benefit than the button-hole cutter. The new cutter is made of the best steel, is reliable, and may be very quickly and easily adjusted to cut any size of button-hole desired.

TATTING.—No. 38.

ABBREVIATIONS USED IN MAKING TATTING.

d. s.—Double-stitch or the two halves forming one stitch. p.—Picot. *.—Indicates a repetition as directed wherever a * is seen.

TATTED INSERTION.

FIGURE No. 1.—This is a very pretty insertion for trimming pillow-cases or any article that may be decorated with insertion.

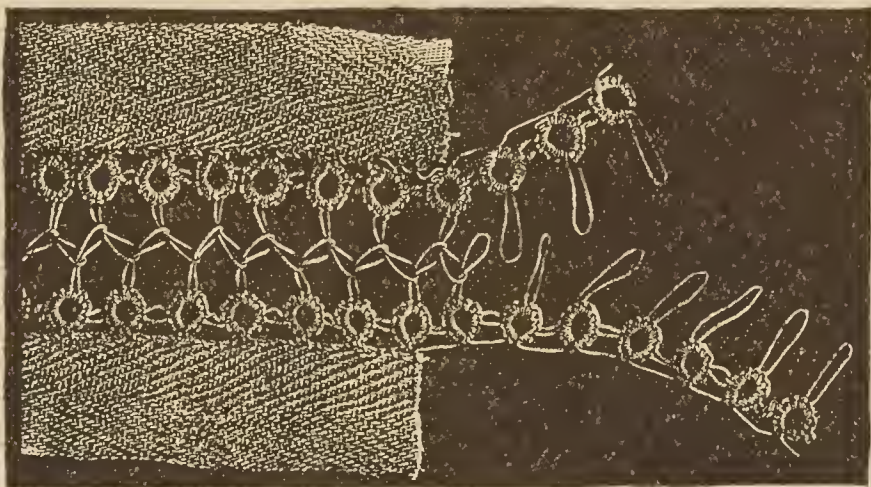


FIGURE No. 1.—TATTED INSERTION.

The tape shown in the engraving is not to be used in making the trimming. It was here utilized only to provide a neat method of displaying the insertion. With one thread make rings as follows: 3d. s., 1 p., 3 d. s., 1 long picot drawn over a cardboard measure one-fourth of an inch in width, 3 d. s., 1 p., 3 d. s., draw up. Join the rings in the usual manner.

Make two rows a little longer than the insertion required, and crochet them together without thread as in hair-pin lace, by drawing the long picot in the center of each ring through the corresponding picot of the opposite ring.

VANDYKE EDGING.

FIGURE No. 2.—No. 30 thread is the best material for this edging. The latter also forms a rich passementerie when made of black or colored knitting silk for the decoration of dresses. In écreu linen thread it would form a pretty edge for écreu collars, cuffs or other accessories of the wardrobe.

With one thread make the large ring, as follows: 4 d. s., 1 p., 4 d. s., 3 p. each divided by 2 d. s. (for a sewing-on edge), 4 d. s., 1 p., 4 d. s., draw up the ring.

With two threads make a bar of 7 d. s., then with the shuttle thread make a small ring as follows: 3 d. s., 3 p., each separated by 1 d. s., 3 d. s., draw up small ring. With two threads make second bar of 7 d. s., then a large ring as before, joining large rings in the usual manner, but leaving small rings free to form the points.

OCTAGON MEDALLION.

FIGURE No. 3.—This medallion is tatted with the shuttle

thread only. The engraving shows a square of four octagons joined together. Select cotton suitable for the article you intend working.

For the first Octagon.—Having a sufficiency of cotton wound upon the shuttle, begin for a large oval—make a loop on the fingers, and work 5 d. s., 1 p., 2 d. s. and 1 p. alternately 4 times, 5 d. s., and draw up; for small oval reverse the work, make a loop close, 6 d. s., 1 p., 6 d. s., and draw up; reverse the work, for large oval make a loop close, 5 d. s., join to the last p. in the first large oval, 2 d. s. and 1 p. alternately 4 times, 5 d. s., and draw up; * for another large oval make a loop, and leaving one-sixth of an inch of thread between this oval and the last, work 5 d. s., join to the last oval; 2 d. s. and 1 p. alternately 4 times, 5 d. s., and draw up; reverse, and for the small oval make a loop close, 6 d. s., join to the picot in the first small oval, 6 d. s., draw up; reverse, and for a large oval make a loop close, work 5 d. s., join to the last large oval, 2 d. s. and 1 p. alternately 4 times, 5 d. s., and draw up; repeat from * twice, and in doing the last (the eighth) large oval join the last p. to the first p. of the first large oval, and this completes the octagon; join round securely, and cut off the cotton.

Make as many octagons as you require for the piece of work, joining each octagon in position as you go along.

The method of joining may be clearly seen in the illustration, also the spider's web which fills in the space between 4 octagons, and which is worked in after the joining is made with a sewing needle and fine cotton. Four such octagons form a pretty doily.



FIGURE No. 2.—VANDYKE EDGING.

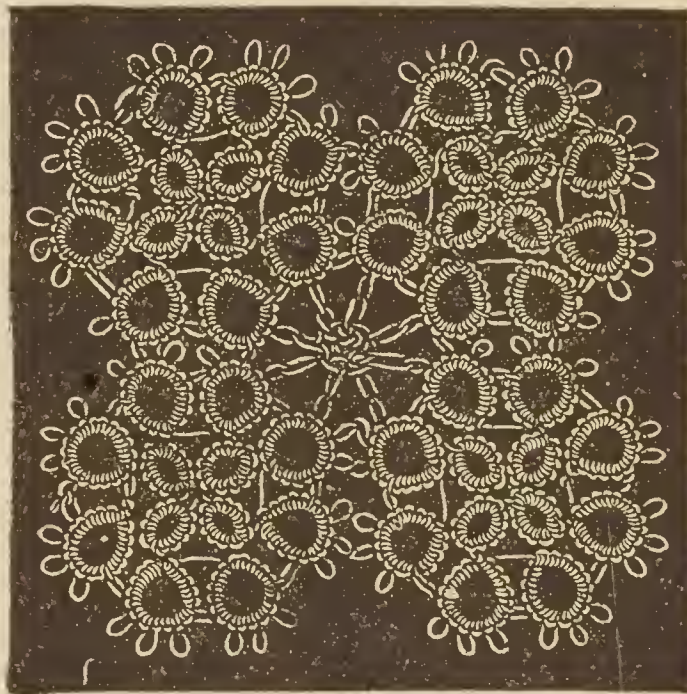


FIGURE No. 3.—OCTAGON MEDALLION.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.—It is the aim of the Publishers to issue the DELINEATOR each month so that it will be in the hands of subscribers in the various parts of the country about the same time and simultaneously with the placing of the patterns on sale by our agents. Owing, however, to the difficulty of handling such an enormous edition, and to the large

number of extra orders which come in for certain issues, it has not always been possible to do this and unavoidable delay has ensued in distributing the magazine. Increased facilities for printing, binding and circulating have now been secured, and subscribers can rely on receiving their copies about a uniform date hereafter.—THE BUTTERICK PUBLISHING CO. (LIMITED).

SOME NOVEL ENTERTAINMENTS.

"I am slowly dying of ennui," announced the Poet at the supper table.

"People of your class generally do, if that's the French for indolence," answered the Wit, "unless an exasperated public arises and forestalls this all-too-tardy malady."

"After listening to your attempts at repartee, any death would be welcome, so that it was speedy," retorted the Poet. "As I was going to remark, though," he hastened to continue, seeing that the Wit had plumed himself for another volley, "since we are gathered together for a week or more, and are dependent upon each other for amusement, I do not see why we should not get up another series of entertainments like those we arranged at our meeting last Summer."*

"I second the suggestion!" cried a young woman who had enjoyed the former gathering. "We must be amused! I fancy I detect an air of boredom already beginning to settle upon some of the party."

"Yes," assented the Poet, "I, too, have noticed it. Your own looks show it. The fact that the Wit devoted most of his time to you yesterday, of course has nothing to do with the case."

"I, at least," retorted the Wit, "have had no 'trifle I jotted down yesterday,' no 'rather bright thought that flashed through my mind at midnight's holy hour,' no 'little thing of my own composition,' with which to tax my friends' time and patience."

"No," answered the child of the Muses, gently, "that is the principal cause for complaint. If there was some slight suspicion of originality or brilliancy in what you have to offer friends or foes, it would not be so bad. Why don't you make a new departure?"

"Perhaps for the same reason that you go on writing Spring poems, and 'Lines to a Fair Unknown,' and melancholy Autumn stanzas, year after year."

"Both of you are wasting time and breath when you might be deciding upon some definite plans for our collective amusement," insisted the young woman. "Pray concentrate your minds on that subject."

"I fail to see why you should use the plural of the word mind in the present instance," remarked the Poet.

"I fail to see why she should have used the word at all in reference to you," retorted the Wit promptly; and then, the young woman insisting upon an armistice, the subject of a mutual entertainment society was discussed.

Those who had been delegated to provide amusement the previous Summer were relieved from further duty and a new committee appointed. A member of this committee was selected to prepare a programme of entertainment for the following night, and after some thought she announced that it should be a Thinking Contest.

"That excludes at least one member of the party," murmured the Poet, gazing abstractedly in the direction of the Wit.

The next evening there was a full attendance in the parlors of the hotel. The hostess handed to each guest a tablet and a pencil. Then she pinned up in a conspicuous place a large sheet of paper on which were written the various subjects for thought during the evening. These subjects included the latest books, plays, questions of general interest, art topics, scientific problems and inventions, the money question, politics and fashions. These subjects were taken up, one at a time, and each member of the company was given five minutes in which to jot down his or her thoughts on the subject. These written memoranda were folded and passed to the hostess, who, after mixing them together, read them aloud. On the reading of each slip the company guessed as to whose thoughts the slips contained, the author making no comments or mentioning some one else to divert suspicion. The guesses were recorded, and at the conclusion of the contest the lady and gentleman who had made the greatest number of correct guesses were given prizes, one a book, "Thoughts and Fancies," the other, a pretty pen-wiper in the form of a pansy blossom, having embroidered upon it the words, "For Thoughts." Little bouquets of natural pansies were offered the guests, together with iced tea and lemon wafers.

The next entertainment, an afternoon affair, was announced as A Wild-flower Show, and Miss Chrome, whose flower pieces were beginning to attract attention from the public, was the pre-

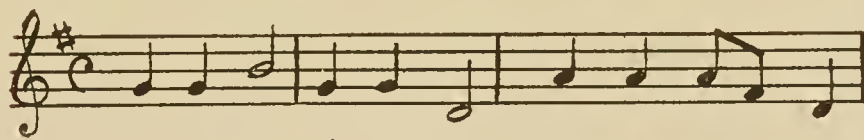
siding genius. She notified the members of the party that each was to bring some wild-flower indigenous to the locality, and furnish a selection, in prose or verse, that some author had written concerning that especial flower. In case this could not be done, the one who brought the flower must write a short bit of prose or verse relative thereto. The company on gathering found the parlor converted into a temporary studio, brightened by a profuse decoration of wild-flowers. Studies of the various field blossoms hung about the room, or stood on hastily constructed easels which were garlanded with wild-flowers and graceful vines. On the walls, and curtains were hung festoons of the *ampelopsis* which had already begun to take on its rich Autumnal dyes, and great bunches of the beautiful purple aster, the poetic golden-rod and the melancholy brown-eyed Susan filled large jars set here and there in corners. All the ladies wore wild-flowers as corsage bouquets, and each male guest had a spray of golden-rod or a tiny cluster of purple asters on the lapel of his outing costume. Selections from various poets and authors concerning wild-flowers were read, followed by an interesting paper by the hostess on the same topic, and the exercises were interspersed with musical selections such as, "I Know a Bank Where The Wild Thyme Blows," "Wild Rose," "Flowers of the Forest," "Where the Wild-flowers Bloom," "Eglantine," "Where the Ox-eyed Daisies Grow" and "Come to the Meadows." Large leaves were used for napkins, and green and purple plums in bowls of cracked ice edged with wild-flowers were passed.

Mrs. Lawson, the life of the party, was next on the entertainment committee and she announced that she would give a morning Loan and Relic Exhibit. The Wit was heard to remark at this point that he had loaned an umbrella to a supposed friend (his eyes wandered to where the Poet sat) some days ago, and that he should like to see that article exhibited once more. The hostess had some long planks put upon trusses down one side of the room and covered with cloth, and on this improvised table were spread the relics. The assortment was a varied and amusing one. There was a "George Washington" coat and sword. The coat had been borrowed from the fat man of the locality and contained enough material to have made two or three coats for the Father of his Country. The sword was a small tin affair obtained from a toy shop. There was also Washington's snuff-box, an empty wooden box in which snuff had been packed, his hatchet (hat yet), which proved to be a three-cornered hat made of paper and trimmed, as was the coat with a profusion of gilt paper. With the unique collection was a piece of the original cherry tree, which bore every appearance of a pine knot. Then there was Cinderella's glass slipper; Madame de Pompadour's fan (a palm-leaf decorated "after Watteau"); a "late" copy of the Declaration of Independence (a paper advocating woman's suffrage); a piece of the North pole (a long splinter of ice laid on some moss in a tray); the flag of our country (the flowering plant that grows in our gardens); a relic of the milky way (an old broken milk-skimmer), and numerous other relics of equal authenticity. Cards were attached to each article, giving its name, assurance of its genuineness, and the name of the lender. A number of old-fashioned daguerrotypes had been found and these were labelled with the names of various celebrities and reputed to be loaned by as many more. Several cheap chromos in vividly glaring colors were arranged along the wall; they were accredited to noted artists who work in a similar line so far as subjects go, and these "gems" were labelled as having been loaned by various noted public and private collections. A ridiculous picture of a cow was signed "Rosa Bonheur, Paris Salon, '95;" a landscape gorgeous in coloring was attributed to Corot; and Ricco was accused of a marine view that seemed done mostly in Prussian-blue. After the company had examined and laughed over the various exhibits, a few historical tableaux were given that were quite as ridiculous in their make up. They included "The Landing of Columbus," "Penn's Treaty with the Indians," "Joan of Arc at the Steak," and "The Meeting of Mary, Queen of Scots, with Rizzio." The talk then easily drifted to loan exhibitions in general, art museums, interesting relics and similar subjects, and a pleasant morning was passed. Grapes that had been laid on ice were served on grape leaves in small wooden trays.

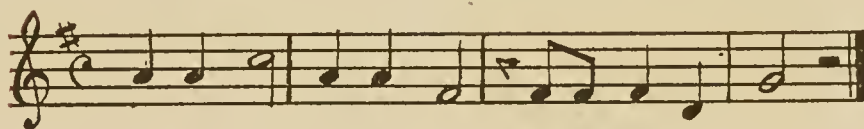
* See *Summer Evening Amusements* in THE DELINEATOR for July, 1895.

The following night the guests convened in the long dining-room, whence the tables had been removed, and a Grace of Deportment Fête was held. It opened with a competition for a prize offered for the most graceful bow and removal of the hat that any gentleman should make on meeting a lady of his acquaintance. This was followed by a test of grace for both lady and gentleman entering a room and seating themselves, then an introduction between supposed strangers, offering a lady a seat, asking her for a dance, leaving a room gracefully, making one's *devoirs* to a hostess, the most graceful method of using a fan, handing a lady a glass of water, taking a gentleman's arm and promenading the length of the room, and various other requirements of polite society. These tests caused great merriment and laughter for, under the close scrutiny of the judges and the audience at large, even the most graceful and accomplished grew nervous and awkward. The prizes consisted of pretty, inexpensive fans, pencils, stamp boxes, light literature for Summer reading, and other trifles.

The next entertainment, "A Singin' Skewel," was given by a gifted young musician and teacher who had already proved a welcome and useful addition to the party. He sought among the neighboring country folk and found an old-fashioned suit of clothes in which he rigged himself up à la Ichabod Crane. He selected from among the company all who were musically inclined and they hunted up costumes, or made them out of antiquated material, to harmonize with his. He had obtained a black-board and two benches, which he arranged on an improvised platform, and on the black-board was written the scale—do-ra-me-fa-so-la-se-do. When school began the class was given a singing lesson—a laughable affair—and then sang a portion of the alphabet, beginning with the first consonant somewhat in this fashion:



B - a - ba, b, e - be, b, i - g - a - bi,



b - o - bo, b - u - bu, big - a - bi - bo bu.

D-a-da, d-e-de, d-i-g-a-di, d-o-do, d-u-du, dig-a-di-do-du.

F-a-fa, f-e-fe, f-i-g-a-fi, f-o-fo, f-u-fu, fig-a-fi-fo-fu, &c., &c.

After this came various musical exercises and selections of a character suited to the occasion, and the entertainment closed with an octette called "A Comic Spell." This was admirably sung and acted, and made the hit of the evening.

A day or two later athletic contests were held in the afternoon on the lawn, and in these the men only took part, while the ladies looked on and applauded. Among them was the running of a race in which each contestant held in his mouth the handle of a spoon, the bowl of which contained an egg, and the runner reaching the goal first without dropping the egg received the prize. In another race the contestants were blindfolded. An amusing scramble resulted from the tossing of a silver quarter some distance off, allowing the contestants to see about where it had fallen, then blindfolding them, turning them around a few times, and allowing them to search for it. The contest that elicited shrieks of laughter, however, was the grasshopper hunt. A small box containing a dozen grasshoppers was opened on the lawn, and the active little insects being liberated, the contestants set out to recapture them, the one capturing the greatest number to receive the prize, a scarf-pin fashioned like a grasshopper. The 'hoppers proved very elusive, and the lawn rang with laughter as the ladies watched the grotesque capers over the grass.

To the Wit fell the closing entertainment, which he decided should be a Wishing and Bright Sayings Contest. The Poet at once felt moved to say that he was much relieved at this announcement, as the last clause of it would exclude any of the host's own efforts from competition. The day before the entertainment the members of the little company were each given a writing pad containing a number of questions and requested to write answers in the space below each query. These were the questions:

Whom would you wish to be, if not yourself?

Where would you wish to live?

How would you wish to look?

What would you wish to do?

Where would you wish to go?

Whom would you wish to marry?

What accomplishments would you wish to possess?

What is the brightest saying you can recall?

These answered questions were read aloud for the edification of the assembled company, a good many amusing wishes being chronicled and bright sayings aired.

HENRY C. WOOD.

SEASONABLE COOKERY.

IN THE MARKETS.—FOR THE CHILDREN'S LUNCHEON.—SOME BREAKFAST DISHES.

September has been aptly termed the golden month of the year. Its ripening fruits, grain and rapidly yellowing foliage, with the golden-rod along the roadway, make it a favorite month to the artistic eye. Nature still gives us of her best ungrudgingly. The markets are laden with beautiful fruit, the apple being for sale in all its varieties and at its best.

Here are the Baldwins and Flyers
Wrapped in their beautiful fires;
Color forks up from the stem
As if planted by Flora.

Beside this most useful of fruits lie the superb varieties of grapes that this generous month gives to us—the blue Ontario, the red Delaware and the white Niagara. Surely the keeper of the fruit stand does not require much artistic instinct to arrange so beautiful a collection beguilingly! Then there is the blushing peach that rivals the apple in its plea for favor, while not far away are the fine varieties of pears now to be had—the light-colored Bartlett, the small golden sickle, and the red-tinted Flemish Favorite. Jostling these are plums both purple and white, quinces, water-melons and the spicy nutmeg musk-melons or cantaloupes. The vegetable stands are still laden with a delicious variety, cauliflower, egg plant, peas, cucumbers, kohlrabi, cabbage, tomatoes, yellow beans, lima beans, yellow squashes and, lastly, that prime favorite yellow corn.

In meats there is little change. Venison is found in some of the large markets, but as yet the supply is limited. Beef, mutton, veal and lamb are still to be had. Pork is found also, but the wise marketer buys this meat only in cold weather. The game market grows richer. Spring chickens are cheaper and geese and ducks are among the possibilities this month. Young turkeys are also to be had. Snipe and plover are at their best in September, and added to this array of good things are reed birds, wild ducks, woodcock and grouse.

In the fish markets soft shell crabs are plentiful and at their cheapest and best. Salmon goes out with September, while red snapper and smelts again make their appearance. Scallops and oysters are in season, but until the water cools they are apt to be disappointing. Among other varieties of fish to be found are lobsters, frog's legs, halibut, flounders, salmon trout, pickerel, white-fish, pike, black-fish, codfish, bass and Spanish mackerel—the last-named in prime condition just now.

FOR THE SCHOOL LUNCHEON.

This month brings a return to school work for the children of the household, and to many mothers the weary task of putting up luncheon for them. Children were never so much cared for, so scientifically looked after, as they are to-day. The thoughtful mother lets nothing escape her that will tend to better the

condition of the young lives entrusted to her, knowing full well that they are babies to-day and grown up men and women to-morrow—that their time of dependence on her will be all too short at the longest, and that her first duty is to have strong men and women grow out of her boys and girls. The food she gives them is a potent factor in bringing this about and her care in this direction should be unceasing. Tiresome as is the work, it will repay the mother to always attend to the school luncheon herself. There is a charm about “what mother does” that clings to even the most simple luncheon and of that charm your boy and mine should not be deprived. The lunch put up by Bridget’s willing hands may be substantial, but it lacks daintiness. If she makes sandwiches, the bread is too thick, the butter of almost equal thickness, and a huge piece of meat is placed between the slices, oftener than not without seasoning. A wedge of rich cake is added, and the whole is wrapped in a piece of brown paper—the only kind that finds its way into Bridget’s realm. What an uninviting repast! Small wonder is it that neither Willie nor Annie cares to touch such a lunch when the time comes to eat it—tired and excited from their studies. Neither you nor I would care for it. The children lose their elasticity and are given to moods, and their mother does not see that they are not half nourished, but declares against the overworking of schools in general and of this one in particular.

To properly commence the preparation of a school luncheon, have a strong and pretty basket. Dainty lunch-baskets are now to be had in the shape of huge eggs that open midway, and other attractive designs are to be obtained in the shops at a reasonable price. It is a poor lunch that has no napkin, and it is well to have a dozen cheap white doilies to be used for the school basket alone. Fruit is likely to stain and the home table napkins are soon spotted if they are taken to school. If paper napkins are preferred, they are to be had, a hundred in a package, at a low price in the Japanese stores. A successful luncheon will be tempting and pretty to look at, and at the same time wholesome. Such a meal without a sandwich is like “Hamlet” with Hamlet left out, but sandwiches are now made in so many varieties that it seems incredible that they should ever be difficult to prepare in a well-ordered house. The bread should be cut very thin and lightly buttered and then the filling placed between the slices. If this is meat, slice it very thin, and if it is not seasoned meat, like corn beef or ham, do not forget a dash of salt to make it palatable. The filling may be composed of sliced hard-boiled eggs, well seasoned with salt and pepper, salads of almost any kind, a bit of jam or jelly, or even sugar, for a change. Chicken or turkey wings or legs are much enjoyed in the luncheon. These should be wrapped in tissue paper after dusting them with salt, and thus prepared are a delight because they may be eaten from the fingers and the bones picked. Delicious sandwiches may be made from scraps of fricasseed chicken by chopping the meat fine, moistening it with the chicken gravy and seasoning with salt. Even bits of chops and steak are convertible into sandwich filling if the meat is minced finely and seasoned. A bit of stewed fruit in a tiny cup or a dainty little tumblerful of jelly, a custard or a cream pudding will be a great addition. It is possible to buy miniature tumblers with tops that screw on at the apothecary’s. These pots, primarily intended for ointments, are just the thing for a lunch basket, as their contents will not be spilled. One mother, whose luncheons are always a pleasure to her children, puts up each year tiny tumblers of jelly which all find their way into the school basket during the year. Raspberry jam is a great favorite with children. Who of us can forget the jam sandwiches of years ago that made us ravenously hungry just to look at—the jam so dark and luscious oozing temptingly from between the slices of bread! The enjoyment of these slices of “bread and jam”—for they were not called sweet sandwiches then as they are to-day—lingers still, although the children that ate them are middle-aged men and women now and the dear hands that prepared them have long since been folded to rest.

Fruit should always be found in the luncheon basket. During the Autumn the variety is all that one could ask for. Apples, peaches, pears and grapes are a delight to both eye and palate and when these are gone there are always oranges and bananas.

Food for children has received much thought of late years and it has been definitely ascertained that this element in food will enable them to use their muscles, another will keep up the bodily heat and yet a third will promote the action of the brain. During vacation the children have been using their muscles, but now they must sit and think. It has been proven that phosphorus is used in thinking. The more active the brain the more

phosphorus does it consume, so the thoughtful mother keeps this element well in mind during the school season. A scientist has laid down this principle whereby those who know nothing of the chemistry of food may choose those that contain phosphorus: “The amount of this element contained in the flesh of any animal, and the physical and mental activity imparted by it, are in exact proportion to the activity of the animal. The flesh of active, darting fish, such as the pickerel, trout and salmon, will, therefore, give more phosphorus than will that of the less active eel or flounder; that of the wild fowl, more than the domestic; and that of the active ox or cow than that of the lazy hog. Phosphates of fruits and vegetables greatly nourish the brain, and school children should be induced to eat plentifully of both, as too much meat is not good for them. Children do not naturally like vegetables, but by coaxing them to try a bit from mother’s own plate they will soon develop a liking for this most nourishing class of foods. Beets are particularly health-giving. At one military school on the Hudson it is obligatory upon the pupils to eat at least a small portion of beet at every dinner. She is a foolish mother who encourages her boys and girls to confine themselves to a narrow diet. To remark before Willie and Susie that he never eats this, and that she has not even tasted of that, is to confirm both in prejudices which probably are senseless whims. If they are congratulated upon eating whatever is provided and told that “all is grist that comes to their mill,” they are likely to act upon that principle. We may make our children broad or narrow, as we will, and it is the foolish mother who thinks that fastidiousness in eating shows individuality. The world may someday call it by a less generous name.

Two recipes are here given for luncheon dainties:

WHITE CUSTARD.—

1 tea-cupful of milk.	2 tea-spoonfuls of sugar.
1 egg (white only.)	$\frac{1}{8}$ salt-spoonful of salt.

Place the white of the egg in a bowl, add the sugar and salt, mixing them thoroughly but not beating the egg. Heat the milk slightly but not to the boiling point and add it slowly to the egg. Stir until quite smooth, straining the mixture if the egg is not entirely dissolved in the milk. Place the mixture in two small custard cups, set them in a dish of boiling water, place in the oven, cover with brown paper to prevent the coloring of the custard and bake in a moderate heat. A silver knife will come from the custards quite clean when they are sufficiently baked.

TAPIOCA CUSTARD.—

1 table-spoonful of pearl tapioca.	$\frac{1}{2}$ pint of milk.
1 table-spoonful of prepared cocoanut.	1 egg.
$\frac{1}{8}$ salt-spoonful of salt.	$\frac{1}{4}$ cupful of sugar.

Soak the tapioca over night in half a cupful of water. In the morning place it in a small granite stewpan, add the milk and set the pan in another half full of boiling water. Cook slowly until the tapioca is clear. Beat the yolk of the egg, the sugar, salt and cocoanut together, add a table-spoonful of water, and when well mixed stir this mixture into the milk. Cook four minutes, stirring all the time, then pour into custard cups. Beat the white of the egg, add a tea-spoonful of sugar, spread on top of the custard, add a sprinkling of cocoanut and brown delicately in the oven. This is a favorite dish.

ADDITIONAL RECIPES.

A NEW FLANNEL CAKE.—

1 table-spoonful of butter.	2 eggs.
1 pint of flour.	2 cupfuls of milk.
1 tea-spoonful of salt.	2 tea-spoonfuls of baking powder.

Rub the butter into the flour, and add the salt. Beat the yolks of the eggs light, add the milk to them and when well beaten stir the milk into the flour until quite smooth. Beat the whites light, add them and lastly the baking powder and bake on a hot griddle.

HOW TO COOK CORN.—Corn on the cob is not always intelligently cooked. To have this delicious vegetable in perfection, the husks should be left on until just before cooking and then when husked the corn should be plunged into boiling water. Cook from five to eight minutes, according to the size of the corn. Do not salt the cooking water, as this toughens the corn.

Lay one half of a table napkin or a corn napkin on the serving plate. Pile the corn up on this in a pyramid, enwrap it with the remaining length of the napkin and send to the table.

FLOUR GEMS.—

$1\frac{1}{2}$ eupful of flour.	2 tea-spoonful of butter.
$1\frac{1}{2}$ " of milk.	1 egg.
$1\frac{1}{2}$ tea-spoonful of baking powder.	

Mix the flour and baking powder together, stir in the melted butter and the milk, and then the egg, well beaten. Beat the whole until light and foamy and with it nearly fill the gem pans, which should be hot and well buttered. Bake for fifteen minutes in a quick oven.

GRAHAM MUFFINS.—

$1\frac{1}{2}$ eupful of graham flour.	$\frac{1}{2}$ tea-spoonful of soda.
1 " of sour milk.	1 egg.
$\frac{1}{2}$ tea-spoonful of salt.	

Dissolve the soda in a tea-spoonful of cold water; add it to the sour milk, beat the egg light, stir it into the milk, and then the flour and salt. Bake as directed in the preceding recipe.

FRIED SQUASH.—The round button squashes are at their best when fried. They are too watery for steaming like the yellow Summer squash. Slice the vegetable across, not too thickly, dip each piece in beaten egg, then in seasoned bread or

cracker crumbs and fry quickly in boiling fat, which should be at a good depth in the pan. Line a colander with yellow paper, set it in a hot place, and as the slices are fried lay them on the paper which will absorb all the oil. Serve on a small platter with the slices overlapping.

WHOLE WHEAT GEMS.—

2 eggs.	1 tea-spoonful of salt.
$\frac{1}{2}$ pint of milk.	$1\frac{1}{2}$ eupful of whole wheat flour.
1 table-spoonful of melted butter.	2 tea-spoonfuls of baking powder.

Mix the ingredients together the same as for the flour gems and bake in hot pans for thirty minutes.

The last four recipes are favorite breakfast dishes.

HOT CORN BREAD.—

$\frac{1}{2}$ pint of buttermilk.	2 eggs.
$\frac{1}{2}$ " of sweet milk.	9 table-spoonfuls of corn meal.
$\frac{1}{2}$ tea-spoonful of soda.	1 tea-spoonful of salt.

Mix the buttermilk, sweet milk and soda together, and when the latter is dissolved, pour the milk over the beaten eggs. Add the corn meal and salt, beating well. Place the pan in which it is to be baked on the stove, with a heaping table-spoonful of lard in it. As soon as this is melted evenly and shaken up on the sides, pour in the butter, put it into a quick oven and bake to a delicate brown.

BLAIR.

AMONG THE NEWEST BOOKS.

Familiar Flowers of Field and Garden is both written and illustrated by F. Schuyler Mathews. He conducts his readers in an orderly manner from the first blossom of Spring to the latest flower of the year. Recognizing our respect for dignities, he gives to his subjects the titled names that by right belong to them, from the humblest of wayside growths to the most exalted, and thus lifts them up from insignificance to admiration. He also corrects the mistakes of certain text-books of botany in regard to the locations and the times of flowering of many interesting growths. His charming biographies of speechless beauties open with the arbutus, or May-flower, as it is called in some localities, and he says good-bye with a chrysanthemum,

Last of the bright-robed flowery train
Soft sighing o'er the garden grows.

The volume will prove a charming Summer companion. [New York: D. Appleton & Co.]

The Zeit-Geist—literally translated, *The Genius of the Age*—is a vivid and impressive story by L. Dougall of life in a remote Canadian village where the conditions of existence were both crude and sordid. Though the author is a woman, the book shows a masculine strength of grasp in the discussion of the religious problems with which it is largely concerned. Its hero knows little of dogma, but a spirit of kindness, hope and forgiveness enters his soul after his life seems to have been blasted by evil temptations. [New York: D. Appleton & Co.]

In the Fire of the Forge, by George Ebers, is a romance of old Nuremburg, the happenings of which are supposed to have occurred in the thirteenth century. The detailed account of the political, religious, commercial and domestic usages of that time makes a vivid impression upon the imagination. It is a story of intense emotions and fervid activities in an age when the uses of steam and electricity were not known, when there were neither mills nor mails, letters being carried by messengers and cloths being woven on hand looms the webbings for which were spun by women at the fireside. Carriages there were none; sedan chairs and saddles took their places, chariots being reserved for kings and queens. The story shows us warriors who fight for booty as for the love of God, while others contend for the possession of sacred acres and ancestral edifices. The combats and conflicts described are made symbolic of the fierce struggles and experiences of the heroine's soul, each effort strengthening her character and making her spirit finer and her faith firmer in the watchfulness of Deity and the sleepless care

of the sainted, so that finally her spirit emerges reshaped and purified as is iron in the fire of the forge. These two compact little volumes will prove treasures to romance readers who demand a thread of historic verity in their novels. Mary J. Safford has made the translation from the German with her accustomed skill and literalness. [New York: D. Appleton & Co.] *The Mystery of Cloomber*, by A. Conan Doyle, is a tale of occult influences reaching from the Himalayas to the bleak sea-coast of Scotland, dealing on the one hand with simple, honest, candid folk, and on the other with victims tortured by tinkling bells rung over their heads by adepts in Thibet. It is rather a remarkable story to come from the pen of a medical man who might be supposed to be the last to lend credence to the mysterious philosophy claimed to have woven its unbroken web over certain minds for at least twenty thousand years. [New York: R. F. Fenno & Co.]

Macmillan & Co. are reproducing many works of fiction that were too quickly passing out of mind, among them, in one volume, John Galt's *Annals of the Parish* and the *Ayrshire Legatees*. Their illustrations are as quaint as are the speech and habits of the Scotch villagers and country folk who figure in these pages. Here we see our forbears travelling by stage over very bad roads and by coasting ships, being ill and dying in the old-fashioned manner, and the picture makes us glad that we are of to-day and not our own ancestors in circumstance—whatever we may be in inherited atoms.

Under title of *The Watch Fires of '76*, Samuel Adams Drake has made a collection of stories gathered from the memory of a pension agent for Revolutionary veterans whose duty it was to learn something as direct as possible from each of the old heroes with whom he dealt. They are mostly told in the vernacular and from the point of view of the narrators. The book is well illustrated with portraits and plans. It compels those who to-day live in tranquillity to feel a grateful admiration for the courageous men who, without being educated in books or in the tactics of war, had brave patriotic souls and fine self-forgetfulness. [Boston: Lee & Shepard.]

Edward Everett Hale's object in writing *If Jesus Came to Boston* was to show the good that is there done to the stranger, the poor, the sick and the helpless. It is too much a custom to relate the evils of city life, and, indeed, of all life, and to leave unsung the noble deeds that are consciously and unconsciously being done everywhere. This book sympathetically describes the beautiful, symmetrical machinery for the relief of the friendless and needy, as well as some movements that may as yet be

imperfect in certain details, but which, having the spirit of the Master to guide them, will eventually become worthy of Him. [Boston: Lampson, Wolfe & Co.]

Uncle Sam's Church: His Creed, Bible and Hymn-Book, is the title given to a useful and timely little volume by John Bell Banton. It urges the cultivation of patriotic feeling and points out the materials upon which this principle may grow and through which it may be nourished. The author believes that an increase in national sentiment will be our people's righteousness and urges all citizens, men and women, to become familiar with the history, geography and policy of our country and to know its constitution as they learn their creed. He approves of the patriotic societies and believes that, despite their social schisms, they are tying our people closer together. [Boston: Lampson, Wolfe & Co.]

The bias of the tourist who puts into a book his experiences abroad, principally to show how much better he likes the way things are done at home, is reversed in Henry T. Finck's *Lotus Time in Japan*. With a few unimportant exceptions, principally sanitary, economic and gastronomic—he does not seem to care for fried chrysanthemum leaves—he follows the lead of Sir Edwin Arnold and Lafcadio Hearn in preferring Oriental to Occidental methods and manners. He declares Japanese civilization to be based upon altruism, ours on egotism, and is unwearied in citing instances of the courtesy he everywhere experienced. Even in the penal colony of Japanese Siberia he found that convicts bowed and lifted their head-coverings when they met anyone on the road. Apropos of the six hundred missionaries we have sent to Japan, he says: "If one could induce six hundred Japanese missionaries to come to America, they might begin operations by contrasting the kindness of Japanese coolies, who would not run over or disturb even a dog in the streets, with the brutality of our drivers which makes it necessary in our cities to place a policeman at every street crossing to enable persons on foot to get across without risk to life and limb." Despite the necessarily superficial character of his observations, Mr. Finck's book is quite as bright and entertaining as a whole as were the individual newspaper letters from which it is made up. [New York: Chas. Scribner's Sons.]

Not since the publication of the journal of Marie Bashkirtseff has any like work received so much attention in Europe as has *Sónya Kovalévsky*, now translated from the Russian by Isabel F. Hapgood and issued by the Century Company. It is the life-story—partially autobiographic and partially a biography by her friend, the Duchess of Cajanello—of a Russian woman who was Professor of the higher Mathematics at the University of Stockholm, was honored for her work by the Institute of France, was made a Ph. D. by the University of Göttingen and died at last of a broken heart. Estranged from her parents as a child, Sónya made a fictitious marriage, a union in form only, with a young man, Vladimir Kovalévsky, both taking this means to get away from home and devote themselves to study. This was all very well for Sónya the scientist, but Sónya the woman complicated matters by falling in love with her husband, and Vladimir fell in love with her. Vladimir became jealous of her devotion to science, and during her absence in Paris—whither she had gone to take a prize—he killed himself. Sorrow and remorse made her ill, but her heart was too tempestuous to long remain dormant and she fell in love with a Russian, who besought her to give up scientific work and be "only his wife." She would not, he left her, and four years ago she died, leaving to her sister "new" women this warning: "I have had everything in life except that which was absolutely necessary to me."

An Errant Wooing, Mrs. Burton Harrison's latest society novel which has been running as a serial in the Century Magazine, is now published in book form, with the addition of some twenty full-page photographic reproductions of scenes described or alluded to. It is a romance of travel, the scene shifting from London to Tangier and Southern Spain. [New York: The Century Co.]

Of interest on both sides of what was once Mason and Dixon's line is Letitia M. Burwell's *A Girl's Life in Virginia*. Its author describes ante-bellum days as a sufferer who has forgotten her anger and, perhaps, her personal misfortunes and is only seeking to tell what her people were before the change came to them. The book is admirably illustrated by full-page pictures that show us the costumes and the customs of masters and their field servants, mistresses and their serving women, with a background of the woolly and impish pickaninnies that swarmed around every Southern household. [New York: Frederick A. Stokes Co.]

The Friend of the People, by Mary C. Rowsell, is a tale of the Reign of Terror, and gives us a vivid portrait of Robespierre, that strange combination of cruelty and compassion, of honor and iniquity. Its plot turns upon an almost indistinguishable resemblance between a good and a bad man. It is a powerful story, dealing with the events of the terrible epoch it describes in a masterly manner. It has been compared with Stanley Weyman's *Gentleman of France* and even with Dickens' *Tale of Two Cities*. The story has been dramatized by the author in collaboration with H. A. Saintsbury. [New York: Frederick A. Stokes Co.]

The Phantom Death is an initial story of eleven, providing title to a collection of W. Clark Russell's thrilling sea tales issued by the Frederick A. Stokes Company. Like all of Russell's books, this one carries the reader at once into salt air, and depicts high courage in facing crime and disaster and submission in overpowering mutinies.

A Question of Color, written by F. C. Philips, author of *As In a Looking Glass*, and published by the same house, describes a tragedy born of that need which breeds insincerity and entices women to sell themselves for luxury. The creator of Lena Despard has here handled the race question in a way which proves that his pen has lost none of its power.

The Lippincotts have put out two of Capt. Charles King's military novels bound together in paper cover, *Captain Close* and *Sergeant Cræsus*. To write good military stories, one must be more than a soldier and more than a clever story teller. Capt. King is both, and as a result he has no rival in this field. These two novels are not less stirring, vivid, pathetic, heroic and human than all their predecessors from his pen. There is not an unnatural person among all their characters. But then, Captain King always keeps close to the realities in his romancing.

Dame Prism, a Story for Girls, by Margaret H. Mathews, happens to be quite as interesting to boys and "grown-ups" of both sexes. Its author knows boys and girls intimately, but she cannot know many like Dame Prism, so bright, so steadfast, so sweet and helpful is she. What this girl did with and for her big half brother, three little brothers and two sisters, makes delightful reading. The influence of heredity is shown in the story without argument, explanation or direct allusion. For this reserve the reader cannot be too thankful. The Frederick A. Stokes Company has added attractive illustrations by Elizabeth S. Tucker.

Another number of the "Forest and Prairie Series," just from the publishing house of Porter & Coates, Philadelphia, is *The Path in the Ravine*, by Edward S. Ellis. It is a story to enchant young fellows who have adventurous spirits and are compelled to fight bears and Indians, camp out and make long, enforced marches while hungry and thirsty—all between the covers of books. A young lieutenant just from West Point is ordered to a fort in Northern Montana where there are Black-foot Indians, antelopes, wild cats and general hardships, and, of course, he has fine fun in meeting all the emergencies that arise.

The Story of Patriot's Day, Lexington and Concord, April, 19th, 1775, is a compilation by George J. Varney. It includes "The Story of an April Day," "Paul Revere's Ride" and several other accounts of the self-forgetting men and women who made that proud day the memorable date it will always remain to loyal Americans. [Boston: Lee and Shepard.]

Eliza Nelson Blair has given us in *Lisbeth Wilson* a tale of bloodless religious feuds in New Hampshire. There is apparently as little vernacular in the book as the author could use. Its literary merit acquits Mrs. Blair of having a tongue familiar with verbal drollery, though her ears know its quaint epigrams. The book's title suits its heroine, who is as strange as she is gentle and as steadfast amid the storms of contending creeds as the hills about her. She is true to her convictions and true to her lover, and the buffetings she suffers only beautify her. Of course, time and a smiling Providence adjust matters in good season. [Boston: Lee & Shepard.]

Another New England tale issued by the same house is, *Dr. Gray's Quest*, written by the late Francis H. Underwood, LL. D. Its hero, Dr. Gray, is an ideal character, self-effacing and altruistic. Mercy Starkweather, a less admirable type, has endured penury in girlhood and inherited the influences of sullen want. She becomes rich, and the alternations of her moods and the way they express themselves under the sunshine of prosperity are depicted with fascinating exactness. The scene shifts to Paris, and the descriptions of how the life of that gay capital affects simple-hearted, clear-headed Dr. Gray and penurious Mercy Starkweather, show the author to have been well acquainted with both the place and the people he takes thither.



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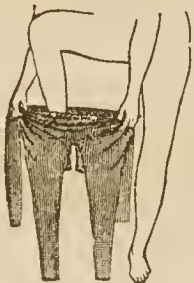
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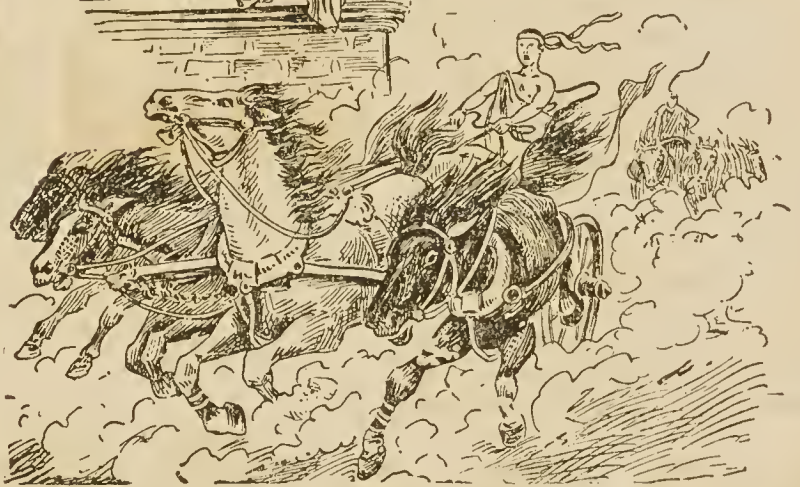
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Little Boys' Long Coat (For Wear Over Costumes, etc.): 6 sizes. Ages, 2 to 7 years. Any size, 10d. or 20 cents.

Boys' Short Sack Overcoat (Known as the Covert Coat): 12 sizes. Ages, 5 to 16 years. Any size, 1s. or 25 cents.

Little Boys' Overcoat (Known as the Covert Coat) (To be Worn with Kilts and Short Trousers): 6 sizes. Ages, 2 to 7 years. Any size, 10d. or 20 cents.

Boys' Double-Breasted Sack Coat: 10 sizes. Ages, 7 to 16 years. Any size, 1s. or 25 cents.



7133



7133



7444



7444



7267



7267



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7443

Boys' Reefer Jacket: 8 sizes. Ages, 3 to 10 years. Any size, 10d. or 20 cents.

Boys' Jacket, with Plaits Laid On (Known as the Golf or Norfolk Jacket): 14 sizes. Ages, 3 to 16 years. Any size, 10d. or 20 cents.

Boys' Double-Breasted Jacket, with Lapels and Sailor Collar: 10 sizes. Ages, 3 to 12 years. Any size, 10d. or 20 cents.

Boys' Three-Button Cutaway Sack Coat: 8 sizes. Ages, 9 to 16 years. Any size, 1s. or 25 cents.



7445



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6718



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4391



4391



6604



6604



6477



6477

Little Boys' Jacket, In Military Style: 6 sizes. Ages, 3 to 8 years. Any size, 10d. or 20 cents.

Little Boys' Sailor Jacket (Also Known as the Skipper Jacket): 8 sizes. Ages, 2 to 9 years. Any size, 10d. or 20 cents.

Boys' Double-Breasted Sack Coat: 13 sizes. Ages, 4 to 16 years. Any size, 10d. or 20 cents.

Boys' One-Button Sack Coat (Copyright): 12 sizes. Ages, 5 to 16 years. Any size, 1s. or 25 cents.

Boys' Reefer Jacket (Copyright): 8 sizes. Ages, 9 to 16 years. Any size, 1s. or 25 cents.

Little Boys' Reefer Jacket: 7 sizes. Ages, 2 to 8 years. Any size, 10d. or 20 cents.



4713



4713



7061



7061



3171



3171



4712



4712



4029



4029



7134



7134

Boys' Sack Coat, Buttoning to the Neck: 14 sizes. Ages, 3 to 16 years. Any size, 1s. or 25 cents.

Boys' Three-Button Cutaway Sack Coat, with Patch Pockets: 12 sizes. Ages, 5 to 16 years. Any size, 10d. or 20 cents.

Boys' Jacket, with Plaits Laid On (Known as the Golf or Norfolk Jacket) (Copyright): 7 sizes. Ages, 10 to 16 years. Any size, 1s. or 25 cents.

Boys' Jacket, with Plaits Laid On (Known as the Golf or Norfolk Jacket): 7 sizes. Ages, 3 to 9 years. Any size, 10d. or 20 cents.

Boys' Bicycle Jacket: 12 sizes. Ages, 5 to 16 years. Any size, 1s. or 25 cents.

Boys' Double-Breasted Jacket, with Sailor Collar and Shield (Known as the Commodore Jacket): 6 sizes. Ages, 3 to 8 years. Any size, 10d. or 20 cents.



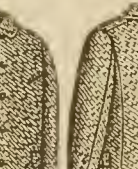
7137



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Boys' Double-Breasted Sack Coat (To be Buttoned with Two or Three Buttons): 10 sizes. Ages, 7 to 16 years. Any size, 1s. or 25 cents.

Boys' Sack Coat or Jacket, Buttoning to the Neck: 10 sizes. Ages, 3 to 12 years. Any size, 10d. or 20 cents.

Boys' Eton Jacket (Copyright): 9 sizes. Ages, 8 to 16 years. Any size, 1s. or 25 cents.

Little Boys' Jacket (To be Worn with Costumes, etc.): 6 sizes. Ages, 2 to 7 years. Any size, 10d. or 20 cents.

Boys' Jacket (Known as the Middy Jacket) (Copyright): 9 sizes. Ages, 2 to 10 years. Any size, 7d. or 15 cts.

Little Boys' Reefer Jacket (To be Worn with Kilts and Sailor Suits) (Copyright): 5 sizes. Ages, 2 to 6 years. Any size, 10d. or 20 cents.



7062



7062



7174



7174



7174



7174



7063



7063

Boys' Four-Button Cutaway Sack Coat: 12 sizes. Ages, 5 to 15 years. Any size, 10d. or 20 cents.

Boys' Coat, with Sailor Collar (For Wear With or Without a Belt): 8 sizes. Ages, 3 to 10 years. Any size, 10d. or 20 cents.

Boys' Three-Button Cutaway Sack Coat: 12 sizes. Ages, 5 to 16 years. Any size, 10d. or 20 cents.



889



888



887

Boys' Linen Collars (Copyright): 6 sizes. Ages, 2 to 12 years. Any size, 5d. or 10 cents.

Boys' Large Sailor-Collars (One Closing at the Neck and the Other on the Breast Over a Shield) (Copyr't): 6 sizes. Ages, 2 to 12 years. Any size, 5d. or 10 cents.

Boys' Medium-Size Sailor-Collars (One Closing at the Neck and the Other on the Breast Over a Shield) (Copyr't): 6 sizes. Ages, 2 to 12 years. Any size, 5d. or 10 cts.

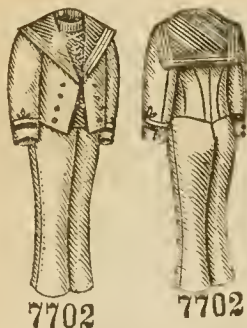


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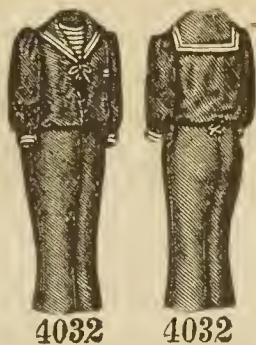
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CUCUMBER AND ELDER FLOWER CREAM.

It cleanses, whitens and beautifies the skin. It feeds and nourishes skin tissues, thus banishing wrinkles; is as harmless as dew, and as nourishing to the skin as dew is to the flower. Price \$1, at druggists and agents, or sent anywhere prepaid. Sample Size Bottle 10c. Handsome book, "How to be Beautiful," free. Agents Wanted. MRS. GERVAISE GRAHAM, 1424 Michigan Av., CHICAGO. Eastern Branch: 31 W. 24th St., New York.



Boys' Middy Suit
(Copyright): 8 sizes.
Ages, 3 to 10 years.
Any size, 1s. or 25 cents.



Boys' Sailor Suit
(Copyright): 9 sizes.
Ages, 4 to 12 years.
Any size, 1s. or 25 cents.



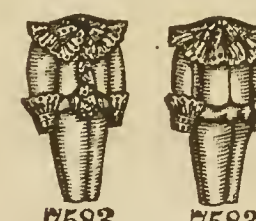
Boys' Sailor Suit (Copyr't):
7 sizes.
Ages, 6 to 12 years.
Any size, 1s. 3d. or 30 cents.



Little Boys' Suit (Copyr't):
6 sizes.
Ages, 2 to 7 years.
Any size, 10d. or 20 cents.



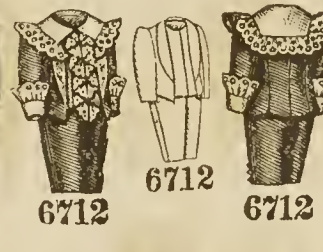
Little Boys' Middy Suit
(Copyright): 6 sizes.
Ages, 3 to 8 years.
Any size, 1s. or 25 cents.



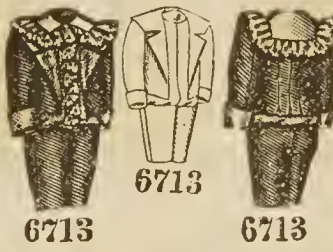
Little Boys' Suit, with Blouse
having Sectional Ripple-Collar
(Copyr't): 6 sizes.
Ages, 2 to 7 yrs. Any size, 1s. or 25 cents.



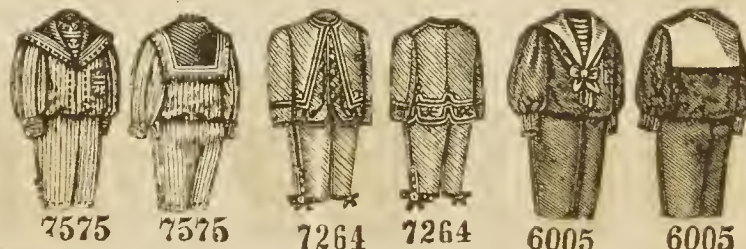
Little Boys' Suit
(Copyright): 6 sizes.
Ages, 2 to 7 years.
Any size, 1s. or 25 cents.



Little Boys' Tuxedo Suit
(Copyright): 6 sizes.
Ages, 2 to 7 years.
Any size, 10d. or 20 cents.



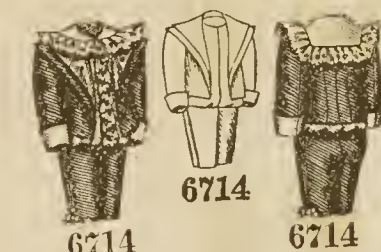
Little Boys' Suit (Copyright):
6 sizes.
Ages, 2 to 7 years.
Any size, 10d. or 20 cents.



Little Boys' Suit:
6 sizes.
Ages, 2 to 7 years.
Any size, 1s. or 25 cts.

Little Boys' Suit, Con-
sisting of a Jacket, Vest
and Short Trousers:
6 sizes. Ages, 3 to 8 yrs.
Any size, 1s. or 25 cents.

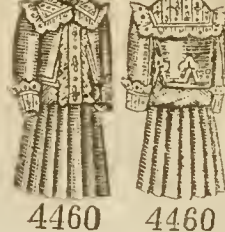
Little Boys' Sailor
Suit (Copyright):
7 sizes.
Ages, 2 to 8 years.
Any size, 1s. or 25 cts.



Little Boys' Suit (Copyright):
6 sizes.
Ages, 2 to 7 years.
Any size, 10d. or 20 cents.



Little Boys' Costume
(Copyright): 6 sizes.
Ages, 2 to 7 years.
Any size, 10d. or 20 cents.



Little Boys' Costume
(Copyright): 6 sizes.
Ages, 2 to 7 years.
Any size, 1s. or 25 cts.



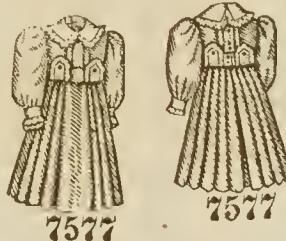
Little Boys' Costume:
6 sizes.
Ages, 2 to 7 years.
Any size, 1s. or 25 cts.

Little Boys' Norfolk
Costume: 6 sizes.
Ages, 2 to 7 years.
Any size, 1s. or 25 cts.

Little Boys' Costume
(Copyright): 6 sizes.
Ages, 2 to 7 years.
Any size, 10d. or 20 cts.



Little Boys' Blouse-Dress
(Copyright): 5 sizes.
Ages, 2 to 6 years.
Any size, 10d. or 20 cents.



Little Boys' Dress
(Copyright): 5 sizes.
Ages, 1 to 5 years.
Any size, 10d. or 20 cents.



Little Boys' Dress
(Copyright): 6 sizes.
Ages, 2 to 7 years.
Any size, 10d. or 20 cents.



Little Boys' Dress
(Copyright): 5 sizes.
Ages, 1 1/2 to 4 years.
Any size, 10d. or 20 cents.



Little Boys' Dress
(Copyright): 5 sizes.
Ages, 2 to 6 years.
Any size, 10d. or 20 cts.



Little Boys' Dress
(Copyright): 5 sizes.
Ages, 1 to 5 years.
Any size, 10d. or 20 cts.



Little Boys' Dress
(Copyright): 5 sizes.
Ages, 1 to 5 years.
Any size, 10d. or 20 cts.

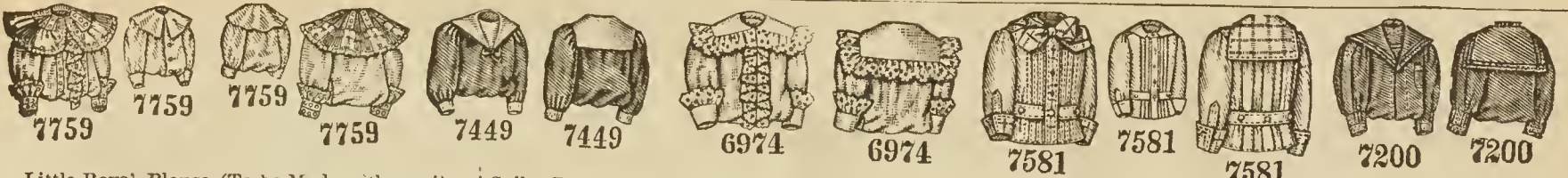


Little Boys' Skirt and
Trousers: 5 sizes.
Ages, 2 to 6 yrs.
Any size, 5d. or 10 cents.



Little Boys' Kilt (To be
Made with a Broad Box-
Plait in Front and Kilt-
Plats at the Sides and
Back or with Kilt-Plats
All Round): 6 sizes. Ages,
2 to 7 years. Any size,
5d. or 10 cents.





Little Boys' Blouse (To be Made with Either a Sectional or Circular Ripple-Collar) (Copyright): 7 sizes. Ages, 2 to 8 years. Any size, 10d. or 20 cents.

Boys' Sailor Blouse: 10 sizes. Ages, 3 to 12 years. Any size, 10d. or 20 cents.

Little Boys' Blouse (Copyright): 7 sizes. Ages, 2 to 8 years. Any size, 7d. or 15 cents.

Boys' Shirt-Waist, with Tie (That may be Omitted) and Sailor Collar: 10 sizes. Ages, 3 to 12 years. Any size, 10d. or 20 cents.

Boys' Sailor Blouse-Waist: 10 sizes. Ages, 3 to 12 years. Any size, 10d. or 20 cents.



Boys' Blouse-Waist, with Yoke Back (Copyright): 10 sizes. Ages, 3 to 12 years. Any size, 10d. or 20 cents.

Boys' Sailor Blouse, with Removable Shield (To be Made With or Without a Supporting Under-Waist): 10 sizes. Ages, 7 to 16 years. Any size, 10d. or 20 cents.

Little Boys' Blouse (Copyright): 7 sizes. Ages, 2 to 8 years. Any size, 10d. or 20 cents.

Boys' Blouse, with Tucked Front: 10 sizes. Ages, 3 to 12 years. Any size, 10d. or 20 cents.

Boys' Blouse: 12 sizes. Ages, 5 to 16 years. Any size, 7d. or 15 cents.

Boys' Shirt-Waist (Copyright): 10 sizes. Ages, 3 to 12 years. Any size, 10d. or 20 cents.



Boys' Shirt-Waist: 10 sizes. Ages, 3 to 12 years. Any size, 10d. or 20 cents.

Boys' Shirt-Waist (Copyright): 10 sizes. Ages, 3 to 12 years. Any size, 10d. or 20 cents.

Boys' Shirt-Waist: 10 sizes. Ages, 3 to 12 years. Any size, 7d. or 15 cents.

Boys' Shirt-Waist, with Standing and Turn-Down Collars: 10 sizes. Ages, 3 to 12 years. Any size, 10d. or 20 cents.

Boys' Sailor Vest (Copyright): 10 sizes. Ages, 3 to 12 years. Any size, 5d. or 10 cents.



Boys' Five-Button Vest, without a Collar: 13 sizes. Ages, 4 to 16 yrs. Any size, 5d. or 10 cents.

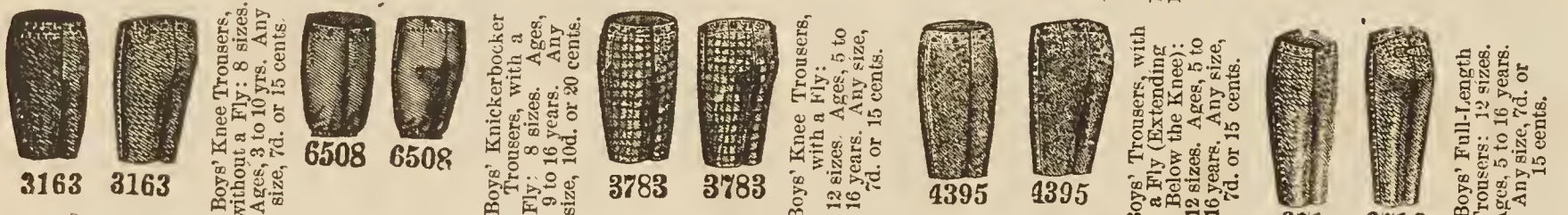
Boys' Double-Breasted Vest, with Notched Collar (Copyright): 12 sizes. Ages, 5 to 16 years. Any size, 5d. or 10 cents.

Boys' Double-Breasted Vest, with Shawl Collar: 12 sizes. Ages, 5 to 16 years. Any size, 5d. or 10 cents.

Boys' Five-Button Vest, with Shawl Collar: 13 sizes. Ages, 4 to 16 years. Any size, 5d. or 10 cents.

Boys' Five-Button Vest, with Notched Collar: 13 sizes. Ages, 4 to 16 years. Any size, 5d. or 10 cents.

Boys' Middy Vest: 9 sizes. Ages, 2 to 10 years. Any size, 5d. or 10 cents.



Boys' Knee Trousers, without a Fly: 8 sizes. Ages, 3 to 10 yrs. Any size, 7d. or 15 cents.

Boys' Knickerbocker Trousers, with a Fly: 8 sizes. Ages, 9 to 16 years. Any size, 10d. or 20 cents.

Boys' Knee Trousers, with a Fly: 12 sizes. Ages, 5 to 16 years. Any size, 7d. or 15 cents.

Boys' Trousers, with a Fly (Extending Below the Knee): 12 sizes. Ages, 5 to 16 years. Any size, 7d. or 15 cents.

Boys' Full-Length Trousers: 12 sizes. Ages, 5 to 16 years. Any size, 7d. or 15 cents.

Spots on the Son

will readily yield to Copco when you are obliged to say: "Just look at yourself! now don't you come into this house until you're clean," temper justice with mercy; hand him a cake of Copco and he will soon be out of quarantine; and notice one thing, please; if he has used

soap, the dirt has not stuck to him and been wiped off on the towel—it has been washed off in the water.

Result: Clean boy, clean towel, prompt dinner.

Made only by **THE N. K. FAIRBANK COMPANY,**
CHICAGO, NEW YORK, ST. LOUIS.



Boys' Under-Trousers, without a Fly (To be Worn with Kilts): 6 sizes. Ages, 2 to 7 years. Any size, 5d. or 10 cents.

Boys' Bicycle Trousers: 12 sizes. Ages, 5 to 16 years. Any size, 7d. or 15 cents.

Boys' Short Trousers, without a Fly (Terminating Above the Knee): 7 sizes. Ages, 4 to 10 years. Any size, 7d. or 15 cents.

Boys' Sailor Trousers, without a Fly: 8 sizes. Ages, 8 to 10 years. Any size, 7d. or 15 cents.

Little Boys' Close-Fitting Knee Trousers, without a Fly: 9 sizes. Ages, 2 to 10 years. Any size, 7d. or 15 cents.

Little Boys' Knickerbocker Trousers, without a Fly (Copyright): 7 sizes. Ages, 2 to 8 yrs. Any size, 7d. or 15 cents.

Boys' Broadfall Sailor Trousers: 14 sizes. Ages, 3 to 16 years. Any size, 10d. or 20 cents.



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We will also send you our "Guide How to Paper, and Economy in Home Decoration," all free, with no obligation or expense on your part.

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The Art Interchange says: "They are marvels of beauty, and superior to any foreign productions."

No one can compete with us in quality or price.

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Prices:

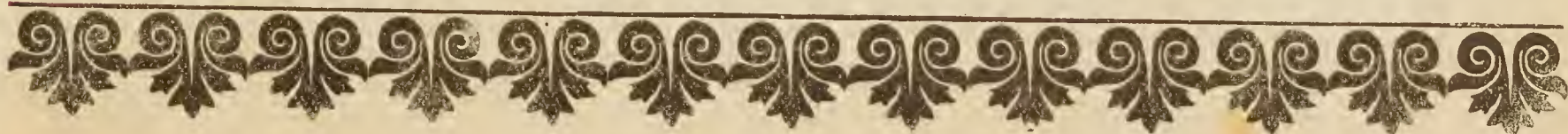
Prize Design Patterns,	-	-	15	to 30 cts. per roll
Ingrain Paper;	=	=	12½	to 14 " "
Beautiful Embossed Gold Paper,	-	-	10	to 25 " "
Beautiful Color and Gold Paper,			6	to 15 " "
Good Gold Paper,	=	=	=	5 " "
Good Kitchen Paper,	=	=	=	3 " "

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MEDIUM-FINE COTTON HALF-HOSE, STYLE 18s8, @ 25c., POST-PAID.

EXTRA-FINE " " " " 19s9, " 25c., " "

EXTRA-FINE " " " " 3s4, " 50c., " "

From best combed yarn,

MEDIUM-STOUT COTTON HOSE, }
1 and 1 rib for Boys and Girls, }

" Yfl, " 40c., " "

Send for Descriptive
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SHAW STOCKING CO., Lowell, Mass.



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Our new Fall and Winter Catalogue illustrates with descriptions and prices over 75 leading styles. It is now ready, and we wish to place it in the hands of every reader of THE DELINEATOR.

You will find in our Catalogue

Tailor-Made Suits for Fall and Winter wear in exclusive designs and latest styles, \$12.50 up.

Stylish Jackets in all the newest shapes, many of them not shown elsewhere, \$6 up.

Graceful designs in Cloth Capes, particularly suited for Fall and Winter wear, trimmed and plain, \$5 up.

Plush Capes, stylish and dressy, with or without embroidery, jet and fur trimming, \$10 up.

Fur Capes in reliable qualities only and in all leading furs, \$10 up. Newmarkets and Ulsters; Plush Jackets; Fur Coats; Fur Etons; Walking Coats; Separate Skirts, etc.

Write today for our new Fall and Winter Catalogue. We will send it to you by return mail, together with a 48-inch Tape Measure, new Measurement Diagram, which insures a perfect fit, and more than FIFTY SAMPLES of materials, from which we make our garments, to select from, on receipt of four cents postage. Our samples include a full line of materials for Tailor-Made Suits, Cloth and Plush Jackets, Cloth and Plush Capes, Ulsters, etc., together with an assortment of Cloakings and Fur samples. You may select any style and we will make it to order for you from any of our materials. All orders filled promptly. Please mention THE DELINEATOR when you write.

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The flowers which, if planted indoors in the Fall, cheer the homes in the gloomy Winter months; which, if planted outdoors in the Fall, are among the first to show their exquisite beauties in the Spring.

The largest catalogue of the above and all new and rare bulbs is published by the famous growers, ANT. ROOZEN & SON, OVERVEEN (near Haarlem), HOLLAND. (Established 1832.) All intending purchasers are respectfully invited to apply to undersigned American Agent, or to Messrs. Roozen direct, for the above catalogue, which we take pleasure in sending to such free. Prices greatly reduced.

J. TER KUILE, General American Agent, 33 Broadway, New York City.

Our own Book on Cultivation for 30 cents.

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Parties who anticipate giving an order are requested, when writing for information as to prices, to enclose a 2c. stamp for reply and state the expense to which they wish their purchases limited. Those desiring a collection of samples must enclose 50 cents in payment for the time taken to procure them. As purchases can be made more satisfactorily with ready funds than upon terms of credit, no orders will be accepted unless the full amount be sent with order. Address, with stamp,

MISS C. F. MORSE, 40 East 14th Street, New York, N. Y.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

H. R. P.:—The dresses of misses of fourteen reach to their shoe tops.

HYACINTH:—Follow the advice for the removal of freckles given "Anxious Subscriber" elsewhere in these columns. The following plan for the removal of black-heads is taken from an authentic source: Dab the parts affected with hot water and press out the black-heads with the hollow end of a watch-key. Put a few drops of pure lemon juice in a saucer with ten drops of glycerine and rub this in with the finger. After about ten minutes rub the skin with the cut lemon and bathe with rose-water. Follow this treatment on several successive nights and then use almond cream until the pores are closed.

ALAMEDA:—We would advise consulting a practical chemist relative to applying Egyptian henna as a hair dye.

A. B. C.:—Rubbing strong sage tea into the hair is said to improve its growth.

L. D. W.:—Address The Civil Service Commission, Washington, D. C., relative to securing a Government position.

COUNTRY GIRL:—A dainty face veil may be worn in the evening to places of amusement.

WILD ROSE:—It would be most indelicate for a woman to profess to a man that she cares for him.

G. O.:—The hair put up in two braids tied at the ends with ribbons is a pretty arrangement for a miss of thirteen.

A TEXAS GIRL:—There are dentists who will provide plumpers to impart an appearance of fullness to sunken cheeks.

MISS C. K.:—Peroxide of hydrogen applied daily to the arms will cause the hair to become so brittle that it may be easily brushed away.

DRESSMAKER:—Press the seams of a silk dress with the fingers or a cold iron.

NETTIE:—See answer to "Regular Subscriber," as to recitation books.

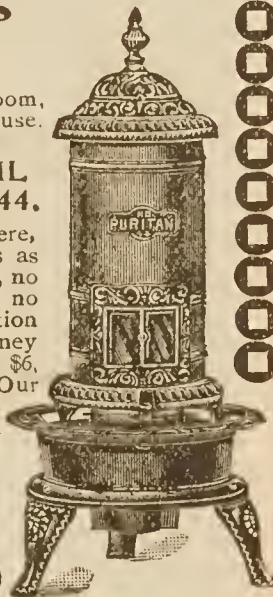
Good for the Sewing room

or bedroom, bathroom, attic, barn, boathouse, tent, is the

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HEATER, No. 44.

Carried anywhere, starts at once stops as easy, no waste fuel, no ashes, no smell, no trouble. Satisfaction guaranteed or money returned. Only \$6, freight prepaid. Our catalogue is interesting—it's free. All sizes of Heaters.

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Prof. I. HUBERT'S MALVINA CREAM

For Beautifying the Complexion. Removes all Freckles, Tan, Sunburn, Pimples, Liver Moles, and other imperfections. Not covering but removing all blemishes, and permanently restoring the complexion to its original freshness. For sale at Druggists, or sent postpaid on receipt of 50c. Use MALVINA ICHTHYOL SOAP 25 Cents a Cake.

Prof. I. Hubert
TOLEDO, O.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS,

(Continued).

MAUD:—A little borax added to the water will render it soft and agreeable to the skin.

ENTERPRISE:—At a christening the house is usually tastefully ornamented with flowers, and sometimes singers or professional musicians are employed. At the breakfast may be served the following menu:

Chicken consomme.
Broiled salmon, cream sauce.
Lamb chops.
Asparagus tips on toast. Potatoes. Parsley sauce.
Sweetbreads. Green peas.
Roman Salad.
Orange Sherbet. Cake.
Coffee.

Flowers may be placed at the plates of each guest, if desired.

N. K. FAIR:—Denim enters largely into country furnishings, and it is now obtainable in blue, red and green. It makes pretty and inexpensive piazza cushions and pillows. A good covering for the pillows is plaid gingham and with a wide frill (cut bias) all round it is very effective.

IDA:—"Vice versa" is Latin for "the terms of the case being reversed." "En passant" means literally "in passing." "Ms" stands for manuscript, and the plural "mss," for manuscripts.

ALICE:—We regret that we are unable to give you the authorship of the lines to which you refer.

CORRESPONDENT No. 1:—We have not heard that the wearing of a black China silk dress would affect one's health. For dandruff try a preparation made of:

Powdered borax, 2 ounces.
" camphor, 1 ounce.
Boiling water, 2 quarts.

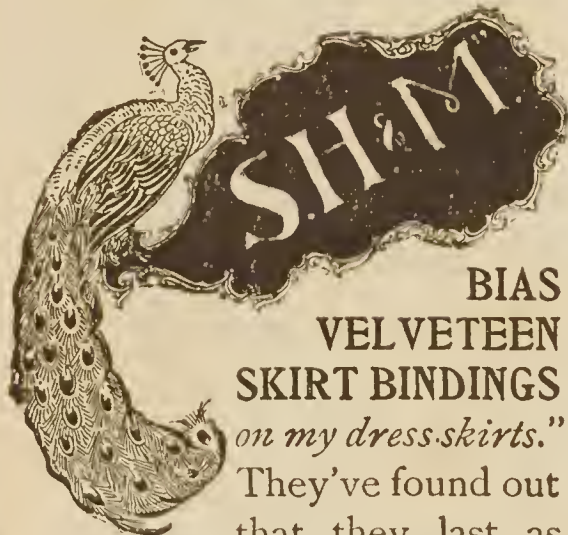
When cold, bottle and rub a little into the scalp.

YOUNG MOTHERS

should early learn the necessity of keeping on hand a supply of Gail Borden Eagle Brand Condensed Milk for nursing babies, as well as for general cooking. It has stood the test for 30 years, and its value is recognized.

We're proud to know that thousands of women are every day saying :

"I always put



**BIAS
VELVETEEN
SKIRT BINDINGS**
on my dress skirts."

They've found out that they last as long as the skirt.

A set of the "S. H. & M." miniature figures showing the latest Parisian costumes, mailed for 10c. in stamps.

The S. H. & M. Co., P. O. Box 699, N. Y.

"S.H. & M." Dress Stays are the Best.



**HAIR ON THE FACE, NECK, ARMS OR ANY PART OF THE PERSON
QUICKLY DISSOLVED AND REMOVED WITH THE NEW SOLUTION**

÷ MODENE ÷

AND THE GROWTH FOREVER DESTROYED WITHOUT THE SLIGHTEST INJURY OR DISCOLORATION OF THE MOST DELICATE SKIN.

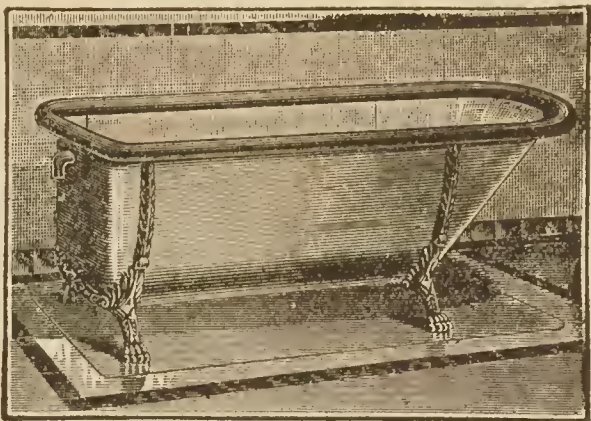
Discovered by Accident.—In Compounding, an incomplete mixture was accidentally spilled on the back of the hand, and on washing afterward it was discovered that the hair was completely removed. We purchased the new discovery and named it MODENE. It is perfectly pure, free from all injurious substances, and so simple any one can use it. It acts mildly but surely, and you will be surprised and delighted with the results. Apply for a few minutes and the hair disappears as if by magic. It has no resemblance whatever to any other preparation ever used for a like purpose, and no scientific discovery ever attained such wonderful results. **IT CAN NOT FAIL.** If the growth be light, one application will remove it permanently; the heavy growth such as the beard or hair on moles may require two or more applications before all the roots are destroyed, although all hair will be removed at each application, and without slightest injury or unpleasant feeling when applied or ever afterward. MODENE SUPERCEDES ELECTROLYSIS.

Recommended by all who have tested its merits—Used by people of refinement. Gentlemen who do not appreciate nature's gift of a beard, will find a priceless boon in Modene, which does away with shaving. It dissolves and destroys the life principle of the hair, thereby rendering its future growth an utter impossibility, and is guaranteed to be as harmless as water to the skin. Young persons who find an embarrassing growth of hair coming, should use Modene to destroy its growth. Modene sent by mail, in safety mailing cases, postage paid, (securely sealed from observation) on receipt of price, \$1.00 per bottle. Send money by letter, with your full address written plainly. Correspondence sacredly private. Postage stamps received the same as cash. (ALWAYS MENTION YOUR COUNTY AND THIS PAPER.) Cut this advertisement out.

LOCAL AND
GENERAL AGENTS
WANTED.

MODENE MANUFACTURING CO., CINCINNATI, O., U. S. A.
Manufacturers of the Highest Grade Hair Preparations.
You can register your letter at any Post-office to insure its safe delivery.

We offer \$1,000 FOR FAILURE OR THE SLIGHTEST INJURY. EVERY BOTTLE GUARANTEED.



No. 1 Bath. Many styles and sizes, only one quality—
THE BEST.

THE INDESTRUCTIBLE Steel Clad Bath. INEXPENSIVE

Everything that has been said in favor of the **BEST** and most expensive baths is true of the **Steel Clad Bath**, with many added merits. It is strictly sanitary, open, no woodwork except rim, low priced and durable. Will not crack, warp or rust. Admits of simple or elaborate decoration to harmonize with bathroom. Don't buy an imitation—get the **Steel Clad**. Send for catalogue. For sale by all Jobbers and Plumbers and the

STEEL CLAD BATH CO. OF N. Y.,
445 and 447 W. 26th St., New York.

LE BOUTILLIER BROTHERS, 14th STREET, NEW YORK.

BLACK SILKS.

Satin Duchesse, and Peau de Soie,.....	69c.
Faile de Lyon and guaranteed Gros-Grain,...	69c.
Broadened Satin, self color,.....	69c.
Broadened Gros-Grain, self color,.....	79c.
Moiré Antique and Moiré Française,.....	89c.
Black Ground Satin Duchesse, colored Figures, \$1.00	

COLOR SILKS.

20-inch Japanese Shirt-Waist Silks,.....	19c.
20-inch Surah, Glacé and plain,.....	49c.
20-inch Glacé Taffeta,.....	69c.
20-inch Figured Taffeta, exclusive designs,...	69c.
20-inch Satin Duchesse,.....	89c.
22-inch Silk and Wool Ottoman,.....	89c.
Figured India Silk, 69c. and 79c. qualities,.....	39c.
Silk Velvets, all shades,.....	98c. to \$2.50
32-inch Cloaking Velour,.....	\$2.25

SEPARATE SKIRTS.



Cloth Skirts. Fine Imperial Cloth.
No lining.
Colors—Navy and Black,
Value \$3.50, **\$1.98.**

Separate Skirts in Imported All-
Wool Crépon, skirt all lined,
\$2.89.

Same in finer goods,.....**\$3.98 and \$4.98**
Same style in Fine Brilliantine, Plain Black
only,.....**\$2.98**
Same in Imported Figured Mohair,
\$3.98, \$4.98 and \$6.98
Same in All-Wool Storm Serge; Color, Blue
and Black,....**\$2.98, \$3.98, \$4.98, \$5.98**
In ordering, send waist measure and length of skirt.

SHIRT-WAISTS.



Percale Shirt-Waists, Yoke
back, full-size sleeves, Lau-
ndered Collar and Cuffs; Col-
ors, Blue, Pink and Black
Stripes,
69c.

Same style, Finer,
89c., 98c., \$1.25
Same style in Plain Color
Batiste, White Piping,
Colors, Blue, Pink and
Tan,.....**\$1.00**

WASH FABRICS.

58c. French Challies, all-wool, reduced to....	29c.
35c. French Satines, reduced to.....	19c.
25c. French Piqués, reduced to.....	12½c.
35c. Scotch Gingham, reduced to.....	19c.
12½c. Striped Seersuckers, reduced to.....	7½c.

Closing out our entire line at greatly reduced prices.

In addressing us, direct all letters to 14th Street.

BLACK DRESS GOODS.

24-inch All-Silk Grenadine,.....	39c.
46-inch French Serge, value 50c.,.....	39c.
46-inch French Henrietta,.....	59c.
40-inch Batiste, all-wool,.....	33c. and 45c.
40-inch Albatross,.....	35c.
40-inch Figured Mohair,.....	39c., 50c. and 69c.

COLOR DRESS GOODS.

54-inch Scotch Tweeds, pure wool, worth \$1.25,	75c.
40-inch Mohair Fancies, mixed and solid colors,	49c.
40-inch French De Beige, value 50c.,.....	39c.
40-inch Cashmeres,.....	39c.
46-inch Serge, extra fine, value 68c.,.....	39c.
40-inch French Armures, value 50c.,.....	39c.
40-inch Crépons, all shades,.....	49c.
40-inch Paris Checks,.....	49c.
46-inch Silk and Wool Faneies,.....	69c.
50-inch French Broadcloths, for tailor-made suits and capes, unsurpassed by any \$2.25 in the market, per yard,.....	\$1.25

BLAZER SUITS.

Full Size Sleeves and
Skirts, Made of good
quality Duck in Light
and Dark Colors,
98c.

Same style in fine quality
Serge, Skirts all lined,
\$4.98, \$5.98, \$7.48

Special Sale of Ladies'
Wrappers, Lawns,
98c., \$1.25, \$1.49



CURTAINS AND DRAPERIES.

Nottingham Lace Curtains, value \$1.50 pair,...	98c.
Scotch Lace Curtains, worth \$2.50 per pair,...	\$1.50
Irish Point Curtains, real value \$5.00 per pair,...	\$3.98
Tambour Lace Curtains, value \$7.50 per pair,...	\$4.98
Vestibule Silks, Figured, worth 85c. per yard,...	49c.
Bagdad Couch Covers, value \$8.00 each,.....	\$4.98
Flax Velour Covers, 1½ yards square, worth \$6.00 each,.....	\$4.50
Chenille Curtains, fringed, value \$7.00 pair,...	\$3.98
Japanese Drapery, gold decorated, worth 25c. per yard,.....	15c.
Floral Drapery, Cashmere effects, value 20c. per yard,.....	7½c.

Mothers Should

SEND FOR SAMPLES
OF OUR



Boys' Knee Pants

We take remnants of **Fine Woolens** from
our Merchant Tailoring Department, and make
them up into **BOYS' KNEE PANTS**,
which we retail for **50 cts., 75 cts. and
\$1.00.**

SEND FOR SAMPLES.

MILLS & AVERILL,

BROADWAY and PINE ST.,

St. Louis, Mo.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS, (Continued).

A. A. A.:—Have your muslin costume made
up by pattern No. 7695, which costs 1s. 8d. or 40
cents, and trim it with Valenciennes lace edging.
"Permit me to extend my best wishes for your
future," is a form of congratulation which may
be used to a graduate.

ETHEL:—Write to John Woodbury, 127 West
42d Street, New York, relative to reducing the
size of your nose. You fail to state whether
the ehallis dress is intended for a woman or
child, so we cannot advise you regarding its
making.

NELLIE GRAY:—The significance of a man
returning a boutonniere which a woman has
given him depends upon attendant circumstances
which you have neglected to state in your letter.
The action might have been intended as a com-
pliment; on the other hand, it might have been
an impertinence.

ELMA:—Young girls should not kiss members
of the opposite sex outside their own immediate
family circle. **THE DELINEATOR** for July had
already gone to press when your letter arrived.

HAZEL EYES:—Your silk mull dress may be
simply trimmed with white ribbon and lace.

DR. SCOTT'S ELECTRIC CORSETS



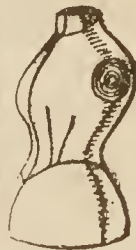
Are a perfect fit and Nature's own
remedy for Backache, Nervousness,
Indigestion, Headache, Liver and
Kidney Trouble—nine styles.

A Valuable Book FREE.

AGENTS WANTED.

GEO. A. SCOTT,
Room 1, 846 Broadway, N. Y.

French Model Waist Figure, 99c.



In use by all the leading
dressmakers; indispensable
to persons who do their
own dressmaking or have
it done in their homes.
Sizes, 32 to 44.

Our price **99 Cents.**

CATALOGUE FREE.

BLOOMINGDALE BROS.,

Third Ave., 59th and 60th Sts., New York.

COLLAR BOOK FREE

Drop us a postal card—we'll send you free a booklet on buttoning collars and
cuffs—how to save collars, time, and patience.

Enos Richardson & Co., 23 Maiden Lane, New York.

DEMELVO A Perfect and Harmless.∴ **Hair Eradicator.** ∴

A Scientific Production.

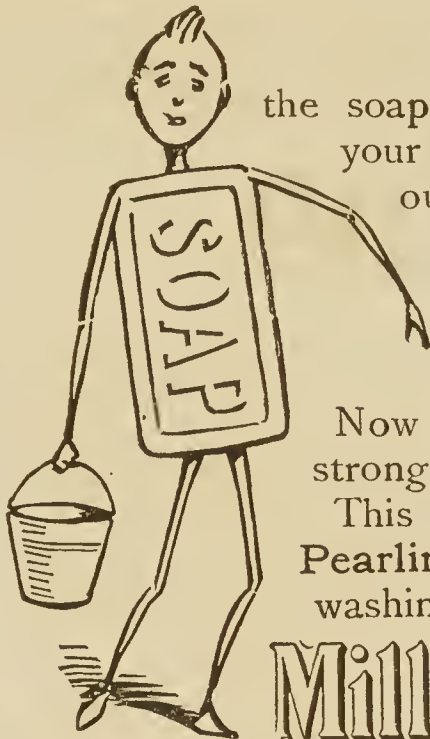
FREE FROM	Will Quickly
Lime, Orpiment, (Arsenious) Sulphuric Acid or Corrosive Sublimate.	Remove Hair from the Face, Neck or Arms, Or any part of the Body

Without Injury to the Skin.

IT IS NOT A POWDER!
IT IS A FRAGRANT LIQUID COMPOUND
READY FOR IMMEDIATE USE!
NO SCRAPING!—EASILY APPLIED!
ACTS QUICKLY!

Our Guarantee.—We will refund the money paid for DEMELVO, in any case where it is used according to directions, and does not produce the results promised.

Price, \$2.00 a Bottle. Sent by Mail.
THE CHARLES A. VOGELER CO., Baltimore, Md.

**How weak**

the soap and water seems when you begin your washing! You don't get any strength out of it till the work is about done.

Plenty of hard work and rubbing and wear and tear, even then—but more of it at the beginning; when the water is weakest.

Now with **Pearline**, the water is just as strong at the beginning as at the end.

This is one of the reasons (only one) why **Pearline** acts so much better than soap, in all washing and cleaning. Use no soap with it.

Millions ⁴⁸⁵ **USE** **Pearline**

**FINE THING FOR THE TEETH.**

At last a perfect dentifrice has been discovered. Never was a tooth brush dipped into a preparation so unobjectionable and so effective as **Sozodont**. It renders the teeth pearly white, gives to the breath a fragrant odor, extinguishing the ill humors which usually flow from a bad and neglected set of teeth. No tartar can encrust them, no caries affect the enamel, no species of decay infest the dental bone, if this pure and delicious dentifrice, **Sozodont**, is faithfully used.

SOZODONT

is a composition of the purest and choicest ingredients of the Oriental Vegetable Kingdom. **Every ingredient** is known to have a **beneficial** effect on the **teeth and gums**. Its embalming or antiseptic property and aromatic fragrance make it a toilet luxury.

Derma-Royale is pure, mild and so harmless that one may drink a whole bottleful without any bad effect.

Lovely Complexions!**Pure, Soft, White Skin!**

Nothing will CURE, CLEAR and WHITEN
the skin so quickly as

Derma-Royale

The new discovery for dissolving and removing **forever** blackheads, freckles, brown or liver spots, moth, ugly or muddy skin, sallowness, redness, sunburn and tan; curing pimples, tetters, eczema, rashes, etc., and bleaching, brightening and beautifying the complexion.

THERE NEVER WAS ANYTHING LIKE IT!

Its merits are becoming known everywhere. **DERMA-ROYALE** is now used and endorsed by nearly the entire theatrical profession. Leading actresses, professional beauties, society ladies and people of refinement everywhere eagerly unite in its praise. It is as harmless as dew

and so simple a child can use it. The marvelous improvement apparent after a few applications will surprise and delight you, for the skin will become as Nature intended it to be—soft, smooth, clear and white, free from every blotch or blemish. **Derma-Royale** never fails—IT CANNOT FAIL—and its sure results warrant us in making the following offers:

\$500 REWARD!—We will give Five Hundred Dollars *cash* for any case of eczema, tetters, pimples, blotches, moth-patches, brown or liver spots, blackheads, ugly or muddy skin, unnatural redness, freckles, tan or any other cutaneous blemish (excepting birth-marks, scars and those of a scrofulous or kindred nature) that **Derma-Royale** will not quickly remove and cure. We will also give Five Hundred Dollars to any person whose skin can be injured in the slightest manner, or to anyone whose complexion (no matter how bad) will not be cleared, whitened, improved and beautified by the use of **Derma-Royale**.

Put up in **Elegant Style**. Price, \$1 per Bottle. For Sale Everywhere.

Derma-Royale is the best skin preparation in the world. Wherever it is once tried, everybody wants it, so we are determined to have it introduced everywhere—no matter what the cost—we are now giving away thousands of bottles for that purpose, and will be glad to send you a full-sized

ONE DOLLAR BOTTLE FOR NOTHING

If you will talk it up and help us introduce it. Send us your full Post-office address today.

The **Derma-Royale Co.**, Cor. Baker & Vine Sts., Cincinnati, Ohio.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS,
(Continued).

E. C.:—Dotted Swiss sleeves may be stiffened with tarlatan, plain Swiss or thin crinoline.

LA REINE:—To "J. P." elsewhere in these columns is given a remedy for falling hair.

SUBSCRIBER No. 1:—The question of the proper temperature of the water in which the face should be washed has been much discussed, but the following is offered as a reliable and satisfactory method: Each night wash the face and neck with very hot water and pure soap, making a generous lather; then rinse in cold water, drying the face by rubbing it gently with a soft towel. If the face seems rough, a little cold cream may be applied, but bear in mind one essential—it is not the amount applied, but the completeness with which it is rubbed into the skin that produces the desired effect. In the morning wash with tepid water, adding a little borax if any traces of the unguent used on retiring remain. Almond oil or cocoa butter is used in connection with facial massage. The latter is the best known remedy for wrinkles. It is advisable to consult a surgeon in reference to scars.

DELIDA:—Combine dark-blue crêpon with your blue taffeta. The gown may be appropriately worn in early Autumn. Mohair bids fair to retain its popularity for some time. Lisle Suède gloves may be worn with light-colored Summer gowns.

The
Number

6

New
Model.

Remington
....Typewriter

Contains Everything that is
Latest and Best in
Well-Tested Improvements.

Wyckoff, Seamans & Benedict,
327 Broadway,

Send for New
Illustrated Catalogue.

New York.

For Washing and Cleaning Everything, No Matter What, in Household and Factory, from the Finest Lace to the Dirtiest Garment,

Soapine

Works Quicker, Easier, Cheaper and Better than Soap or Anything Else. If you are not acquainted with it, One Trial will Convince You. It is Simply Wonderful, as the Millions Using it will Testify.

WHALE on Every Package. **Kendall Mfg. Co.** Established 1827. Providence, R. I.

YPSILANTI DRESS REFORM UNDERWEAR.

The only sanitary underwear. Endorsed by physicians throughout the country. This is a good time to become acquainted with the merits of Ypsilanti—for 1895 you will find

PRICES DOWN.

Send for Catalogue and our new book entitled, "Modern Underwear and How to Wear It." They are free.

HAY & TODD MFG. CO.,
YPSILANTI, MICH.



THE GENUINE
**JACKSON
COMBINATION
CORSET-
WAIST.**



Pat. Feb. 23, 1886.

IMITATIONS ARE ON THE MARKET

This is the only Corset-Waist made under patent that permits your figure to develop naturally, gives your hips perfect freedom, frees you from the annoyance of broken stays, and over which you can have your best gown made. Look inside of each waist for red patent stamp.

LADY CANVASSERS WANTED.

Send us \$1.50 money-order, with waist measure, stating color: White, Black, Drab, Old-Gold. Mailed prepaid on receipt of price if your dealer hasn't them. Manufactured only by the

JACKSON CORSET CO., - Jackson, Mich.

No So Hook and Eye

"HANDY AS A PIN."

Five Minutes to Put on a Set. Neat and Firm.

The only Hook and Eye that needs no Sewing. Samples on application.

THE H. DAVIDSON CO.,
Union, City, Ct.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS,

(Continued).

KAPPA SIGMA:—George Eliot was the pseudonym of Mary Ann Evans, novelist (born 1819, died 1880). In 1851 she became associated with George Henry Lewes, an association which lasted until his death in 1878. Shortly before her own death she married J. W. Cross. Among the highest characteristics of George Eliot as a writer of fiction was her remarkable power in the delineation, not so much of character already formed, as of its development.

LILLY BEE:—Yellow satin Gismonda will make a becoming evening dress for a brunette. It is too early to speak positively regarding fashions for Winter. Fashionable skirts are illustrated each month in THE DELINEATOR.

SUBSCRIBER:—It is far more practicable to keep your linen bed sheets for their original use instead of utilizing them for ornamental purposes. They will neither be pretty nor useful if embroidered, and to cut them for bureau-covers would not be wise.

F. M. G.:—The size of your face cannot be reduced without a corresponding loss of flesh all over the body.

FINLEY:—The bark of the common walnut tree is used for making walnut stain for dyeing the hair brown. Another method is to boil in a little water the hulls of green walnuts.

M. S.:—Use once a day the wash for an oily face given to "Reader" in the July number of THE DELINEATOR.

SAVES BABIES' LIVES!

Lactated Food Relished in Hottest Weather.

Growth Steadily Continues and Strength is Kept up in Summer

Without Taxing the Weakened Stomach or Bringing on Diarrhoea.

Physicians and nurses everywhere, as well as countless mothers who have reared large families successfully, earnestly urge that the baby be fed on Lactated Food during the summer.

As a trial of Lactated Food is all that is necessary to prove its great superiority, we will furnish free sufficient quantity for a thorough test, to any mother who will send us eight cents in stamps for postage. **WELLS, RICHARDSON & CO.,** Burlington, Vt.

DON'T discard your dresses because they have lost their style.

Put

**Sponge
Crépon**



in them and preserve their style.

Extra light weight perforated for Summer wear, in Cream, White, Slate and Fast Black.

Sponge Cloth M'g Co., Lockport, N.Y.



FREE

Sample Box—**DR. WHITEHALL'S**

ME-GRIM-INE

(ME-GRIM—A Half Headache.) the only pleasant, prompt, perfect relief and permanent cure for all forms of

HEADACHE and NEURALGIA.

Send address on postal.

Mention this paper.

Sold by all Druggists. 50c. per box.

The Dr. Whitehall Meg. Co.,
SOUTH BEND, IND.

Stamping Outfits.

Our 25c. Outfit has One Alphabet.

Our 50c. Outfit has Two Alphabets.

Our \$1.00 Outfit has Six Alphabets.

Each Outfit Contains Stamping Tablets and a Fine Assortment of Designs.

We Mail Outfits. We Pay Postage.

Address: **J. F. Ingalls, Lynn, Mass. Box D.**

HOW TO MAKE



Many women with fair faces are deficient in beauty, owing to undeveloped figures, flat busts, etc., which can be remedied by the use of

It is impossible to give a full description in an advertisement; send 6c. in stamps and a descriptive circular, with testimonials, will be sent you, sealed, by return mail.

ADIPO-MALENE.

L. E. MARSH & CO., Madison Sq., Phila., Pa.

A strength that *stays with you*
comes from drinking

ANHEUSER-BUSCH'S
Malt-Nutrine
TRADE MARK.

It isn't a fleeting tonic that vitalizes for a day. The greatest help in building flesh, enriching the blood and sharpening the appetite.

To be had of all grocers and druggists.

Prepared by
Anheuser-Busch Brewing Ass'n.,
St. Louis, U. S. A.

Send for handsomely illustrated colored booklets and other reading matter.

13 CENTS
Will buy Silk Net Veil with Chenille Spots, 14 in. wide, 1 yd. long. Or Plain Silk Net Veil, 27 in. wide, 1 yd. long. Both come in black, brown, navy and cream.
25 CENTS will buy Imported Black Bird with Aigrette—in black only—like the cut. Sold everywhere for 65 cents. We pay postage, sending you large list of articles that you can buy as cheaply as your milliner buys them. Tell your milliner to send for our large catalogue, as we can save her 25 per cent. for cash buying. **COL. E. BRIGHT, COLUMBUS, OHIO.**

Fayette Silk
REGISTERED TM

Narrow and inferior goods are being sold as "FAYETTA SILK." The intelligent shopper wants what she is paying for. We caution you to look for "FAYETTA" stamped on the selvage and see that the goods are **48 inches wide.**

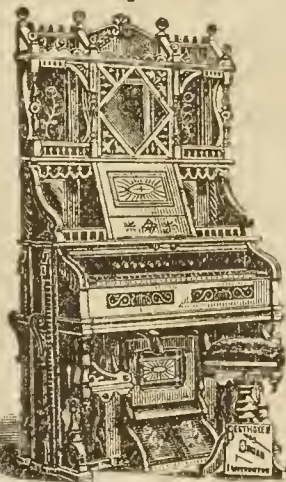


**"CHARMANT"
Turkish Wonder Balm**

will positively cure all face blemishes, blackheads, pimples or blotches of every character, rendering the skin soft and velvety. Unsurpassed for Eczema and kindred troubles, checking irritation, without harmful results. **IS COMPOSED OF BALSAM AND HERBS, AND WARRANTED HARMLESS. MONEY REFUNDED IF RESULTS ARE NOT AS GUARANTEED.** This is no patent medicine, but comprises a salve and soap that have been used in Turkey for thousands of years and are now imported solely by us. Can furnish unquestionable testimonials from physicians of integrity of N. Y. City, as to their healing and beautifying properties. Price \$1.00 each for Soap and Salve, or \$2.00 for both. Sent by mail in plain wrappers on receipt of price.

Turkish Balm Co., 19 Union Square, New York.
Ladies in Attendance.
Hours from 11 A. M. to 4 P. M.

FREE!



Our large 24-page catalogue of Organs, also our new and elegant catalogue of Pianos, containing 16 pp. We have the largest manufactory in the world, from which we sell direct to the consumer at wholesale prices, thus saving the profits of the dealer and the commissions of the agents. We furnish a first-class Organ, warranted 20 years, with stool and book, for only **\$25.00**

No money required until instrument has been thoroughly tested in your own house. Sold on instalments. Easy payment.

We positively *guarantee* every Organ and Piano *twenty years*. Send for catalogue at once if you want to obtain the greatest bargain ever offered on earth. Write your *name and address plainly*, and we will send by mail same day letter is received.

As an advertisement, we will sell the first Piano of our make in a place for only

\$169.00

Stool, book and Cover Free. Regular price, \$350.00.

Beethoven Piano and Organ Co.,

P. O. Box 801, Washington, N. J.



ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS,

(Continued).

DUNDERBECK:—If a gentleman intimates that he desires to call, you may invite him to do so. Remove black-heads by pressing with a watch key, after which each tiny orifice should be touched with a piece of absorbent cotton dipped in a carbolic solution.

S. H. S.:—Among pretty gifts for gentlemen may be mentioned railroad-ticket boxes, drinking horns, shoe horns, soda-water stands, suspender buckles and shaving mirrors.

DAISY DEANE:—Constant brushing will often render the hair soft and fine. The chapter contained in "Beauty" entitled "The hair: Its general care," will give you much valuable information on the subject. Try curling tongs or crimpers for imparting a pretty wave to the front hair.

PANSY BLOSSOM:—It is not practicable to tell you just what to say upon a variety of specified occasions. Use your good sense in replying as you think best, framing your words as simply as possible.

SWEET SIXTEEN:—When pale-golden hair fades suddenly without apparent cause, moisten it nightly with bay rum in which some lumps of rock sulphur have been placed.

ANXIOUS INQUIRER:—We do not care to assume the responsibility of advising regarding leaving home and seeking employment. Why do you not consult your friends?

**The New Manhattan
Mohair Skirt
Binding**

Yarn Dyed, Steam
Shrunk and
Fast Color.



Guaranteed
for Quality
and Durability.

If you cannot obtain this
Braid from your dealer,
send us 20 cents for a 5-yard
piece of any color.

Manufactured by



THE CASTLE BRAID CO.

15 & 17 MERCER ST.
NEW YORK.

LANGDON & BATCHELLER'S

CELEBRATED

GENUINE THOMSON'S

**"GLOVE-FITTING"
CORSETS.**



**LANGDON & BATCHELLER'S
GENUINE
THOMSON'S GLOVE-FITTING**
TRADE MARK

HIGHEST AWARD OF MERIT.
CUT ON STRICTLY SCIENTIFIC PRINCIPLES.

FIT GUARANTEED.
SOLD BY ALL DEALERS.

Hall's Bazar Forms

INDISPENSABLE IN THE HOUSE.
HOLD AND INVALUABLE
TO DRESSMAKERS.

Send for Catalogue showing large assortment and giving full particulars. Prices from \$2.00 to \$7.00.

Complete Form, as shown in this advertisement, adjustable to any size, and when not in use folds like an umbrella, sent on receipt of \$5.00.

The R. R. Appleton Co., 78 Franklin St., New York.

Complete Form, \$5.00.

Mention Delineator.

Upon this and the succeeding page is illustrated an assortment of

Ladies', Misses' and Girls'

JACKETS,

which will no doubt prove of especial interest to our many readers.

The Patterns can be had in all Sizes from Ourselves or from Agents for the Sale of our Goods. In ordering, please specify the Numbers, and Sizes (or Ages) desired.

The Butterick Publishing Co.

(Limited),

171 to 175, Regent St., London, W.; or
7 to 17 W. 13th St., New York.



7693



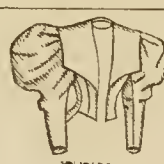
7693



7693



7751



7751



7751

Ladies' Double-Breasted Jacket (The Collar and Lapels to be Made with Pointed or Rounding Corners) (Copyright): 13 sizes. Bust measures, 28 to 46 inches. Any size, 1s. 3d. or 30 cents.

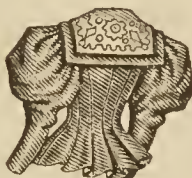
Ladies' Jacket, with Eton Fronts that may be Rolled in Broad Lapels to a Little Below the Bust or in Tapering Lapels Nearly to the Lower Edge (Copyright): 13 sizes. Bust measures, 28 to 46 inches. Any size, 1s. 3d. or 30 cents.



7610



7610



7610



7547



7547

Ladies' Jacket, with a Permanent and a Removable Sailor-Collar (Copyright): 13 sizes. Bust measures, 28 to 46 inches. Any size, 1s. 3d. or 30 cents.

Ladies' Basque-Fitted Jacket, with Full Vest-Front and Godets in the Back Seams (Copyright): 13 sizes. Bust measures, 28 to 46 inches. Any size, 1s. 3d. or 30 cents.



7634



7634



7634

Ladies' Jacket, with Full Vest-Front (Copyright): 13 sizes. Bust measures, 28 to 46 inches. Any size, 1s. 3d. or 30 cents.



7014



7014



7014



7014

Ladies' Jacket, with Tight-Fitting Back and Separate Vest (Copyright): 13 sizes. Bust measures, 28 to 46 inches. Any size, 1s. 3d. or 30 cents.



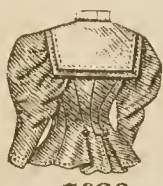
7639



7639



7639



7639

Ladies' Middy Jacket and Vest, the Jacket having a Permanent and a Removable Sailor-Collar (Copyright): 13 sizes. Bust measures, 28 to 46 inches. Any size, 1s. 3d. or 30 cents.



7616



7616



7616

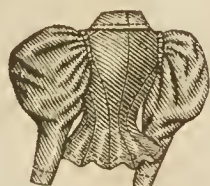
Ladies' Jacket (Copyright): 13 sizes. Bust measures, 28 to 46 inches. Any size, 1s. 3d. or 30 cents.



7761



7761

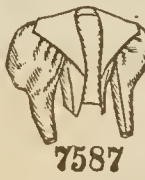


7761

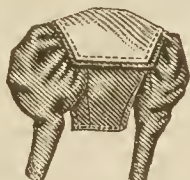
Ladies' Jacket (Copyright): 13 sizes. Bust measures, 28 to 46 inches. Any size, 1s. 3d. or 30 cents.



7587



7587



7587

Ladies' Eton Jacket, with a Permanent and a Removable Sailor-Collar (Copyright): 13 sizes. Bust measures, 28 to 46 inches. Any size, 1s. or 25 cents.

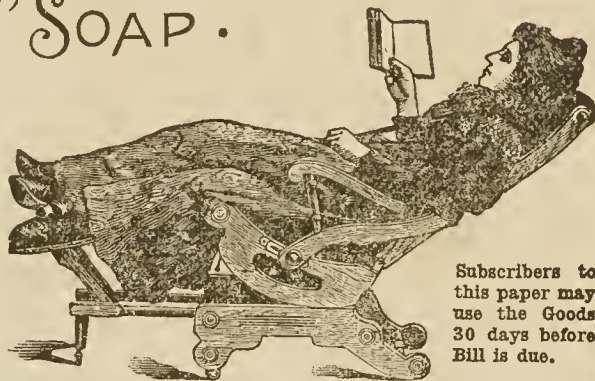
"Chautauqua" Rocker and Reclining Chair FREE

WITH A COMBINATION BOX OF "SWEET HOME" SOAP.

It can be adjusted to *any position*, and changed at will by the occupant while reclining. A synonym of luxurious ease and comfort. It is built of oak, polished antique finish, with beautifully grained three-ply veneer back. The seat, head and foot rests are upholstered with silk plush in crimson, old red, tobacco brown, old gold, blue or olive, as desired. It is very strong and perfectly simple in construction. It is fully guaranteed.



Our soaps are sold entirely on their merits, with a guarantee of purity. Thousands use them, and have for many years in every locality, many in your vicinity.



Subscribers to this paper may use the Goods 30 days before Bill is due.

After trial you—the consumer—pay the usual retail value of the Soaps only. All middlemen's profits accrue to you in a valuable premium. The manufacturer alone adds Value; every middleman adds Cost. The Larkin plan saves you half the cost—saves you half the regular retail prices. Thousands of readers of this paper know these facts.

Many people prefer to send cash with order—it is not asked—but if you remit in advance, you will receive in addition to all extras named, a nice present for the lady of the house, and shipment day after order is received. Your money will be refunded without argument or comment if the Box or Chair does not prove all expected. We guarantee the safe delivery of all goods.

OUR GREAT COMBINATION BOX.

100 BARS "SWEET HOME" SOAP	\$5.00	1-4 DOZ. LARKIN'S TAR SOAP	.45
Enough to last an average family one full year. For all laundry and household purposes it has no superior.		Infallible Preventive of dandruff. Unequaled for washing ladies' hair.	
10 BARS WHITE WOOLEN SOAP	.70	1-4 DOZ. SULPHUR SOAP	.45
A perfect soap for flannels.		1 BOTTLE, 1 OZ., MODJESKA PERFUME	.30
9 PKGS. BORAXINE SOAP POWDER (full lbs.)	.90	Delicate, refined, popular, lasting.	
An unequalled laundry luxury.		1 JAR MODJESKA COLD CREAM	.25
1-4 DOZ. MODJESKA COMPLEXION SOAP	.60	Soothing. Cures chapped skin.	
Exquisite for ladies and children. A matchless beautifier.		1 BOTTLE MODJESKA TOOTH POWDER	.25
1-4 DOZ. OLD ENGLISH CASTILE SOAP	.30	Preserves the teeth, hardens the gums, sweetens the breath.	
1-4 DOZ. CREME OATMEAL TOILET SOAP	.25	1 PACKET SPANISH ROSE SACHET	.20
1-4 DOZ. ELITE GLYCERINE TOILET SOAP	.25	1 STICK NAPOLEON SHAVING SOAP	.10
All for \$10.00. (You get the Chair Gratis.)		THE CONTENTS, BOUGHT AT RETAIL, COST	\$10.00
		CHAIR, WORTH AT RETAIL	10.00
			\$20.00

Write your order like this TO-DAY, while you think of it, or cut this out and sign it:

"You may ship me, subject to thirty days' trial, One Combination Box of 'Sweet Home' Soap, with extras, etc., and the Chautauqua Reclining Chair, upon your own conditions, viz.:

If after thirty days' trial I find all the Soaps, etc., of unexcelled quality and the Chair entirely satisfactory to me and as represented, I will remit you \$10.00; if not, I will notify you goods are subject to your order and you must remove them, making no charge for what I have used."

Name

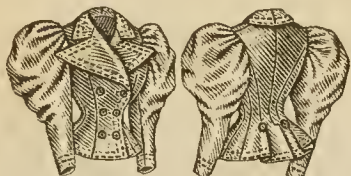
Occupation.....Street No.....

P. O.....State.....

Illustrations of other Premiums sent on request.

THE LARKIN SOAP MFG. CO., Buffalo, N. Y.

NOTE.—The publishers of THE DELINEATOR would not insert the above advertisement unless they had abundant evidence of the reliability of the Larkin Co. and that the offers were genuine.—THE DELINEATOR.



7574

Ladies' Double-Breasted Close-Fitting Jacket (Copyr't): 13 sizes. Bust measures, 28 to 46 inches. Any size, 1s. 3d. or 30 cents.



7573

Ladies' Double-Breasted Eton Jacket (Copyright): 13 sizes. Bust measures, 28 to 46 inches. Any size, 1s. or 25 cents.



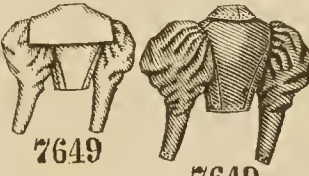
7630

Ladies' Jacket (Known as the Napoleon Coat) (Copyright): 14 sizes. Bust measures, 28 to 48 inches. Any size, 1s. 3d. or 30 cents.



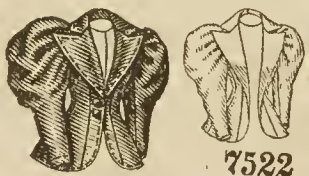
7649

Ladies' Eton Jacket (To be Made with a Coat Collar or a Sailor Collar and with Plaited or Gathered Leg-o'-Mutton Sleeves) (Copyright): 13 sizes. Bust measures, 28 to 46 inches. Any size, 1s. or 25 cents.



7649

7649

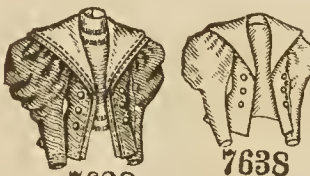


7522

Ladies' Jacket (Copyright): 13 sizes. Bust measures, 28 to 46 inches. Any size, 1s. 3d. or 30 cents.

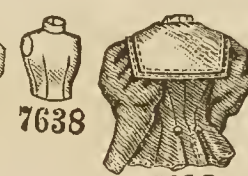


7522



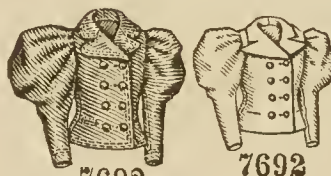
7638

Misses' Middy Jacket and Vest, the Jacket having a Permanent and a Removable Sailor-Collar (Copyright): 7 sizes. Ages, 10 to 16 years. Any size, 1s. or 25 cents.



7638

7638



7692

Misses' Double-Breasted Jacket (The Collar and Lapels to be Made with Pointed or Rounding Corners) (Copyright): 7 sizes. Ages, 10 to 16 years. Any size, 1s. or 25 cents.



7692

7692

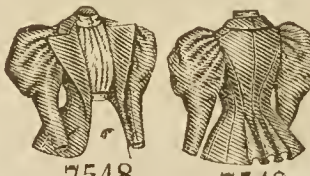


7763

Misses' Jacket (Copyright): 7 sizes. Ages, 10 to 16 years. Any size, 1s. or 25 cents.



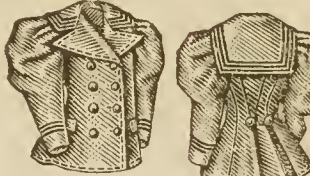
7763



7548

Misses' Basque-Fitted Jacket, with Full Vest-Front and Godets in the Back Seams (Copyr't): 7 sizes. Ages, 10 to 16 yrs. Any size, 1s. or 25 cts.

7548



7497

Misses' Double-Breasted Jacket, with Lapels and Sailor Collar (Known as the Reefer Jacket) (Copyr't): 9 sizes. Ages, 8 to 16 yrs. Any size, 1s. or 25 cts.

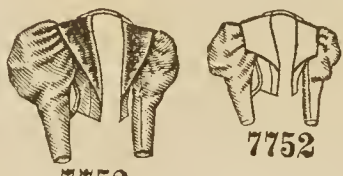
7497



7673

Misses' Jacket (Copyright): 9 sizes. Ages, 8 to 16 years. Any size, 1s. or 25 cents.

7673



7752

Misses' Jacket, with Eton Fronts that may be Rolled in Broad Lapels to a Little Below the Bust or in Tapering Lapels Nearly to the Lower Edge (Copyr't): 7 sizes. Ages, 10 to 16 yrs. Any size, 1s. or 25 cents.



7752

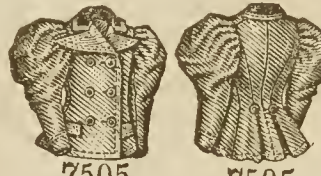


7473

Girls' Single-Breasted Jacket, with Stole Sailor-Collar (Copyright): 10 sizes. Ages, 3 to 12 years. Any size, 10d. or 20 cents.

7473

7473



7505

Misses' Double-Breasted Jacket (Known as the Reefer Jacket) (Copyright): 9 sizes. Ages, 8 to 16 yrs. Any size, 1s. or 25 cents.

7505



7704

Girls' Jacket, with Fancy Collar (Copyright): 10 sizes. Ages, 3 to 12 years. Any size, 10d. or 20 cents.

7704



7655

Misses' Eton Jacket (To be Made with a Coat Collar or a Sailor Collar and with Plaited or Gathered Leg-o'-Mutton Sleeves) (Copyright): 9 sizes. Ages, 8 to 16 years. Any size, 10d. or 20 cents.

7655

7655

7655



7641

Misses' Jacket (Copyright): 7 sizes. Ages, 10 to 16 years. Any size, 1s. or 25 cents.

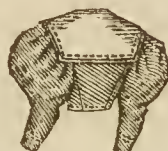
7641

7641



7642

Misses' Eton Jacket, with a Permanent and a Removable Sailor-Collar (Copyright): 9 sizes. Ages, 8 to 16 years. Any size, 10d. or 20 cents.



7642



7428

Girls' Double-Breasted Jacket (Copyright): 10 sizes. Ages, 3 to 12 years. Any size, 10d. or 20 cents.



7428

Early Fall Housekeeping

Blankets and Bedding are now to be had at exceptional prices:

10/4 Blankets, \$1.75 to \$8.00 per pair.

11/4 size, \$2.00 to \$12.00 per pair.

Larger sizes at proportionate prices.

Large choice in the variety of our Standard Brands.

5-inch Mattresses, 40 lbs., Best S. A. Hair, \$14.75 each.

Best Scotch Holland Shades, Harts-horn Rollers, Side Hem, Herring-Bone Stitch, size 3x6, at \$1.00 each.

Special attention to refurnishing during this month.

James McCreery & Co.,

Broadway and 11th Street,

New York.

Your Corset Cannot Break

if you wear

Pearl Corset Shields

Broken Corsets made as comfortable as new

Sold everywhere. If your dealer hasn't them, send his name, your corset size and 25 cents for sample pair to EUGENE PEARL, 23 Union Square, New York. Lady Agents Wanted.



Possible with the right corset, Impossible without it.

Don't take any corset your dealer offers you. Insist on having

W. B. Corsets.

For Sale Everywhere.

ARMOR SIDE



CORSET

Never Breaks Down on the Sides,
and Gives the Wearer a Beautiful Figure.

If not in stock at your retailer's, send
\$1.00 for a Corset, free by mail, to

BRIDGEPORT CORSET CO.
FITZPATRICK & SOMERS, Sole Agents,
85 LEONARD STREET, NEW YORK.

WALL PAPER

SAMPLES FREE from the factories not controlled
by the Wall Paper Trust, at prices fully 30 per
cent. lower than others.

White Blanks that retail at 10c., 4c. a roll.
New Lustres " " " 16c., 7c. " "
Embossed Golds " " " 35c., 15c. " "

Other grades and borders as low,

DEALERS write for large books by
express and **TRADE DISCOUNT**
KAYSER & ALLMAN,
The Largest Wall Paper Concern in the U. S.
932-934 Market Street, PHILADELPHIA.
418 Arch Street.

Don't Start

for the country without
MENNEN'S
Borated Talcom
TOILET POWDER.

It's approved by the Highest Medical Authorities
as a Perfect Sanatory Toilet Preparation for in-
fants and adults. Delightful after shaving.

Positively relieves Prickly Heat, Nettle Rash, Chafed
Skin, Sunburn, etc. Removes Blisthes, Pimples and
Tan, makes the skin smooth and healthy. Decorat-
ed Tin Box, Sprinkler Top. Sold by Druggists or
mailed for 25 cents. (Name this paper.)

FREE Send us your address on a postal and
we will send you "FREE" sample.
Gerhard Mennen Co., Newark, N. J.

Notice.—We have
carefully tested the
Perfection Dress Stay
and cheerfully rec-
ommend it to our
customers every-
where.—The Butter-
ick Publishing Co.
(Limited).

Sold by Butterick Agents and
Leading Retailers Everywhere.

DETROIT STAY CO., The R. R. Appleton Co.,
Detroit, Mich. New York.



CARRIAGES, BUGGIES, HARNESS

and Bicycles, at Factory Prices. Work guaranteed and 20 to 40 per
cent saved. Our goods received the highest awards at the World's
Fair. Our 1895 Mammoth Illustrated Catalogue is free to all. It shows
all the latest styles and improvements and reduced prices. It has 200
pages and is the largest and most complete catalogue ever issued.
Send for it. It's free. **Alliance Carriage Co., Cincinnati, Ohio.**



ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS,

(Continued).

MAY P.:—The Health Braided Wire Bust
Forms, made by The Weston & Wells Mfg. Co., of
Philadelphia, are very light, are perfect in shape,
are cool and cannot become rusty from per-
spiration, as they are made of finely tempered
watch-spring steel wire and covered only with
a loosely knitted lace. They are flexible, adapt-
ing themselves to the figure.

M. T.:—You can darken your hair with wal-
nut stain. It is not injurious, and is to be found
at most drug stores.

MRS. G. E. M.:—Bustles are not worn, nor
are they likely to be soon.

MIGNON R.:—Refer the question of corres-
pondence with a man to your mother; she is
the proper person to consult in the matter. A
few drops of ammonia in the water used for
washing the face will prove efficacious in re-
moving the oily appearance. Dry the face gen-
tly and dust it with powdered oatmeal.

SIAMESE TWINS:—Correct lengths for gar-
ments are given in our patterns. The catogan
braid is still a favorite coiffure for misses. Let
your class color be yellow and black. Gloves,
not mitts, are in vogue.

A MOTHER:—The dresses of misses from
eleven to thirteen years reach to their shoe tops
or a little below, according to height.

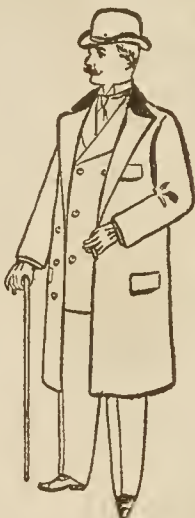
SEWING MADE EASY.

The ...  Needle.

LIGHTNING NEEDLES are tapered from centre to eye, one push is suf-
ficient to pass the entire needle through the fabric. Try it once and
you will use no other. The eyes of Nos. 8, 9 and 10 are as large as

those in 5, 6 and 7 of other makes. If you cannot get them from your
merchant, send 5 cents for each paper desired to

THE LIGHTNING NEEDLE CO.,
18 to 22 Washington Place, New York City.



Save \$8.00.

SUITS and OVERCOATS
TO MEASURE
\$10.00
AND UPWARDS.

Far superior to any that other
tailors charge \$18.00 to \$20. We are
enabled to save you this amount
by buying the entire production
of several woolen mills and
saving the expenses of traveling
men. Goods sent C. O. D. with
privilege of examination and
trying on before you pay for
them. We pay express
charges. Write for our new
fall and winter catalogue with
samples, fashion plate, and
novelty, all sent free.

Dept. 2. **KRAMER & MAHLER,**
111-113-115-117 Monroe St., Chicago.

USE THE

Perfection Dress Stay.

The Only Stay.

Not Like
Any Other.

Ask for it.

YOU HAVE SEEN

POZZONI'S POWDER

advertised for many years, but have
you ever tried it?—If not,—you do
not know what an **IDEAL COM-
PLEXION POWDER** IS.

POZZONI'S

besides being an acknowledged
beautifier, has many refreshing uses.
It prevents chafing, sun-burn, wind-
tan, lessens perspiration, etc.; in
fact it is a most delicate and desir-
able protection to the face during hot
weather.

It is sold everywhere.

THE PEERLESS STEAM COOKER

Cooks a Whole Meal
Over One Burner,



on gasoline, oil, gas or common cook
stove. The steam whistle blows when
Cooker needs more water. No steam
in the house! No offensive odors!
Burning, scorching or overcook-
ing impossible. Vegetables that al-
ways lose much of their flavor and

become watery, soggy and indigestible by boiling, are
made dry, light and healthful. Meats and poultry, no
matter how tough, are made tender and palatable. Will
Pay for Itself in One Season for Canning Fruit.
The Housekeeper's Friend; the Agent's Bo-
nanza. Agents Wanted, either sex. Exclusive territory.
Address **PEERLESS COOKER CO., Buffalo, N.Y.**

LADIES WILL C. ROOD'S MAGIC SCALE,

the popular Ladies' Tailoring System, sent to you, post-
paid, on thirty days' trial, on one EASY condition, with-
out requiring any money in advance. Cuts all gar-
ments, for all forms, and no refitting. Cheap, Simple,
Durable, Practicable and easily learned. 160,000 sold.
Full particulars and Mammoth Illustrated Circular
free. Will pay you to investigate. Send 15c. for
sample copy of Will C. Rood's Fashion Journal.

THE ROOD MAGIC SCALE CO., Chicago, Ill.

Fat People



can eas-
ily re-
duce
their weight 10 to 15 lbs.
a month by a new herbal
remedy. Dr. Isaac
Brooks, a noted phy-
sician says: "It's a
safe and powerful fat
reducer, yet so simple
that ANY CHILD
can take it." Mr. C.
E. Perdue, with SEC-
RETARY of STATE
Springfield, Ill., writes:
"You have a good
remedy."

I lost
135 lbs.

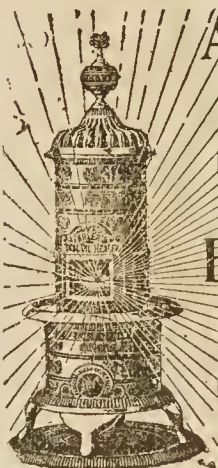
and feel splendid."
MRS. STELLA LEWIS, Dunkirk, O., writes:
"It reduced me 68 lbs. and I feel better now than
I have for years."—It's "purely vegetable"
and absolutely the safest and best remedy for
Obesity. No starving. No sickness. A sample
box and full particulars in a plain (sealed) envel-
ope sent FREE to anyone for 4c. Address
HALL & CO., "L," Drawer 404, St. Louis, Mo.



The Florence SEAMLESS COMBINATION SUIT.

It is the Best Made, because

- First**—It is perfectly elastic and self-conforming in every respect.
Second—It is easier to put on and off than any other garment made.
Third—As it is seamless, a corset one size smaller can be worn.
Fourth—It has no inelastic stay down the front or across the chest to bind and oppress the wearer. For sale at all dry goods stores



A Glow of Satisfaction

Fills the entire apartment warmed with—

BARLER'S IDEAL OIL HEATER.

Highest
Medal
and
Diploma
World's
Fair.

It is not a cheap affair or "lamp stove" to disgust you, but
Absolutely Reliable in Every Way
 Don't buy any other at any price till you

Know All About the Ideal

It is cheaper in the end than others at a gift. Our booklet
 "THE REASON WHY," mailed free.

25,000 Ideals in Use Last Year

If you have not seen it, you can't realize half from this small ad. Simply write us—it will pay you.

A. C. Barler Mfg. Co. 102 Lake Street CHICAGO

Six Spools Best
Six Cord
Or Solid Silver
(any size)

THREAD FREE THIMBLE FREE

Cut the "Terra Cotta" label as shown here from only
 One box of Sterling Dress Stays, send to us, and we
 will mail you your choice of above articles FREE.



DRESS STAYS

Same price as other stays, but better than any. Out-
 lasts the garment. Moisture proof. Clock Spring
 Steel used. Patent end protectors. Guaranteed not
 to cut through. Superior to whalebone. Received
 only Columbian Exposition award for stays.

CROTTY & MITCHELL,
 WEEDSPORT, N. Y.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS, (Continued).

MINNIE:—In the paper entitled "Around the Tea-Table" in THE DELINEATOR for July you will find suggestions for a closet expressly designed for hanging dress skirts so that they will not become crushed.

MAGGIE:—Try a course of cod-liver oil to plump your throat, chest and breast. Bureau-scarfs hang a little below the sides of the bureau. Those done in drawn-work are very pretty.

ANXIOUS SUBSCRIBER:—To drive the little worms out of your pots of flowers, securely cork up all the drainage holes and then flood the pots for several hours with clean lime water. To destroy the fly, syringe the plants with tobacco water.

TYNDALL:—A tea-spoonful of bi-carbonate of soda in a glassful of water is an alleged preventive of seasickness. One of the best means of counteracting this nausea is to keep in a horizontal position. A little chloroform has lately been recommended as a remedy; five to ten drops on a piece of lump sugar is the dose.

ZULA:—The paper entitled "Preservation and Renovation," which appears in the August number of THE DELINEATOR, contains instructions for cleaning gloves. Lemon juice whitens the skin.



\$3.00

\$1.00

\$2.00

Double breasted Suit, good Navy-Blue Chevrot, extra pants, cap, good fast black stockings, 4 to 14 years.
 Wash Suit, fast color Gala-tea Cloths, small cord and whistles. Ages 3 to 8.
 Sailor Suit, good Navy-Blue Flannel extra pants, cap, good fast black stockings, 4 to 12 years.

Delivered Free to any part of the country. Money refunded if desired. Agents wanted. Enclose stamp for samples, or send order direct to

Shaughnessy Bros., 130th St. and 7th Ave., NEW YORK.

VELUTINA

Wonderfully Like Silk Velvet,
 Is always Stamped on the Selvage.
"VELUTINA WEAR GUARANTEED."

See that the Name is Spelled:

V-E-L-U-T-I-N-A.

FREE!



The late Prof. Basil Manley, of the South. Bap. Theo. Seminary, Louisville, Ky., says of the Aerial Medication: "I can cordially recommend its use." Write for a facsimile of his letter.

Rev. W. E. Penn, the noted evangelist of Eureka Springs, Ark., says: "I was cured of Catarrhal Deafness in 1886, by the use of the Aerial Medication, and it has proved to be a permanent cure. I recommend this treatment wherever I go, and know of many cases of Catarrh and Lung trouble that have been cured by its use.—Rev. W. E. PENN."

Medicines for 3 Months' Treatment FREE.

To introduce this treatment and prove beyond doubt that it will cure Deafness, Catarrh, Throat and Lung Diseases, I will, for a short time, send **MEDICINES for Three Months' Treatment FREE.** Address, J. H. MOORE, M. D., Cincinnati, Ohio.



The Finishing Touch of beauty—just a kiss of Tetlow's

Gossamer Powder

to lend a velvety softness and a delicate beauty to the skin. Perfectly pure, entirely harmless, absolutely invisible. Popular for 20 years. Be sure and get **HENRY TETLOW'S**. Price, 25c. by mail, or at Druggists. Sample Free.



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ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS, (Continued).

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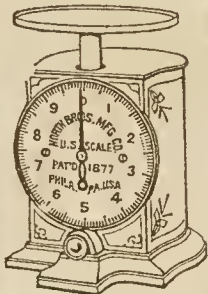
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C. D. B.:—The article entitled "Preservation and Renovation" in THE DELINEATOR for July tells how to remove ink stains.

SKY BLUE:—Cod-liver oil should be taken immediately after meals. We have never heard of mixing perfume with it, and should not advise it. The best way to take it is to put a little lemon juice into a small glass, then the cod-liver oil and then more lemon juice.

L. R. M. E. O.:—See answer to I. F. H. elsewhere in these columns for addresses of Women's Exchanges in several States.

ELLEN:—Try "Charmant," the Turkish Wonder Balm, and you will find it a reliable remedy for faulty complexions and kindred skin troubles. "Charmant" does all it claims to do. We would suggest a trial of it to all sufferers. It can be obtained of Turkish Balm Co. (Importers), 19 Union Square, New York. See Advertisement on page xi.

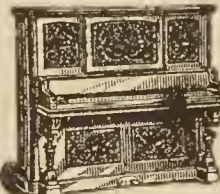
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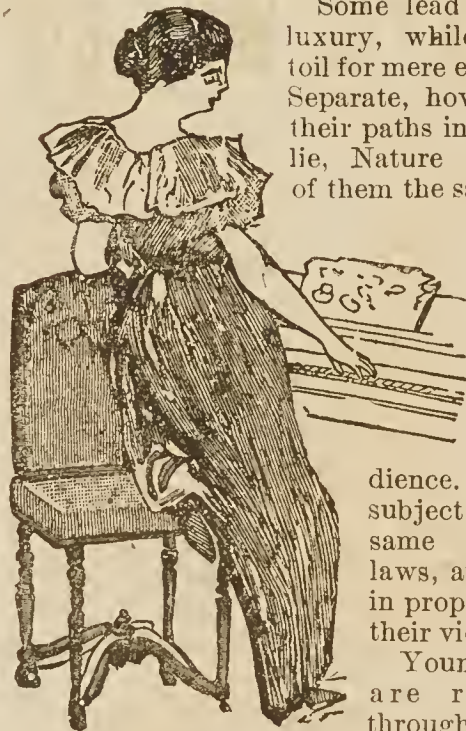
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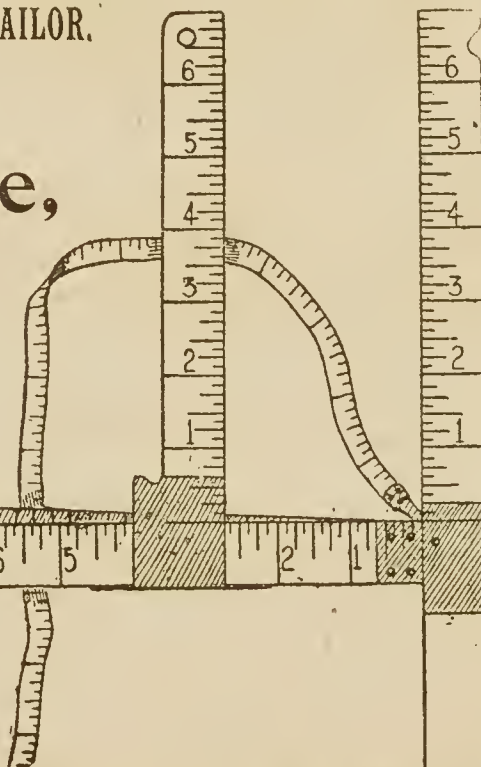
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Mrs. J. G.:—Simply wash a white muslin skirt in the ordinary way to remove shoe polish stains. Iron rust may be removed by dipping in lemon juice and salt. You did not send postage for a reply by mail.

VIOLET AND FERN:—Space will not permit us giving you forms for answering notes. See Mrs. Pryor's article on Correspondence published in the August number of THE DELINEATOR. A sailor hat will prove more comfortable for travelling than a Leghorn.

C. B.:—Your sample is one of the réséda shades of cashmere. The hair is a pretty shade of light-brown.

ESMERALDA:—Any druggist will order a "loofah" for you. A growth of superfluous hair is likely to result after the habitual use of any lubricant, such as vaseline, cold cream, cocoa butter, etc.



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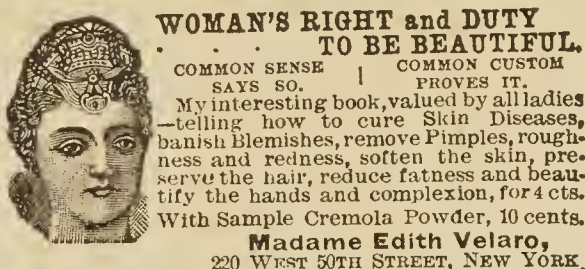
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ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS,

(Continued).

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M. V. N.:—A little bi-carbonate of soda in the water used for washing the hair will keep it light. Electrolysis, if skilfully performed, does not injure the skin, but it is rather a painful operation. A becoming mode for a young lady of seventeen is No. 7687, which costs 1s. 8d. or 40 cents. India ink is sometimes used for deepening the color of the brows and lashes.

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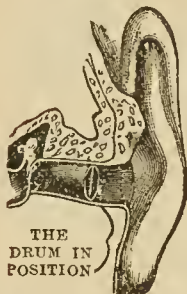
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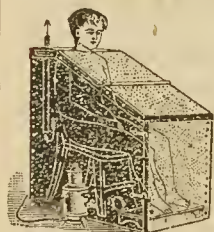
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Portable, and can be used in any room. Dry Steam, Vapor Oxygen, Medicated and perfumed Baths. Sure cure for Colds, Rheumatism, etc. Prevents contracting disease. Insures a healthy, clear complexion, and prevents Obesity. Send for descriptive circular. MAYOR, LANE & CO., 128 White Street, New York, manufacturers of Douches, Sprays and Bathing Appliances.

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Handsome; highest grade, fastest; 16 to 22 lbs. Highest Award World's Fair. Overland Cycles, all sizes, \$40 to \$75. Others \$15 up. Cata. free. Estab. 1864. Rouse, Hazard & Co., Mfrs., 118 G St., Peoria, Ill.

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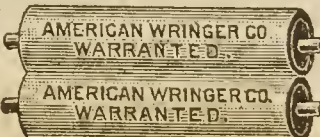
Are reduced by my Own Methods. Safe, Easy, Permanent. For full information, Address, with stamp, Dr. Edith Berdan, 113 Ellison St., Paterson, N. J.

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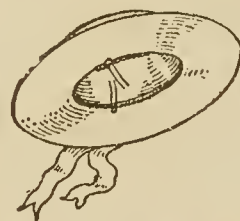
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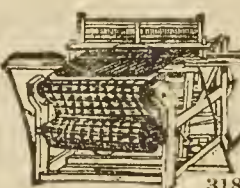


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saves the hat; holds it securely; invisible; attachable to any hat. If your milliner does not have them send 20c for sample pair naming color desired. Happy Thought Hat Fastener Co., Niles, Mich.

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Permanently, root and branch, in 5 minutes, without pain, discoloration or injury with "Pilla Solvenc." Sealed particulars, 6c. Wilcox Specific Co., Phila., Pa.

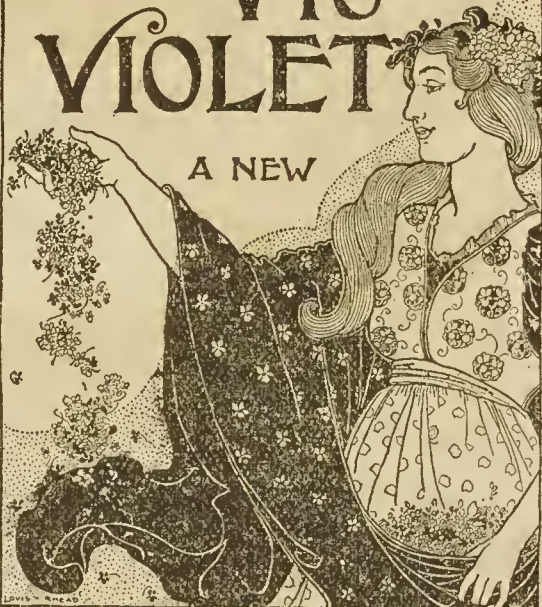
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A NEW



LUNDBORG PERFUME.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS,
(Continued).

A PROSPECTIVE BRIDE:—Whether the bride presents a gift to the groom is entirely a matter of option.

B. E. S.:—The bride is not congratulated; best wishes are offered her. Drab Holland shades will be pretty for your house, if the blinds are of a grayish color.

SWEET PEAS:—Periodicals That Pay Contributors, published by Eleanor Kirk, 696 Greene Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y., will assist you in placing mss.

I. S. M.:—A hot bath before retiring will sometimes induce sleep: if this fails, try the hygienic method of sponging the body with cold water and then briskly rubbing with a coarse towel. Rub the eyebrows with inodorous castor-oil to promote their growth. Washing the face well with good soap and warm water to which a few drops of ammonia have been added will remove the greasy appearance.

KID:—The bride's parents attend to the wedding invitations.

DAISY:—Ladies are always served first at the table, guests being given preference. Something more substantial than ices and cake should be included in a wedding menu.

MIDGET:—Pinning flowers to a man's coat presupposes some intimacy, and for very young girls it is to be deprecated. Misses wear their hair parted, waved and pulled out loosely at the sides, while at the back it is arranged in a "figure eight" and secured at the nape of the neck with a shell-pin.

Tobacco Destroys Vitality.

Nervous system paralyzed by nicotine means lost manhood, weak eyes, and a general all-gone look and feeling that robs life of its pleasure. Tobacco is the root of many an impotent symptom, and No-To-Bac a guaranteed cure will make you strong, vigorous and happy in more ways than one. No-To-Bac guaranteed and sold by Druggists everywhere. Book, titled "Don't Tobacco Spit or Smoke Your Life Away." Ad. Sterling Remedy Co., New York or Chicago.

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ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS,

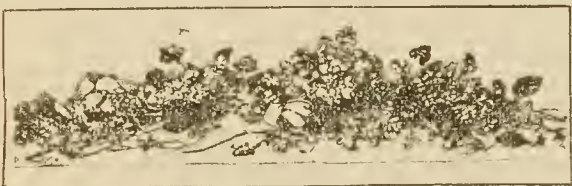
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MIDGET:—Gray figured mohair shaped according to pattern No. 7743, which costs 1s. 8d. or 40 cents, and is illustrated in THE DELINEATOR for July, will make a comfortable travelling costume.

P. S. J.:—An excellent furniture polish, especially where the varnish has become old and tarnished, is made as follows: Dissolve four ounces of the best shellac in two pints of 95 per cent. alcohol; add to this two pints of linseed oil and one pint of spirits of turpentine; then add four ounces of sulphuric ether and four ounces of ammonia water and mix well. Shake well and apply lightly with a sponge, afterwards rubbing thoroughly with an old woollen cloth or a piece of chamois skin. A dotted Swiss cover would be very pretty for the stand; make it to fit the top exactly, edge with a ruffle of the same and underlay it with pink silkoline.

F. M. A.:—It would be improper for a girl to visit a man's room, even in her own house. If she wishes to talk with him, she must do so in the reception room or some other apartment to which all the members of the household have entrée.

L. T. J.:—It would be lawful to permit the flag of an organization to wave over a building without the American flag above it.



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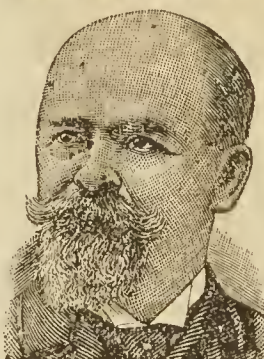
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Last month I cleared, after paying all expenses, \$235.38; the month before \$186.86 and have at the same time attended to my regular business. I believe anyone, anywhere, can do as well, as I have not a particularly good location and not much experience. When you have an article that every family wants, it is very easy selling it. It seems strange that a good, cheap dish washer was never before placed on the market. With the **Perfection**, which sells for \$5, you can wash and dry the dishes for a family in two minutes, without putting the hands in water. As soon as people see the washer work, they want one, and that is why so much money can be made so quickly. For full particulars, address **The Perfection Mfg. Co.**, 657 63rd St., Englewood, Ill. I feel convinced that any lady or gentleman, in any location, can make \$5 to \$10 a day, as every family will very soon have a dish washer. Try it and publish your experience for the benefit of others. **ALICE O.**



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Order by Number, Cash with Order. Ordered at the retail rate, this Knife will be sent, prepaid, to any Address in the United States, Canada, Newfoundland or Mexico. When ordered at the dozen rate, transportation charges must be paid by the party ordering, at the rate specified. If the party ordering desires the package registered, 8 cents extra should be sent with the order. We cannot allow dozen rates on less than half a dozen ordered at one time, nor gross rates on less than half a gross.

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If so, ask your dealer for the **Glasgo Twilled Lace Thread** or send ten cents in stamps and receive a sample spool, 500 yards, by mail. You will pronounce it as thousands of other ladies have, the best you have ever used. Try it. **Glasgo Lace Thread Co., Glasgo, Conn.**



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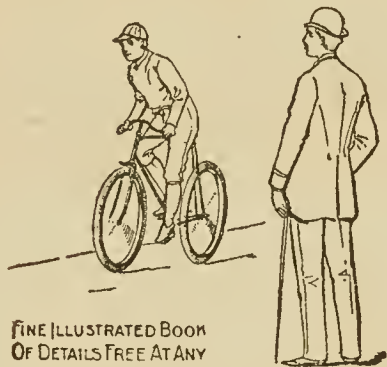
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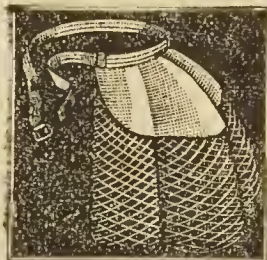
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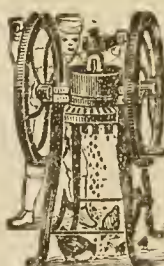


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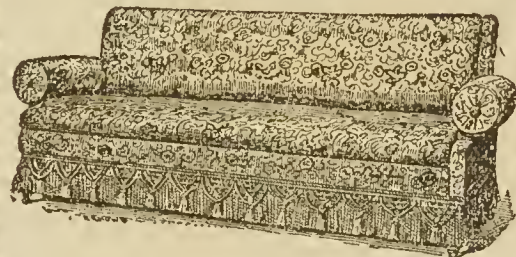
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(Continued).

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MADGE:—Certainly you should offer your fiancé's sister your best wishes for her happiness if you attend her wedding.

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7767



7767



7767

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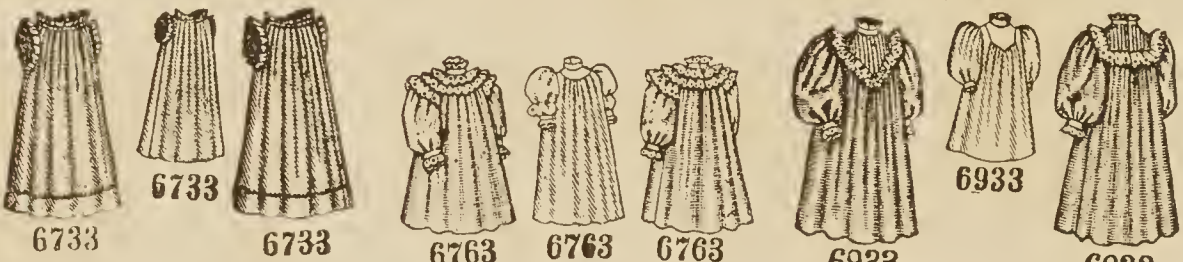
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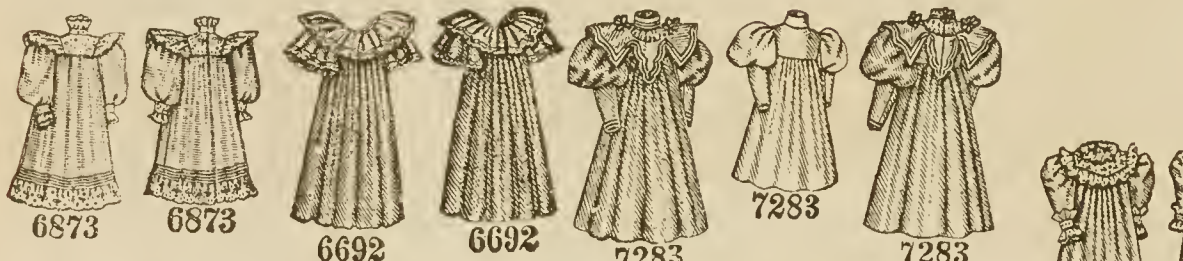
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(Concluded).

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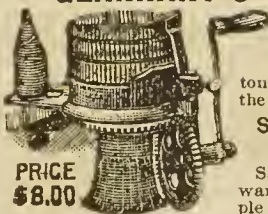
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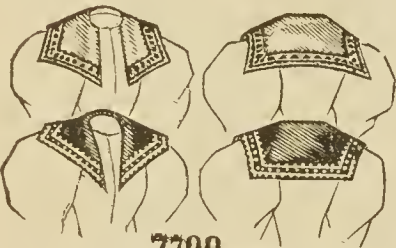


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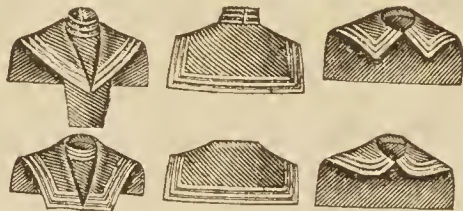
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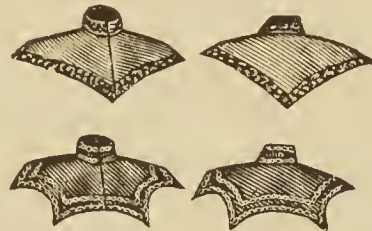
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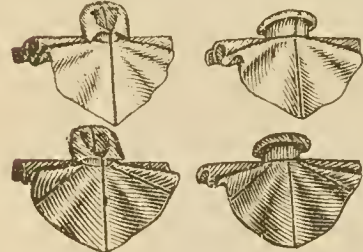
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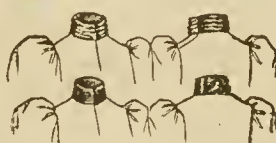


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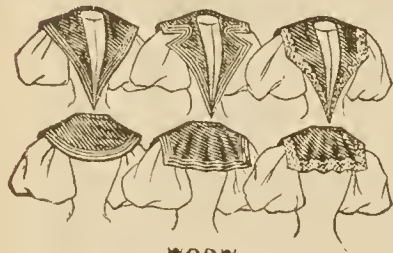
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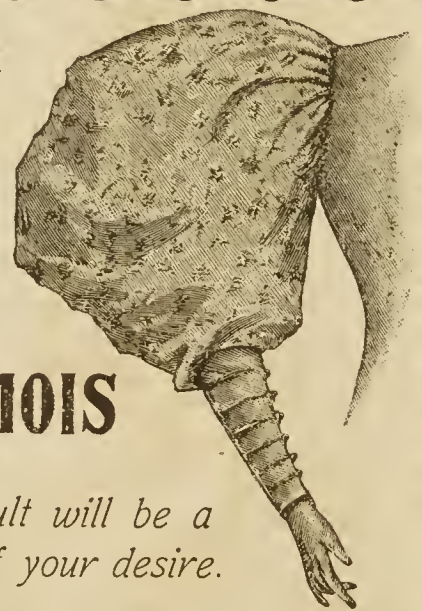


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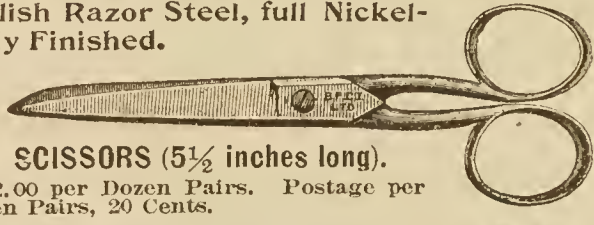
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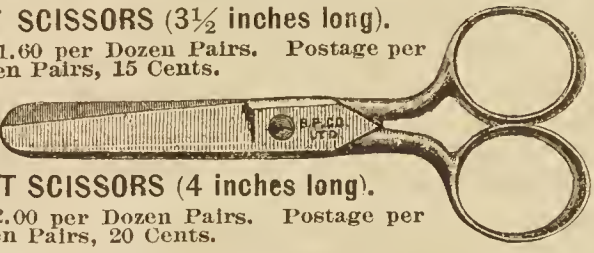
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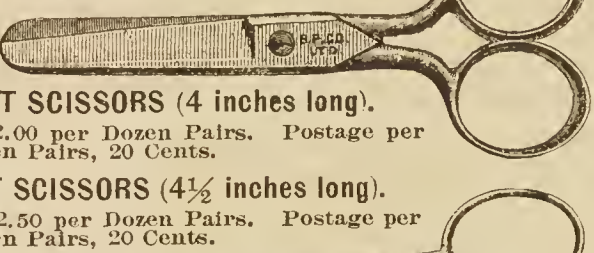
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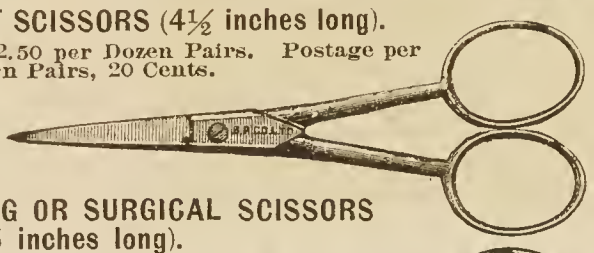
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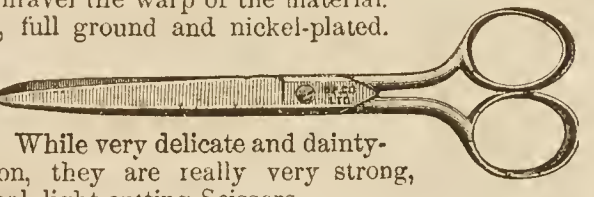
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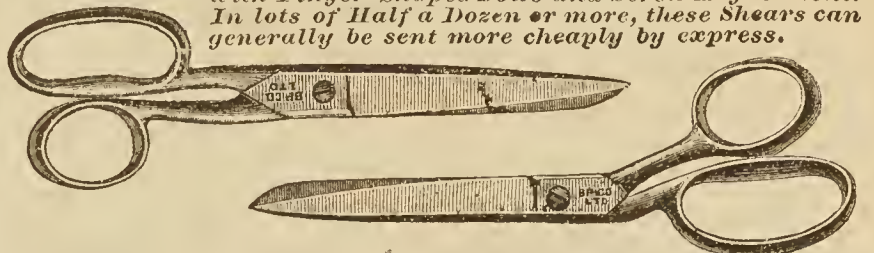
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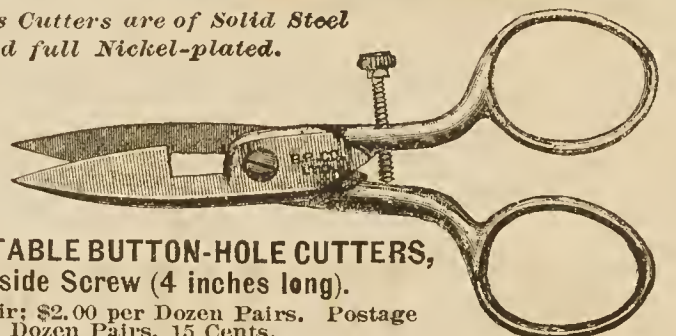
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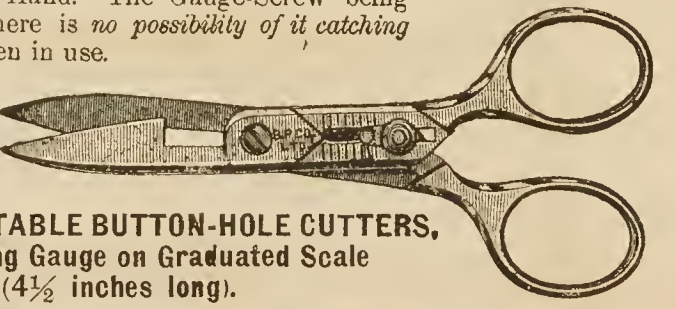
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The Delineator for October.

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(The *Intelligencer* can vouch for the following.)

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"For five years I suffered with lame back or lumbago; consulted the best medical skill without permanent relief. I was induced to try the *Electropoise*, and it has cured me thoroughly."

—N. Y. *Christian Intelligencer*, Dec. 12, 1894.

Broken-Down Women.

CAPON BRIDGE, W. VA., Nov. 15, 1893.

"Since testifying in favor of the *Electropoise* two years ago, I have had the most gratifying results from its use in neuralgia, indigestion and in the re-building of broken-down females. We use it for all ailments and find it superior to medicine and doctors."

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BABY.

Words by Frank Gaylord.

Music by S.G. Fleishman.

Ev'-ning shad-ows soft and deep,

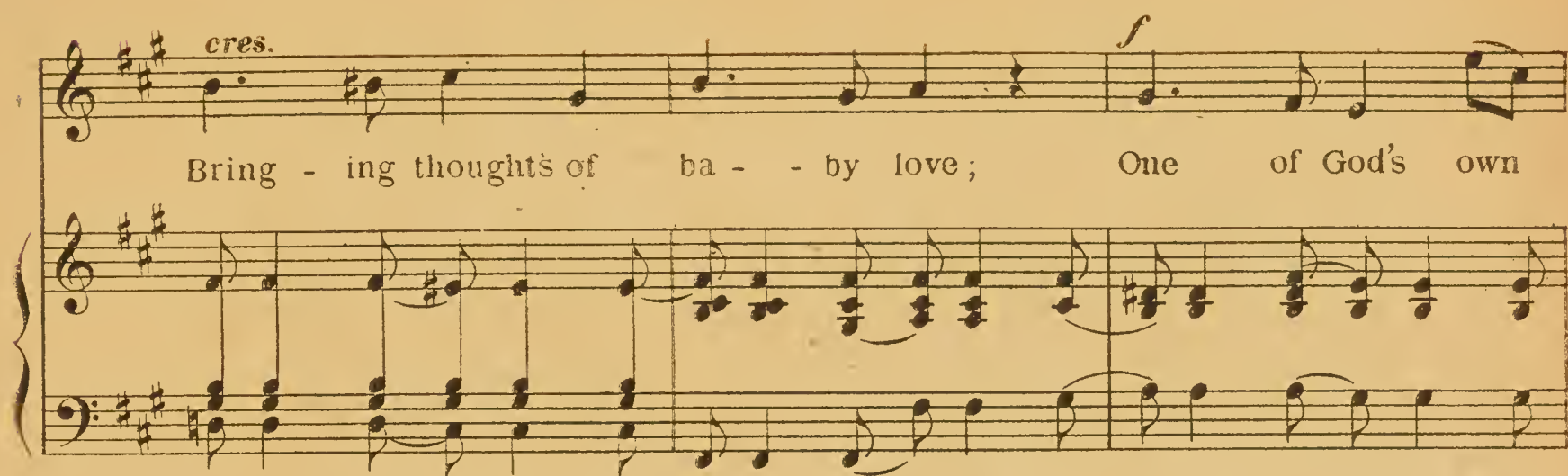
Woo-ing moth-er's babe to rest, Bring-ing ba-by

peace-ful sleep, In her qui-et lit-tle-nest.

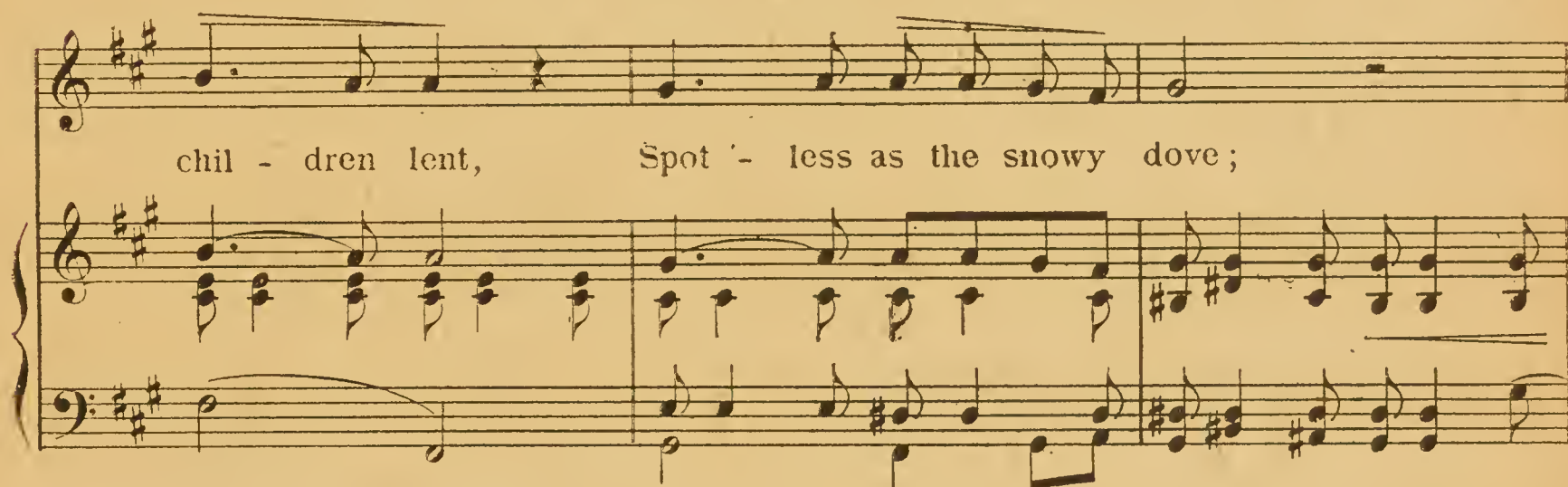
espressivo. An an-gel bright from hea-ven sent,

cres. *f*

Bring - ing thoughts of ba - - by love; One of God's own



chil - dren lent, Spot - less as the snowy dove;



f

One of God's own chil - dren lent, Spot - less as the snowy



dove.

p *mf* *mf* *p*



p

Fer - vent is my dai - ly pray'r To our Lord in

pp

p *f*

Heav'n a - bove, Safe with - in His gra - cious care

p *rit.*

He will guard my ba - by love.

rit. *mf* *cres.*

f *dim.* *poco* *a poco* *p* *pp*

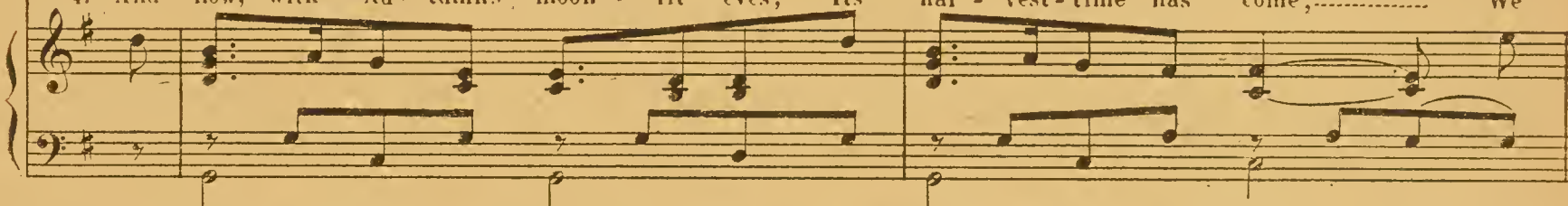
CORN SONG.

Words by Whittier.

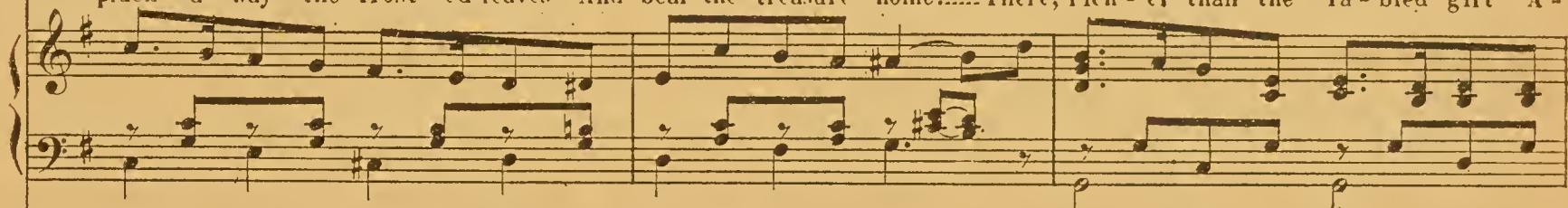
Music by F. Arlington Smith.



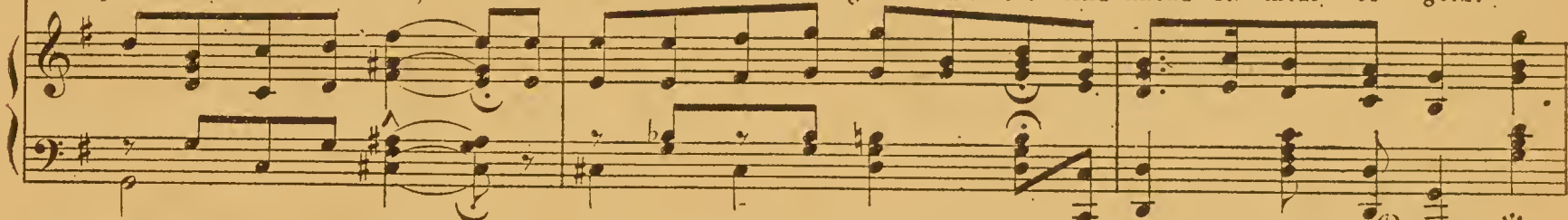
1. Heap high the farm - er's win - try hoard, Heap high the gold - en corn; No
 2. We bet - ter love the heart - y gift Our rug - ged vales be - stow, To
 3. We dropped the seed o'er hill and plain, Be - neath the sun of May; And
 4. And now, with Au - tumn's moon - lit eves, Its har - vest - time has come, We



rich - er gift has Au - tumn pour'd From out her lav - ish horn. Let oth - er lands ex - ult - ing glean The
 cheer us when the storm shall drift. Our harvest fields with snow. Thro' vales of grass and meads of flows, Our
 frightened from our sprouting grain, The robber crows a - way. All thro' the long, bright days of June, Its
 pluck a - way the frost - ed leaves And bear the treasure home. There, rich - er than the fa - bled gift A -

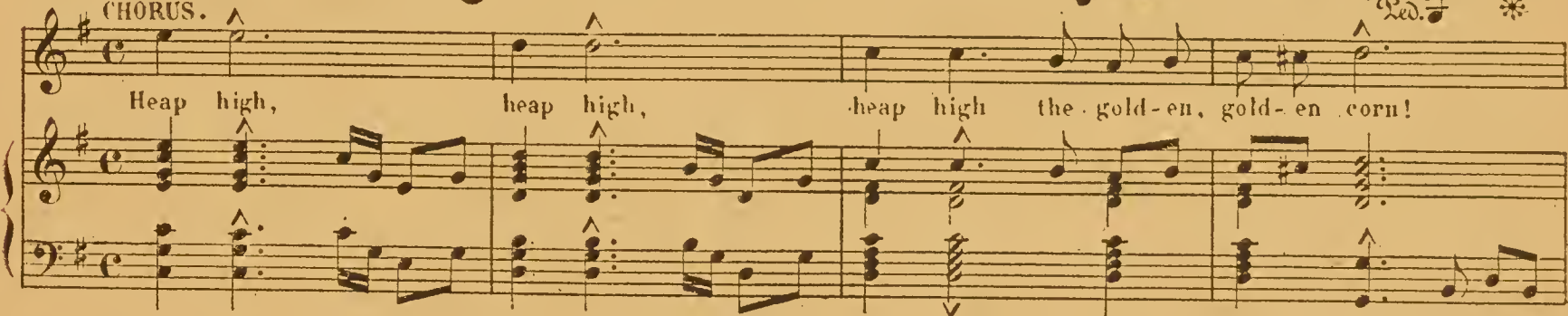


ap - ple from the pine, The or - ange from its gloss - y green, The clus - ter from the vine.
 ploughs their fur - rows made: While, on the hill, the sun and shows Of change - ful A - pril played.
 leaves grew green and fair, And waved, in hot mid - sum - mer's noon, Its soft and yel - low hair.
 - pol - lo show'd of old, Fair hands the bro - ken grain shall sift And knead its meal of gold.

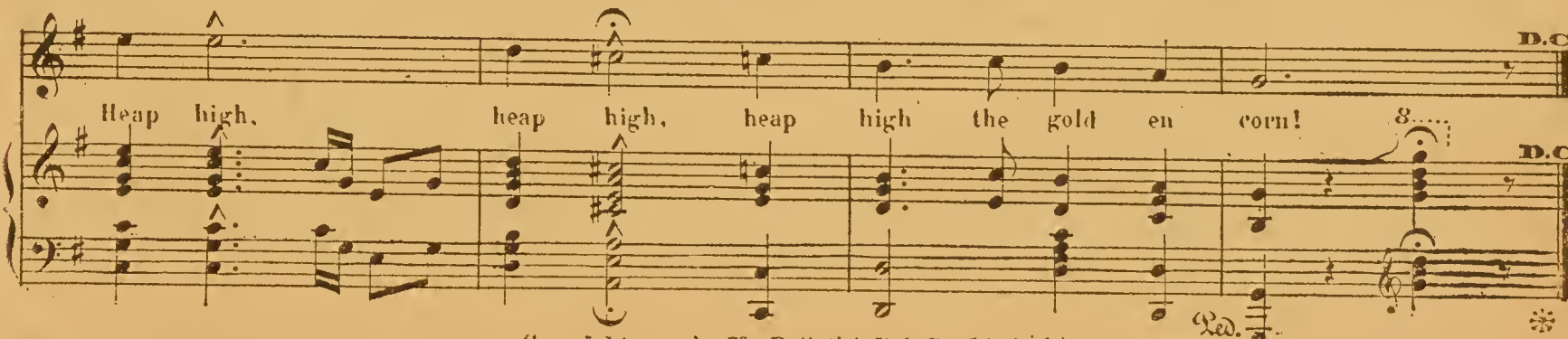


CHORUS.

Heap high, heap high, heap high the gold - en, gold - en corn!



Heap high, heap high, heap high the gold en corn!



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Illustrating in
Colors and Tints the
Latest Modes
In Costuming and
Millinery....

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and October, represent-
ing the FASHIONS for
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und Putz in
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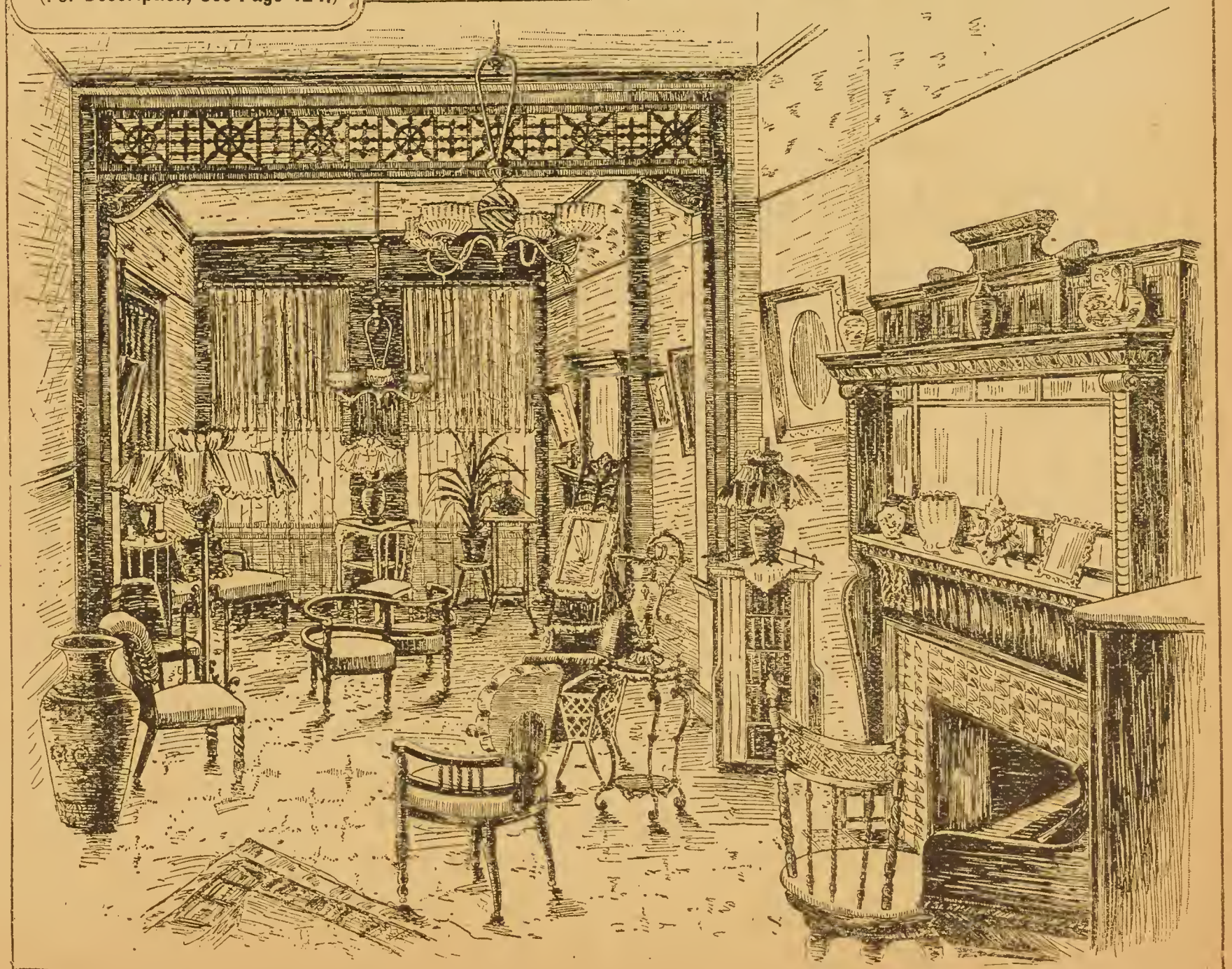
Putz, welche jemals dem Publikum dargeboten wurde.
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FIGURE NO. 1.—RIBBON DECORATION.

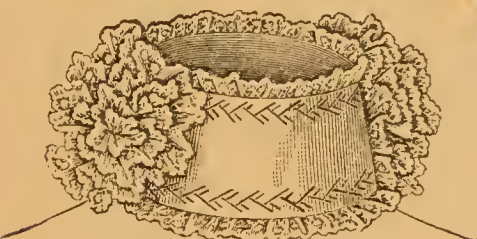


FIGURE NO. 2.—FANCY COLLAR.



FIGURE NO. 3.—LACE-AND-RIBBON DECORATION.

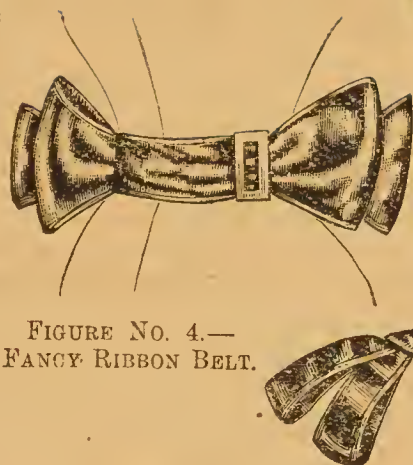
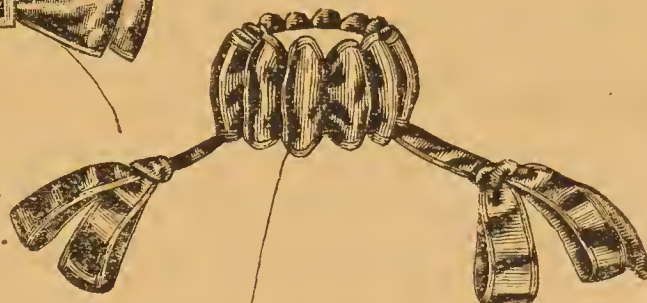
FIGURE NO. 4.—
FANCY RIBBON BELT.

FIGURE NO. 5.—FANCY STOCK-COLLAR.



FIGURE NO. 6.—NECK DECORATION.

FIGURE NO. 10.—RIBBON BODICE-DECORATION.

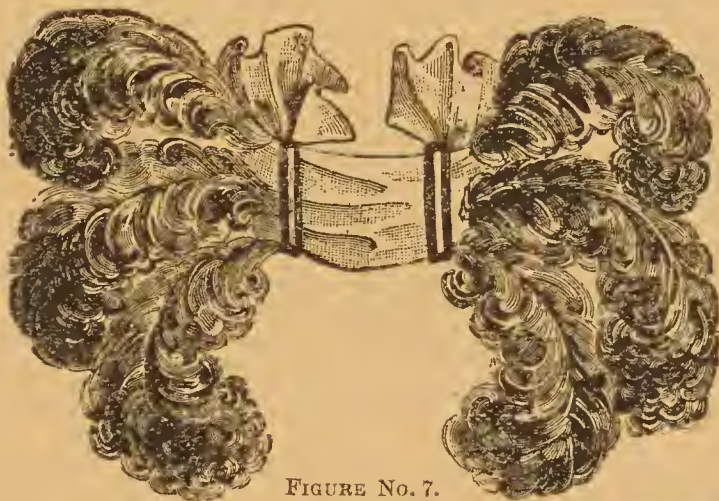


FIGURE NO. 7.

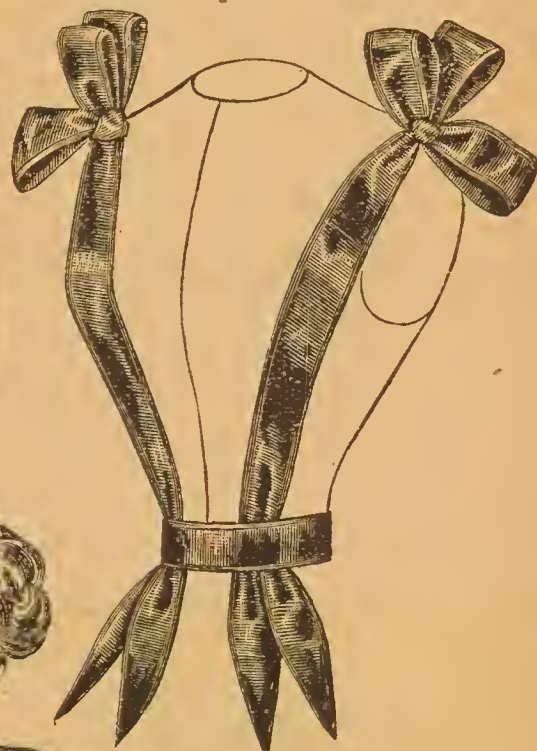


FIGURE NO. 8.

FIGURES NOS. 7 AND 8.—
FEATHER COLLARETTES.

FIGURE NO. 9.—FANCY PLASTRON.

FIGURE NO. 11.—RIBBON BRACE-
DECORATION.

FIGURE NO. 12.—BODICE DECORATION.

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(For Descriptions see Pages 426 and 427.)

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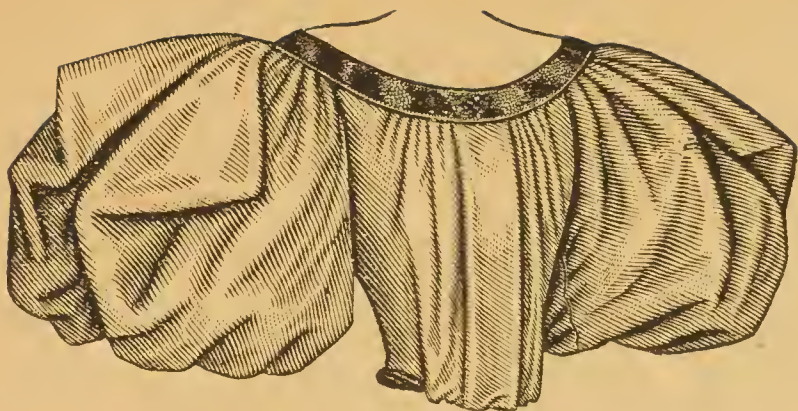


FIGURE No. 1.

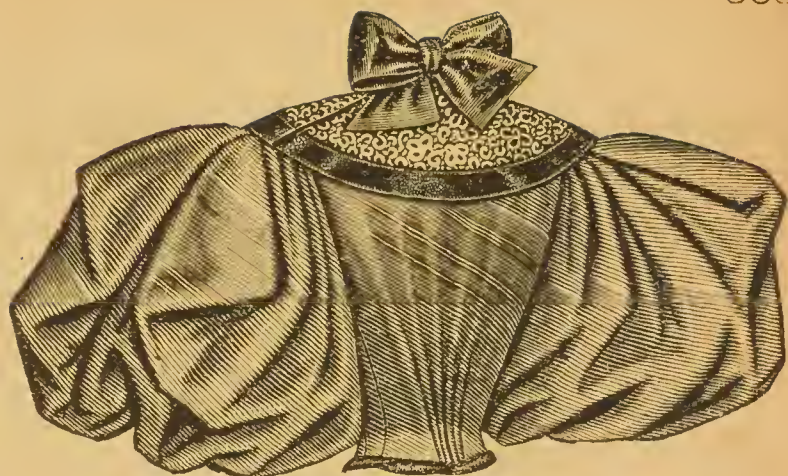


FIGURE No. 2.

FIGURES NOS. 1 AND 2.—LADIES' BASQUE-WAIST.—(Cut by Pattern No. 7669; 13 sizes; 28 to 46 inches, bust measure; price 1s. 3d. or 30 cents.)

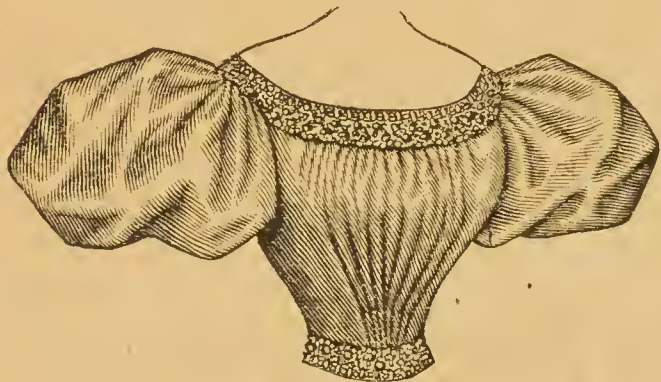


FIGURE No. 3.

FIGURES NOS. 3 AND 4.—
LADIES' EVENING WAIST.
(Cut by Pattern No. 7629;
13 sizes; 28 to 46 inches,
bust measure; price 1s.
or 25 cents.)

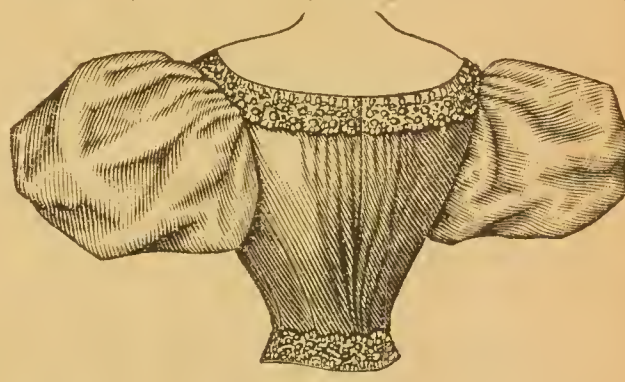


FIGURE No. 4.

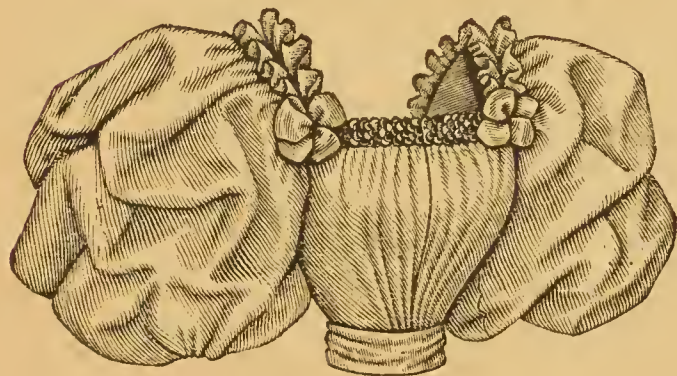


FIGURE No. 5.

FIGURES NOS. 5 AND 6.—
LADIES' SQUARE-YOKE
FANCY WAIST.—(Cut by
Pattern No. 7696; 13
sizes; 28 to 46 inches, bust
measure; price 1s. 3d. or
30 cents.)

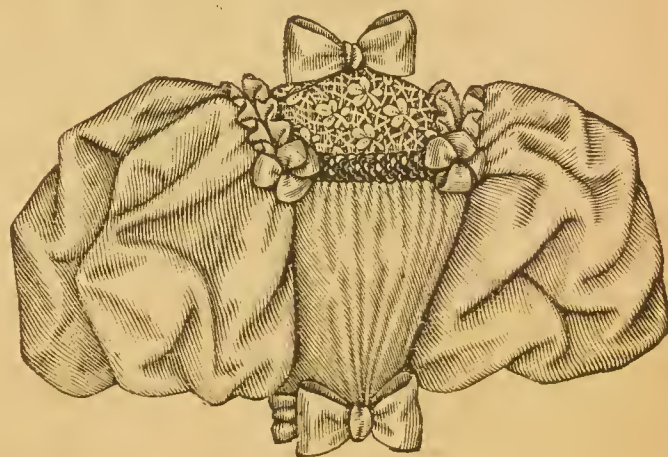


FIGURE No. 6.

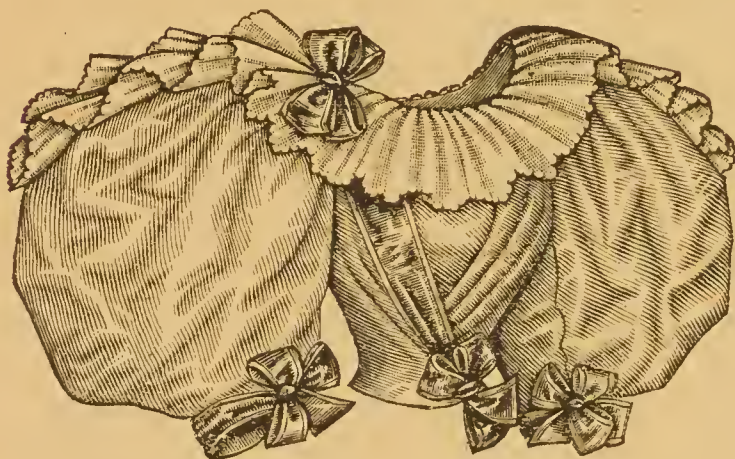


FIGURE No. 7.

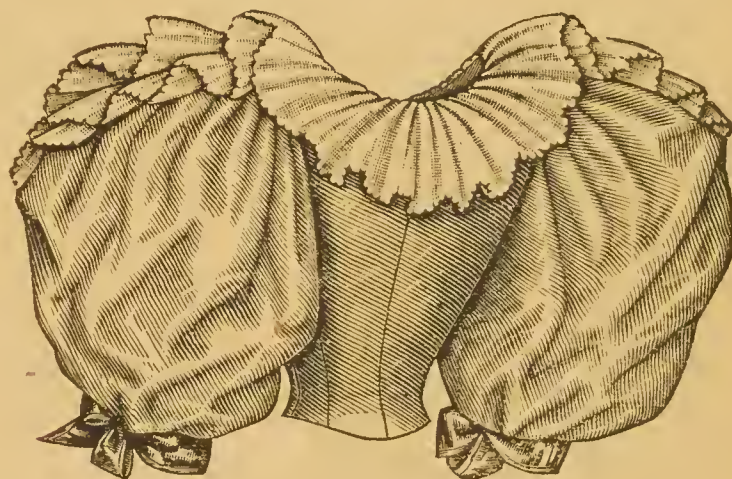


FIGURE No. 8.

FIGURES NOS. 7 AND 8.—LADIES' SURPLICE BASQUE-WAIST.—(Cut by Pattern No. 7879; 13 sizes; 28 to 46 inches, bust measure; price 1s. 3d. or 30 cents.)

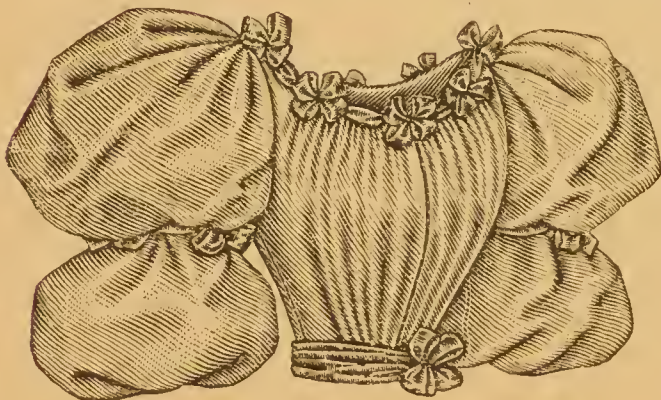


FIGURE No. 9.

FIGURES NOS. 9 AND 10.—LA-
DIES' EVENING WAIST.—(Cut
by Pattern No. 7248; 13
sizes; 28 to 46 inches, bust
measure; price 1s. or 25 cents.)

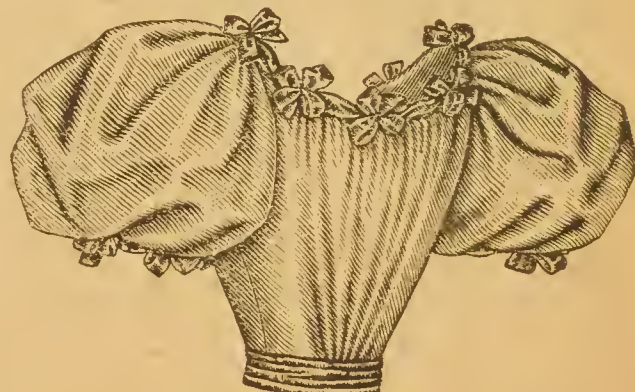


FIGURE No. 10.

FANCY EVENING WAISTS.

(For Descriptions see Pages 428 and 429.)



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FIGURE NO. 1.—LADIES' BONNET.



FIGURE NO. 6.—LADIES' HAT.



FIGURE NO. 4.—LADIES' TOQUE.



FIGURE NO. 2.—LADIES' HAT.



FIGURE NO. 7.—LADIES' LARGE HAT.

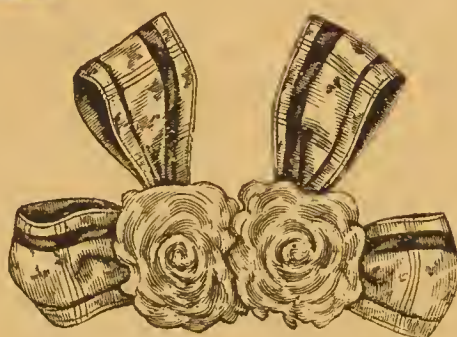


FIGURE NO. 5.—LADIES' TOQUE.



FIGURE NO. 8.—LADIES' LARGE HAT.



FIGURE NO. 3.—LADIES' FELT SAILOR-HAT.

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Obesity is the most neglected of all diseases. Fat people fall dead on the streets daily. As many people die from obesity as from consumption. Abnormal enlargement of tissues is as dangerous as their wasting away. Fat growth may be arrested, the weight may be reduced, and the ills that have caused obesity may be permanently cured by these powerful yet harmless remedies.

"DR. EDISON'S OBESITY TREATMENT will reduce a FLESHY NECK, BUST, CHIN, OR FACE, or ABDOMEN, SHOULDERS OR HIPS without reduction where there is no surplus fat. THE SKIN CONTRACTS TO ITS NORMAL TENSION and covers the parts WITHOUT WRINKLES." -- Mrs. Lucy Stone Menard in *Woman's World*.

Mrs. Carrie Buckingham Joy, Boston's favorite modeller in clay, writes: "Dr. Edison's Obesity Treatment reduced me 46 pounds in 48 days."

Helen Coburn Whittaker, author of "The New Woman," writes from her Chicago home: "I took Dr. Edison's Obesity Pills and Fruit Salt three weeks, and was reduced 23 pounds."

Col. Mason, long prominent in the National Guard of New York, writes: "I have worn one of Dr. Edison's Obesity Bands and it has reduced my abdominal girth 7 inches in two weeks."

TESTIMONY OF PHYSICIANS.

Physicians use and prescribe these remedies. Read: Dr. Thomas Dane, East St. Louis, writes: "I now have three patients under Dr. Edison's treatment for obesity. They are being reduced rapidly and are gaining in health." Dr. Edward W. Russell, St. Louis, says: "I have reduced 12 patients by the use of Dr. Edison's Obesity Pills and Salt. Their cure seems to be permanent." Dr. H. Wadsworth, South Chicago, Ill., says: "My experience with Dr. Edison's Obesity Pills and Fruit Salt is in all ways satisfactory. Last month I reduced one patient 23 pounds on them, and another has, by their use, lost 30 pounds in six weeks." Dr. W. P. Robinson, Ayer's

Village, Haverhill, Mass., orders Dr. Edison's Obesity Pills and Bands and uses them in his practice. Dr. C. C. Tracy, No. 6 Chandler street, Worcester, Mass., does likewise. Dr. J. Farrar, No. 28 King street, Boston, uses and recommends them. Dr. Orpha Chalmers Stanhope, one of England's most noted woman physicians, says: "During the three years I have used Dr. Edison's Pills, Salt and Bands, I have never known them to fail. I have successfully reduced more than 100 patients with them. Dr. Edison's Obesity Band is the best I know of, either for reduction or support."

Dr. Hugh Trenchard thus refers to Dr. Edison's Obesity Treatment in the current number of the *DRUGGISTS' WEEKLY*:

"In this swift moving age Dr. Edison has kept his celebrated obesity treatment strictly apace with every advance in medical science. His remedies have been constantly refined and strengthened, and he has been ever alert to improve them by experience, experiment and observation. The reputation of this treatment as the only safe and reliable obesity cure in the world has been brilliantly maintained, and it is so far in advance of all others that it has no rivals or competitors. Dr. Edison's very latest remedy, his Obesity Reducing Compound, is one of the medical wonders of the age. It is a purely vegetable liquid remedy, and may be taken as a complete treatment or with his Pills or Salt, or both. The latter are more popular and more widely used than ever. Dr. Edison's Treatment acts alike upon those who were 'born of fat families,' and fat men and women who come of thin stock, and it is equally beneficial to men and women, old and young."

CORSETS.

Loring & Co. manufacture Obesity and Regular Corsets to order, and guarantee satisfaction. Fleishy ladies can have corsets made six or eight inches longer than usual over the back and hips. Riding and Bicycling Corsets a specialty.

Dr. Edison's Obesity and Supporting Bands should be used by fleshy men and women; his supporting Band by all women in a weak condition.

OBESITY FRUIT SALT \$1.00
PER BOTTLE.

Pills \$1.50 a Bottle, or three Bottles for \$4.00, enough for one treatment.

The Bands cost \$2.50 each up to 36 ins.; add 10c. for each additional inch.

DR. EDISON'S Obesity Reducing Compound.

MOST POWERFUL SINGLE OBESITY REMEDY.

"Fat folks who want vegetable remedies in liquid form welcomed DR. EDISON'S OBESITY REDUCING COMPOUND, and testify to the rapid and agreeable manner in which it has made them thin and healthy." -- Dr. Robt. Lee Shradley in the *Central Medical Age*.

Mrs. Jennie Nicoll Strong writing from the Albe-marle flats, N. Y., says: "My abdominal measurement was reduced 11 inches and my weight was brought down 21 pounds in one month by DR. EDISON'S OBESITY REDUCING COMPOUND and OBESITY BAND."

Mrs. Rose Terry Champlin, author of "Sybil's Pride," and other popular novels, writing from the Hotel Normandie, N. Y., says: "I have been reduced from 163 to 132 pounds by DR. EDISON'S OBESITY REDUCING COMPOUND. This result I attained in 41 days. I look and feel better than for years."

PRICE OF COMPOUND.—Two months' treatment, \$10.00, sent prepaid. Send for treatise.

No printing on Envelopes. Orders filled promptly

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THREE STORES:
BOSTON No. 2 Hamilton Place, Dep. J.; CHICAGO, 113 State Street,
Dep. No. 14; NEW YORK CITY, 40 West 22d Street, Dep. L.

Cut this out and keep it and send for our New Four-Page (24 column) Article on Obesity.



FIGURE NO. 1.—LADIES' FANCY COLLAR.—
(Cut by the Collar in Pattern No. 7880; 13
sizes; 28 to 36 inches, bust measure; price
1s. 3d. or 30 cents.)



FIGURE NO. 6.—LADIES' FANCY
COLLAR.—(Cut by Collar in Pat-
tern No. 7938; 13 sizes; 28 to 46
inches, bust measure; price 1s.
3d. or 30 cents.)



FIGURE NO. 4.—LADIES' BRETelles.—(Cut by Bretelle
in Pattern No. 7934; 13 sizes; 28 to 46 inches, bust
measure; price 1s. 8d. or 40 cents.)

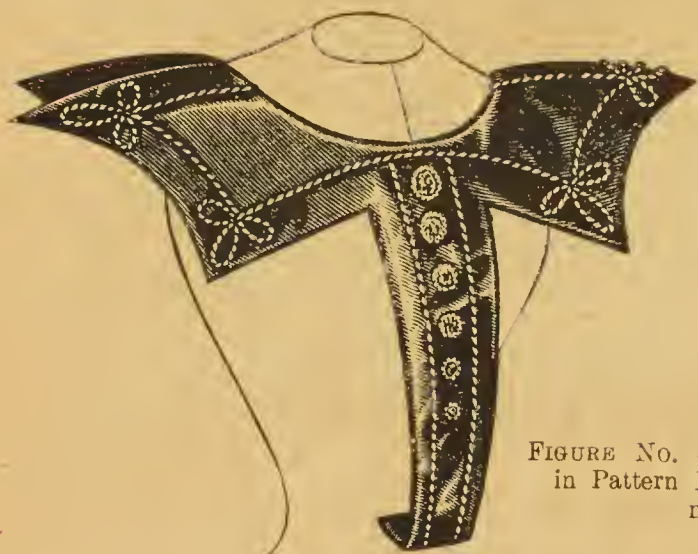


FIGURE NO. 2.—LADIES' FANCIFUL
BERTHA.—(Cut by Bertha in Pattern
No. 7922; 13 sizes; 28 to 46 in-
ches, bust measure; price 1s. 8d. or
40 cents.)

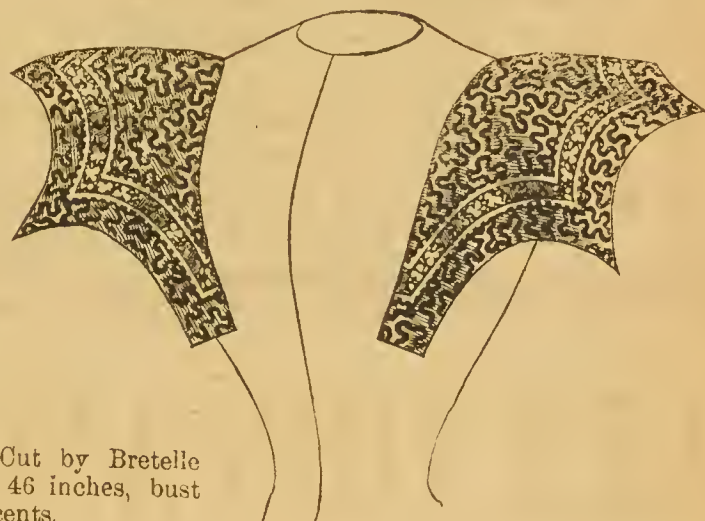


FIGURE NO. 7.—LADIES'
FANCY BRETelles.—
(Cut by Bretelle in
Pattern No. 7940; 12
sizes, 32 to 48 inches,
bust measure; price
1s. 3d. or 30 cents.)

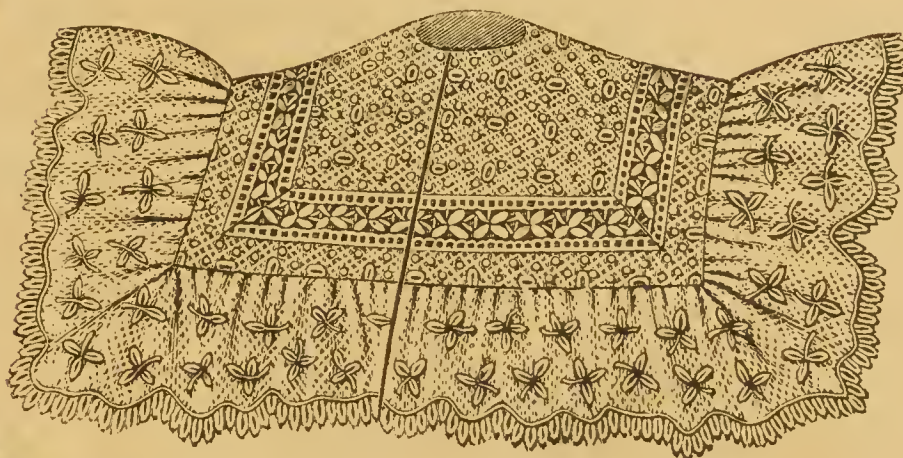


FIGURE NO. 5.



FIGURE NO. 3.

FIGURES NOS. 3 AND 5.—LADIES' SAILOR COLLARS.—(Cut by
Collar in Pattern No. 7892; 3 sizes; small, medium and large;
price 5d. or 10 cents.)

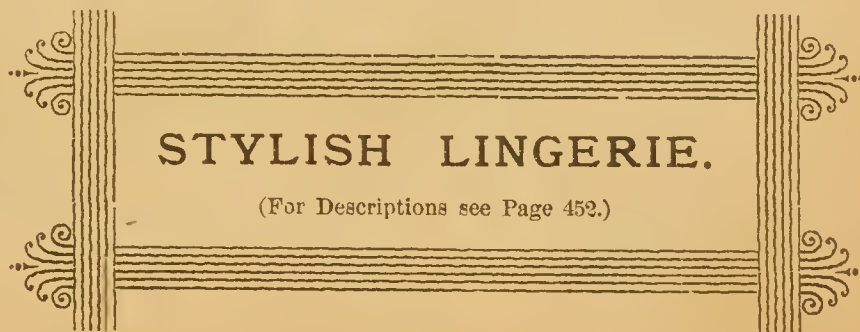




FIGURE NO. 264 P.



FIGURE NO. 265 P.

FIGURES NOS. 264 P AND 265 P.—LADIES' CALLING TOILETTES.—These two figures illustrate the same Patterns—Ladies' Cape-Wrap No. 7885 (copyright), price 1s. or 25 cents; and Six-Gored Skirt No. 7891 (copyright), price 1s. 3d. or 30 cents.

(For Description see Page 390.)

The FINEARTIST

VOL. XLVI.

October, 1895.

No. 4.

Fashions of To-Day.

A deep collar of fanciful outline is the feature of a short, rippling cape.

All the new jackets are short and all gain in jaunty-ness by reason of their brevity.

The tendency to ripple still exists in the skirts of jackets.

The modern long coat is an evolution from the ulster.

Among the recent ornamental accessories for top garments are round and many-pointed collars.

Adjustable chemisettes are worn with basques that include a rolling collar and lapels.

Of formal aspect is a double-breasted jacket that buttons close to the throat.

In a smart double-breasted basque the back forms a postilion, which is in striking contrast with the very short, pointed fronts.

Shoulder-caps with several points contribute a stylish effect to a basque designed for stout figures. It has either a square or V neck opening.

A French front with straps and full sleeves that suggest the Paquin shape combine to render a new basque-waist a very modish garment.

A very attractive mode is seen in a Pompadour evening bodice

The skirt forming part of a modish costume of the severe type has a side-plaited back and ripples elsewhere.

having a drooping, box-plaited front.

An up-to-date jacket-basque counts among its attractions a blouse vest, and a very deep sailor-collar with graceful jabot ends.

Entirely due to the circular shaping of a two-piece skirt are the pretty flutes which hang all around it.

Double box-plaits are a welcome substitute for godets in a new six-gored skirt.

Strapped seams in both basque and skirt of a tailor-made costume heighten its good style.

A picturesque costume has a fluted skirt with a box-plaited back and a bodice representing an 1830 fashion.

A fanciful yoke extends low down on the shoulder to carry out the 1830 sloping-shoulder effect.

Godets vary the seven-gored skirt of an exceptionally stylish costume.

Bertha ornaments, with an extension simulating a box-plait, are among the pleasing accessories of the fanciful waist.



FIGURE No. 266 P.

FIGURE No. 267 P.

FIGURES Nos. 266 P AND 267 P.—LADIES' CAPE-COLLARS.—These two figures illustrate the Cape Collars included in Pattern No. 7914 (copyright), price 7d. or 15 cents.

(For Descriptions see Page 390.)

FIGURES NOS. 264 P.
AND 265 P.—
LADIES' CALLING
TOILETTES.

(For Illustrations see
Page 388.)

FIGURES NOS. 264 P AND 265 P.— These two figures illustrate the same patterns—a Ladies' cape-wrap and gored skirt. The wrap pattern, which is No. 7885 and costs 1s. or 25 cents, is in ten sizes for ladies from twenty-eight to forty-six inches, bust measure, and may be seen again on page 420 of this magazine. The skirt pattern, which is No. 7891 and costs 1s. 3d. or 30 cents, is in nine sizes for ladies from twenty to thirty-six inches, waist measure, and may be seen again on page 427.

In the front view of the wrap, presented at figure No. 264 P, the material is dahlia corded silk and velvet, decorated with yellow lace Vandykes and rosettes of silk. The shoulder collar is effectively decorated with inverted lace Vandykes and a rosette of silk is disposed at each side of the closing of the Medici collar.

The felt hat is prettily decorated with black lace, velvet, ostrich tips and ribbon rosettes.

The full-length back view, figure No. 265 P, shows the wrap made of dark-green faced cloth and velvet, enriched by a decoration of jet and spangles, the skirt being of tan wool goods with a cording of velvet at its lower edge. The back of the wrap fits smoothly to the figure and ripples prettily below the waist-line; it is made with a curved center seam and is joined to the circular

cape-fronts in side-back seams that extend to the shoulders and in shoulder seams. The circular cape-fronts are smooth over the shoulders and fall in flute-like folds below and at the front. A fancy shoulder collar and a high Medici collar of velvet are stylish appointments of the wrap. The shoulder collar, which is



FIGURE NO. 268 P.—LADIES' STREET COSTUME.—This illustrates Pattern No. 7917 (copyright) price 1s. 8d. or 40 cents.

(For Description see Page 391.)

broad at the front, is rather short on the shoulders and is deeply pointed at each side of the center of the back, each point being tipped with a jetted tassel. Both collars are all-over decorated with jet and spangles, and the wrap is lined with silk.

The skirt is of the six-gored variety and is of fashionable but not extravagant width. It fits the figure smoothly at the top of the front and sides and ripples below the hips, and at the back it falls in graceful flute folds, the fulness being arranged in a double box-plait at the top. It is completed at the edge with velveteen welting—a new binding for skirts.

The wrap may be made up for the street or for evening wear and is altogether *chic* whether developed in warm shades of velvet, corded silk or cloth. Cream-colored point Venise lace renders it dressy for evening wear and jet and spangles are ornate and tasteful for day wear. The skirt may be of silk, cloth, serge or novelty goods.

The felt hat is trimmed with ostrich feathers, ribbon, an aigrette and a buckle.

FIGURES NOS. 266 P
AND 267 P.—
LADIES' CAPE-
COLLARS.

(For Illustrations see
Page 389.)

FIGURES NOS. 266 P AND 267 P.— These two figures illustrate the Ladies' cape-collars included in pattern No. 7914. The pattern, which costs 7d. or 15 cents, is in three sizes, small

medium and large, and is represented again on page 426.

The round cape-collar which is shown at figure No. 266 P is made of cloth and velvet, the cloth being all-over braided with soutache braid. It is circular in shape, with a seam at the center of the back and falls in deep, graceful ripples on the shoulder.

ders. At the neck is a large high collar of velvet that has deeply pointed ends and may be slightly or deeply rolled, as preferred. The cape and collar are closed invisibly with hooks and loops.

The basque-waist over which the cape-collar is here arranged may be duplicated by pattern No. 7849, price 1s. 3d. or 30 cents.

The hat is made of a fancy felt braid and trimmed with ribbon and coq feathers.

The deeply pointed cape-collar, shown at figure No. 267 P, is made of velvet and Astrakhan. It also is of circular shape, with a seam at the back and falls in handsome ripples on the shoulders. It forms a deep point at the center of the front and back and over each shoulder, and is completed with a large storm collar of Astrakhan that may be rolled high or low, as preferred. The cape collar is closed invisibly and its lower and front edges are decorated with Astrakhan binding. A silk lining renders the cape-collar especially dressy.

A basque-waist like that illustrated with the pointed cape-collar may be fashioned by pattern No. 7834, price 1s. 3d. or 30 cents.

The hat is made of a fancy braid and trimmed with ribbon and plumes.

These cape-collars may be suitably made up in Astrakhan, plush, velvet or cloth and decorated with fur bands of any variety. They are invariably finished with a lining of taffeta or other silk.



FIGURE No. 269 P.—LADIES' VISITING TOILETTE.—This consists of Ladies' Jacket-Basque No. 7938 (copyright), price 1s. 3d. or 30 cents; and Circular Skirt No. 7902 (copyright), price 1s. 3d. or 30 cents.

(For Description see Page 392.)

FIGURE No. 268 P.—LADIES' STREET COSTUME.

(For Illustration see Page 290.)

FIGURE No. 268 P.—This illustrates a Ladies' costume. The pattern, which is No. 7917 and costs 1s. 8d. or 40 cents, is in fifteen sizes for ladies from twenty-eight to forty-eight inches, bust measure, and may be seen again on page 411.

This conservative-looking toilette is made of gray crinkled mohair, and has a graceful five-gored skirt, and a basque with removable chemisette which permits of pleasing color changes. The skirt is smooth fitting at the top of the front and sides and breaks into stylish ripples below the hips. At the back it is arranged in backward-turning plaits that expand gradually toward the lower edge.

The round basque extends to a becoming depth over the hips and is adjusted with the utmost accuracy by double bust darts and the usual seams. The fronts are lapped in double-breasted style and closed at the left side with button-holes and buttons; above the closing they are reversed in lapels that are of the same width as the ends of the rolling collar, which they meet in narrow notches. A linen chemisette having a

high collar with Piccadilly ends is revealed between the fronts and is completed with a neat satin band-bow. Large one-seam leg-o'-mutton sleeves that are gathered at the top and stand out with bouffant effect complete the basque.

Smart visiting, travelling or promenade costumes may be made up in this manner, for the tailor gown when well fitted is an attractive rival of pretentious toilettes. Scotch mixtures, serge, mohair and cloth are popular materials in which to develop the mode.

The hat is a gray Alpine felt trimmed with a fancy braid band and quill feathers.

FIGURE NO. 269 P.—LADIES' VISITING TOILETTE.

(For Illustration see Page 391.)

FIGURE NO. 269 P.—This consists of a Ladies' jacket-basque and circular skirt. The jacket-basque pattern, which is No. 7938 and costs 1s. 3d. or 30 cents, is in thirteen sizes for ladies from twenty-eight to forty-six inches, bust measure, and is also shown on page 422. The skirt pattern, which is No. 7902 and costs 1s. 3d. or 30 cents, is in nine sizes for ladies from twenty to thirty-six inches, waist measure, and may be seen again on page 428 of this magazine.

A dressy combination of wool goods, velvet and plain and brocaded silk is shown in this handsome toilette. The full vest, which is gathered at the top and bottom is of plain silk decorated with lengthwise rows of narrow lace edging and droops slightly in French style over a wrinkled belt-section of plain silk. The jacket fronts extend considerably below the vest and are fitted by single bust darts; and the back, which is close-fitting, displays a laid-on box-plait at the center and stylish ripples below the waist-line. A novel feature is the sailor collar, which has jabot ends extending to the waist-line; it is of velvet bordered with lace insertion and passes under the box-plait on the back. Two lace-edged Paquin tabs of plain silk fall over the wrinkled stock, and the large leg-o'-mutton sleeves of brocaded silk are bouffant at the top and close on the forearm. Three large fancy buttons decorate the front edges of the jacket fronts below the waist-line.

The two-piece skirt is novel and graceful, being in circular style with a seam at each side. It fits the figure smoothly at the top and breaks into rolling flutes below the hips and at the back. A cording of velvet completes the lower edges of the skirt.

Combinations of two or more fabrics may enter into a toilette of this kind, with stylish effect. Silk, crépon, Bedford cord, mohair, cheviot and cloth will make up stylishly, and silk may be used for the full vest. Lace, buttons, velvet or bands of jetted or silk-cord passementerie may be used as garniture.

The felt hat is trimmed with fancy braid, quill feathers and ribbon.

FIGURE NO. 270 P.—LADIES' RECEPTION COSTUME.

(For Illustration see this Page.)

FIGURE NO. 270 P.—This illustrates a Ladies' costume. The pattern, which is No. 7922 and costs 1s. 8d. or 40 cents, is in thirteen sizes for ladies from twenty-eight to forty-six inches, bust measure, and is differently illustrated on page 412 of this issue of THE DELINEATOR.

The costume is exceptionally modish, and is here shown in a beautiful combination of crépon, velvet and silk. The

waist, which is made with a closely fitted lining, has a broad, seamless back with plaited fulness at the bottom, and full fronts



FIGURE NO. 270 P.—LADIES' RECEPTION COSTUME.—This illustrates Pattern No. 7922 (copyright), price 1s. 8d. or 40 cents.

(For Description see this Page.)

that are joined to a smooth, round front-yoke and droop in the pretty French fashion at the center. A frill of narrow Valen-

ciennes edging in the fashionable butter hue daintily decorates the edges of a fanciful Bertha, which follows the lower edge of

tions that flare on the shoulders, and the front section is extended at the center to have the effect of a tapering, drooping box-plait, on which five brilliant Rhinestone buttons are set. A wrinkled stock of the silk provides a becoming neck-completion and above the Bertha a bias section of silk shirred in three even puffs is applied with a softening effect. This puffing, by-the-way, is only a decoration and does not form a part of the pattern. The graceful sleeves are in mutton-leg style and are large and bouffant above the elbow. A ribbon is softly drawn about the lower edge of the waist and disposed in loops and ends at the left side of the front, and just above it at the right side is caught a long end of ribbon that is carried down the skirt nearly to the knee and finished under a rosette bow.

The seven-gored skirt falls in deep, handsome folds or godets at the back and ripples at the front and sides.

The costume invites the most elaborate combinations and may be rendered very elegant by decorations of spangled trimming, lace, ribbon, passementerie, etc. Cheviot, camel's-hair or a pretty silk-and-wool mixture will combine well with silk and velvet in the costume.

The hat of felt braid is artistically trimmed with ostrich plumes, ribbon and a buckle.



FIGURE NO. 271 P.—LADIES' 1830 COSTUME.—This illustrates Pattern No. 7889 (copyright), price 1s. 8d. or 40 cents.
(For Description see this Page.)

FIGURE NO. 271 P.—LADIES' 1830 COSTUME.

(For Illustration see this Page.)

FIGURE NO. 271 P.—This illustrates a Ladies' costume. The pattern, which is No. 7889 and costs 1s. 8d. or 40 cents, is in thirteen sizes for ladies from twenty-eight to forty-six inches, bust measure, and may be seen again on page 413.

A mode of the 1830 era is illustrated by this costume, which combines fancy crêpon and plain silk. The waist is provided with a well fitted lining covered at the top with a puffed yoke of silk arranged upon a smooth yoke; the yoke extends down on the coat sleeves under the frill-finished upper edges of the large bouffant puffs, to give the 1830 long-shouldered effect. The full fronts lap over the yoke to the neck at the center and to a little above the bust at each side, where the fulness is gathered to a point. The fulness at the center of the front is gathered at the neck and formed in a box-plait at the bottom, and small buttons decorate the folds of the plait from the belt nearly to the bust. The sleeves are covered below the puffs with silk puffed to match the yoke. Under-arm gores separate the fronts from the back, which is seamless and has fulness at the center below the shoulders box-plaited at the bottom. At the neck is a wrinkled collar of silk that has pointed ends closed a little to the left of the center of the front, the overlapping end being outlined with a frill of the silk. The belt corresponds with the collar.

The six-gored skirt is arranged in a double box-plait at the back and is smooth fitting across the front and hips, below which it breaks into stylish flutes. A puffing of silk completes the lower edge of the skirt.

Picturesque combinations may be easily effected in a costume of this kind or one material may be used throughout. The skirt presents an extremely graceful appearance without decoration.

The hat is a fancy braid and is stylishly trimmed with velvet and feathers.

FIGURE NO. 272 P.—LADIES' PROMENADE TOILETTE.

(For Illustration see Page 394.)

the yoke in front and outlines a round yoke at the back and a second frill is added at each side. The Bertha is in two sec-

basque and skirt. The basque pattern, which is No. 7901 and costs 1s. 3d. or 30 cents, is in thirteen sizes for ladies from twen-

ty-eight to forty-six inches, bust measure, and is shown again on page 423 of this magazine. The skirt pattern, which is No 7827 and costs 1s. 3d. or 30 cents, is in nine sizes for ladies from twenty to thirty-six inches, waist measure, and is also shown on its accompanying label.

Fancy Scotch suiting showing an admixture of gray and blue was here chosen for the development of the toilette, which is strictly tailor made. The basque is pointed at the center of the front and back and the sides are stylishly arched. The close adjustment is effected by double bust darts and the usual seams, and the closing is made in double-breasted style with button-holes and buttons below long lapels that meet the rolling collar in notches. The pattern provides for a removable chemisette, but in this instance a white linen chemisette with standing collar having Piccadilly ends is worn with a four-inch hand scarf. The bouffant leg-o'-mutton sleeves are gathered at the top and are stylishly close on the forearm.

The five-gored skirt is circular in effect; it breaks into stylish ripples below the hips and falls in deep, rolling folds at the back, where the two back-gores are laid in two box-plaits at the belt.

Novelty chevrot, heather mixtures, faced cloth, plain or fancy mohair and plain or illuminated serge, as well as the inexpensive novelty dress goods, may be fashioned in this way.

The felt hat is stylishly trimmed with feathers and ribbons.

FIGURE No 273 P.—LADIES' AFTERNOON TOILETTE.

(For Illustration see Page 395.)

FIGURE No. 273 P.—This consists of a Ladies' basque-waist

and two-piece skirt. The basque-waist pattern, which is No. 7939 and costs 1s. 3d. or 30 cents, is in thirteen sizes for ladies from twenty-eight to forty-six inches, bust measure, and may be seen again on page 424 of this magazine. The skirt pattern, which is No. 7902 and costs 1s. 3d. or 30 cents, is in nine sizes for ladies from twenty to thirty-six inches, waist measure, and may be seen in two views on page 428.

A rmy-blue wooldress goods showing black bourettes were chosen to make the skirt of this pretty toilette, and taffeta silk and velvet, with lace edging and steel buttons for decoration, are pictured in the stylish basque-waist. The blouse fronts are gathered at the neck, shoulder and lower edges, and the closing is concealed by an applied box-plait of velvet that droops with the fronts in French blouse style. Under-arm gores separate the fronts from the broad, seamless back, which has slight fulness laid in closely lapped plaits at the bottom. Two lace-edged Paquin points of velvet droop over the wrinkled stock of silk and velvet straps cross the shoulders and are finished in points at the ends. A row of steel buttons in graduated sizes decorates each strap and the



FIGURE No. 272 P.—LADIES' PROMENADE TOILETTE.—This consists of Ladies' Double-Breasted Basque No. 7901 (copyright), price 1s. 3d. or 30 cents; and Ripple Skirt No. 7827 (copyright), price 1s. 3d. or 30 cents.

(For Description see Page 393.)

upper part of the applied plait, with novel effect. The one-seam Paquin sleeves are gathered at the top and bottom and completed with velvet cuffs which have overlapping, pointed ends that extend loosely beyond three small steel buttons. The lower edge of the waist is followed by a softly wrinkled belt of silk closed under a bow at the back.

The skirt is unique in its shaping, being in two pieces, and circular in style, with the seams at the sides. It is close fitting at the top all round and breaks into graceful flutes below, the flutes being deepest at the back.

There is still a marked tendency to use waists of silk, or chiffon over satin, with skirts of plain, brocaded or figured silk or crêpon, Bedford cord and novelty wool goods. The decoration of the waist will depend upon the purpose it is to serve, velvet, fancy buttons, ribbon, lace insertion and edging, etc., being effective.

The velvet hat is trimmed with Dresden ribbon and a bird.

FIGURE No. 274 P.—
LADIES'
TAILOR-MADE
COSTUME.

(For Illustration
see Page 396.)

FIGURE No. 274 P.—This illustrates a Ladies' costume. The pattern, which is No. 7890 and costs 1s. 8d. or 40 cents, is in fourteen sizes for ladies from twenty-eight to forty-six inches, bust measure, and may be seen in three views on page 409 of this magazine.

This handsome tailor-made costume is of beige twilled mohair and is given an air of elegant distinction by its strapped seams. The basque, which has a rounding lower outline, is fitted with great precision by double bust darts and the

usual seams, and the fronts are lapped in double-breasted fashion and closed invisibly at the left side. The standing collar is closed at the left side and the large one-seam leg-o'-mutton sleeves droop in numerous soft folds and wrinkles to the elbow.

At the wrists the sleeves are finished with two bands of the material neatly stitched on, and the standing collar is completed with two similar bands. All the seams of the basque are strapped, the ends of the straps being finished in points; and the strap over the forward dart at the right side is continued to the shoulder seam, to correspond with the strap at the closing edge. Groups of buttons are placed just in front of these straps and a row of buttons is set above the straps on the sleeves.

Seven gores are comprised in the skirt, all the seams being neatly strapped. The front and side gores break into stylish ripples below the hips, and the fulness at the back is plaited at the top. At the bottom of the skirt eight small buttons are placed in a row in front of each strap.

The costume will make up stylishly in crêpon, Bedford cord, cloth, serge and various novelty suitings, and the seams may be machine-stitched, strapped or left plain.

The hat is trimmed with ribbon, the bright berries of the mountain ash and a bird of paradise wing and tail-feathers.

FIGURE No. 275 P.—
LADIES' LONG
COAT.

(For Illustration see
Page 397.)

FIGURE No. 275 P.—This illustrates a Ladies' coat. The pattern, which is No. 7913 and costs 1s. 8d. or 40 cents, is in thirteen sizes for ladies from twenty-eight to forty-six inches,



FIGURE No. 273 P.—LADIES' AFTERNOON TOILETTE.—This consists of Ladies' Basque-Waist No. 7939 (copyright), price 1s. 3d. or 30 cents; and Two-Piece Skirt No. 7902 (copyright), price 1s. 3d. or 30 cents.

(For Description see Page 394.)

bust measure, and may be seen again on page 418 of this issue.

Fancy cheviot in which tan is the dominating hue was here

finish. The loose fronts are broadly lapped and closed with a fly, and are reversed in lapels by a handsome rolling collar that meets the lapels almost without a flare and is as wide as the lapels at the ends. The coat is curved to the figure at the sides by under-arm darts, and side-back gores and a curving center seam complete the adjustment, the center seam terminating at the top of coat-laps that are secured with buttons and button-holes, and the side-back seams disappearing under coat-plaits. At the sides the coat ripples in a stylish manner. The large two-seam leg-o'-mutton sleeves have their fullness collected in forward and backward turning plaits at the top and the outside seams end at the top of underlaps. Two rows of machine-stitching made at round cuff depth complete the sleeves. The edges of square-cornered pocket-laps, which cover openings to side and change pockets, are followed by a double row of machine-stitching and a double row of stitching completes the lapels and the front edges of the coat. The seams of the coat are strapped.

The serviceableness of the long coat, not only on the promenade but for travelling, is generally conceded, and the new color blendings in cheviot and fancy cloakings will please the most fastidious taste and show advantageously in a garment of this kind. Faced cloth, whipcord and heavily twilled serge are also admirably suited to such a coat, and velvet is always effective for the collar.

The hat is a tan felt trimmed with ribbon and ostrich plumes.

FIGURE NO. 276 P.—LADIES' MOURNING TOILETTE.

(For Illustration see Page 398.)

FIGURE NO. 276 P.—This consists of a Ladies' basque and skirt. The basque pattern, which is No. 7940 and costs 1s. 3d. or 30 cents, is in twelve sizes for ladies from thirty-two to forty-eight inches, bust measure, and may be seen again on page 423 of this issue. The skirt pattern, which is No. 7775 and costs 1s. 3d. or 30 cents, is in ten sizes for ladies from twenty to thirty-eight inches, waist measure, and is shown again on its accompanying label.

This toilette of Henrietta cloth and crape is of exceptional good taste for deep mourning. The basque has a becoming lower outline and is perfectly smooth fitting, the adjustment being made by double bust darts, two under-arm gores at each side, side-back gores and a curving center seam. The extra gores under the arm render the mode particularly satisfactory for stout women. The closing of the basque is made invisibly at the center of the front and the two rows of crape-covered buttons along the closing are merely ornamental. The one-seam leg-o'-mutton sleeves are stylishly bouffant at the top and are completed at the wrists by two folds of crape, five crape-covered buttons being placed at the seam. The sleeves give support to broad bretelles of crape that are curved in a series of bat-wing points at their lower edges and followed at their upper edges by a wide fold of crape tapered nearly to points at the bottom of the basque. The standing collar is covered with a softly wrinkled stock of crape that closes at the back.

The well cut skirt comprises five gores. The front-gore, which is made smooth by a dart at each side, and the side-gores, which fit smoothly but are dartless, break into stylish ripples below the hips; and the fullness at the back is laid in backward-turning plaits at each side of the placket.



FIGURE NO. 274 P.—LADIES' TAILOR-MADE COSTUME.—This illustrates Pattern No. 7890 (copyright), price 1s. 8d. or 40 cents.

(For Description see Page 395.)

selected for the coat, with brown velvet for the collar, and the strapped seams and machine-stitching provide a correct tailor

ish ripples below the hips; and the fullness at the back is laid in backward-turning plaits at each side of the placket.

Simplicity of detail and artistic effect distinguish the mourning toilettes of the refined woman. Henrietta is the material *par excellence* for the matron, but sometimes English serge is chosen, and light-weight toilettes are made of nun's-vailing and sewing-silk grenadine. Crape is used in folds, to cover buttons or for such accessories as bretelles, collars and cuffs.

The felt hat is trimmed with crape and a dull-jet buckle.

FIGURE NO. 277 P.—LADIES' JACKET.

(For Illustration see Page 399.)

FIGURE NO. 277 P.—This illustrates a Ladies' jacket. The pattern, which is No. 7929 and costs 1s. 6d. or 35 cents, is in thirteen sizes for ladies from twenty-eight to forty-six inches, bust measure, and may be seen in two views on page 421.

The lines of this handsome coat are of a new order, giving it much the style of a man's coat and a quasi-athletic air that is quite fetching. The coat is here shown made of nut-brown cloth and finished in tailor style with machine-stitching. Its loose, single-breasted fronts are widely lapped and closed with buttons and button-holes in a fly; they are reversed above the closing in pointed lapels that meet the ends of a rolling coat-collar without a flare, the ends of the collar being as wide as the lapels. The back and sides of the jacket are close-fitting and are shaped to present the effect of a long, slender waist and form stylish ripples below the waist-line. The sleeves are in leg-o'-mutton style, with great fulness gathered at the top, and the wrists are encircled by a row of stitching made a short distance from the edge. The jacket is provided with side pockets and a left breast-pocket, the openings to which are covered with square-cornered laps that are completed with stitching. A row of stitching finishes the edges of the jacket.

For the intermediate season, before the heavier top-garments are worn, this style of jacket is highly satisfactory made of smooth or rough surfaced cloth, whipcord and fancy coating.

The felt hat is trimmed with ribbon and velvet.

FIGURE NO. 278 P.—LADIES' CAPE.

(For Illustration see Page 399.)

FIGURE NO. 278 P.—This illustrates a Ladies' cape. The pattern, which is No. 7886 and costs 10d. or 20 cents, is in ten sizes for ladies from twenty-eight to forty-six inches, bust measure, and may be seen in three views on page 421.

There is an admirable simplicity about the cape here shown made of seal-brown plush that will commend it for both general and special wear. It is stylishly fashioned in circular shape, and is smooth at the top and falls in graceful ripples below. The closing is made invisibly at the center of the front, and at the neck is a large collar that may be worn standing in Medici fashion or rolled down, as preferred. The cape is lined with silk.

The cape is convenient to adjust and remove and is dressy and becoming. It is suitable for Astrakhan, plush, fur, velvet and cloth and should be neatly lined with silk or satin. It may be elaborated with lace, jet, etc.

The hat is edged with fur and trimmed with felt braid and a bird.

FIGURE NO. 279 P.—LADIES' WATERPROOF CLOAK.

(For Illustration see Page 400.)

FIGURE NO. 279 P.—This illustrates a Ladies' waterproof cloak. The pattern, which is No. 7898 and costs 1s. 6d. or 35 cents, is in ten sizes for ladies from twenty-eight to forty-six inches, bust measure, and may be seen again on page 419.

For inclement weather this is a very practical garment and it has a stylish grace that is well shown by its present development in gray mixed waterproof cloth, with velvet for the collar and bright plaid silk for the lining. It may be made with a cape



FIGURE NO. 275 P.—LADIES' LONG COAT.—This illustrates Pattern No. 7913 (copyright), price 1s. 8d. or 40 cents.

(For Description see Page 395.)

and hood or with the cape only, as preferred. The loose fronts are closed their entire depth with button-holes and buttons. They join the short body-back, which is shaped by a center

seam, in seams on the shoulders, and a smooth adjustment over the hips is produced by a dart at each side. The cloak has no sides above the waist-line, the backs and fronts being deeply hollowed, and to the lower edge of the back are sewed skirt portions that are widely lapped at their back edges and joined to the back edges of the fronts under a deep, backward-turning plait at each side. Straps are attached to the side edges of the back at the waist-line and tapes secured to them are tied in front to draw the garment closely to the figure at the back. A large patch-pocket rounded at the lower corners and having a square-cornered lap is applied to each front, and the edges of the pockets and laps are finished with stitching. The cape, which extends well below the waist-line, is smoothly fitted on the shoulders by darts and it falls in stylish ripples below; it may be worn open or closed with a fly. The hood and cape are both lined with the plaid silk and the edges of the hood are gracefully reversed. The rolling collar flares slightly below the roll. Machine-stitching finishes the edges of the cloak.

The cloak will make up stylishly in any variety of rain-proof cloth, cheviot, homespun, tweed, rubber-finished silk, etc., and a cape and hood lining of plain or plaid silk may be added.

The velvet hat is adorned with ribbon and jet ornaments.

for ladies from twenty-eight to forty-six inches, bust measure, and may be seen again on page 422 of this magazine.

The jaunty military air of this jacket is well emphasized by its present development in navy-blue cloth. The jacket is closely adjusted at the sides and back, and has stylish coat-laps and coat-plaits at the back and ripples at the sides. The fronts are closed from the shoulder to the lower edge in double-breasted style with button-holes and large pearl buttons, and, though loose-fitting, follow the lines of the figure pleasingly. A row of stitching is made in tailor style above pocket-laps covering openings to side pockets, but the edges of the coat are left plain. The close-fitting standing collar is concealed by a feather boa that is knotted loosely about the throat. The sleeves, which are of the leg-o'-mutton shape, are distinguished by a seam along the center of the upper side; they have great fulness above the elbow laid in three double box-plaits at the top and stand out well from the arms.

The jauntiness of the mode can be best brought out in smooth cloth in tan, brown, gray and blue, although checked and striped coatings will also prove satisfactory. Either a severely plain finish or one of stitching or braid is suitable.

The wide-brimmed felt hat is trimmed with velvet, a buckle, an aigrette and ostrich plumes.



FIGURE NO. 280 P.—
LADIES' DOUBLE
BREASTED
JACKET.

(For Illustration see
Page 401.)

FIGURE NO.

280 P.—This represents a Ladies' jacket. The pattern, which is No. 7887 and costs 1s. 3d. or 30 cents, is in thirteen sizes

FIGURE NO. 276 P.—LADIES' MOURNING TOILETTE.—This consists of Ladies' Basque No. 7940 (copyright), price 1s. 3d. or 30 cents; and Five-Gored Skirt No. 7775 (copyright), price 1s. 3d. or 30 cents.

(For Description see Page 396.)

FIGURE NO. 281 P.—
LADIES' CIRCULAR
CAPE.

(For Illustration see
Page 401.)

FIGURE NO.

281 P.—This illustrates a Ladies' cape. The pattern, which is No. 7910 and costs 1s. or 25 cents, is in ten sizes for ladies from twenty-eight to

forty-six inches, bust measure, and may be seen again on page 420 of this magazine.

The cape is here shown made of light-tan novelty cloaking and handsomely lined with bright plaid silk and decorated with black marten fur. Being in circular form, it falls in stylish ripples all round, and it may be made with or without a center seam, as will best suit the material. A notably handsome accessory of the cape is a fancy collar that is square across the center of the back and deeply hollowed to form points over the shoulders and at the front; it is of large size and ripples stylishly and, like the cape, is outlined with fur. The neck is completed by a rolling collar sewed to a shaped band and outlined with fur.

The modifications and variations of the circular wrap are numerous and the newest are given an effect of jauntiness by the fanciful collars, which also add warmth. Faced cloth, velvet, satin Gismonda, brocaded or plain silk and fancy cloaking are selected to make them, and trimmings of fur, lace or jetted passementerie and gay linings of taffeta or satin in plaid or figured designs increase their style.

The large felt hat is effectively trimmed with plumage.

FIGURE NO. 282 P.—LADIES' AT HOME COSTUME.

(For Illustration see Page 402.)

FIGURE NO. 282 P.—This illustrates a Ladies' costume. The pattern, which is No. 7925 and costs 1s. 8d. or 40 cents, is in thirteen sizes for ladies from twenty-eight to forty-six inches, bust meas-



FIGURE NO. 278 P.—LADIES' CAPE.—This illustrates Pattern No. 7886 (copyright), price 10d. or 20 cents.

(For Description see Page 397.)



FIGURE NO. 277 P.—LADIES' JACKET.—This illustrates Pattern No. 7929 (copyright), price 1s. 6d. or 35 cents.

(For Description see Page 397.)

ure, and is shown again on page 410 of this issue of THE DELINEATOR.

Made as here pictured of corn-colored silk and with a square neck, the costume is charming for dances, afternoon "at homes," teas, etc. The skirt, which is six-gored, falls in stylish ripples at the front and sides and is laid in a flaring double box-plait at the back. Three frills of narrow lace edging decorate the skirt at the foot, near the knee and midway between these two points, making a dainty and effective garniture.

The basque-waist, which is made with a fitted lining, has a square front-yoke above full fronts that droop in French blouse style at the center, the yoke closing on the shoulder and the fronts at the center. At the sides the waist is perfectly smooth and the back is smooth at the top and has the slight plaited fulness at the bottom that is prominent in French modes. The square neck is followed by a ruching of narrow lace edging, and the full fronts are decorated with lengthwise rows of similar edging, three rows being arranged at the center and two at each side. A folded band of the silk covers the lower edge of the waist. The graceful leg-o'-mutton sleeves are decorated at the wrists with three clustered frills of the edging, and three spaced frills of the dainty edging are added to the three tabs that extend on each sleeve in epaulette fashion, the lower frill being continued along the side edges of the tabs.

The costume is exceptionally charming made up with the square neck as in this instance, fancy and plain silk in evening and medium shades being pretty, with lavish trimmings of lace or ribbon. When made with a high neck for ordinary wear it is equally attractive and strongly favors combinations of velvet or silk with plain or mixed woollen goods.

FIGURE NO. 283 P.—
LADIES' EVEN-
ING TOILETTE.

(For Illustration see
Page 403.)

FIGURE NO. 283 P.—This consists of a Ladies' waist and six-gored skirt. The waist pattern, which is No. 7935 and costs 1s. or 25 cents, is in thirteen sizes for ladies from twenty-eight to forty-six inches, bust measure, and is also shown on page 424. The skirt pattern, which is No. 7891 and costs 1s. 3d. or 30 cents, is in nine sizes for ladies from twenty to thirty-six inches, waist measure, and may be seen again on page 427.

This toilette is composed of plain and figured silk and decorated with flowers. It has the prevailing wide skirt, immense elbow puff sleeves and low, square corsage favored for dressy wear and is characterized by good style and simplicity. The full front of the waist is arranged at the center in a box-plait that is double at the top and triple at the bottom, where it is narrowest. The waist is closed along the left shoulder and under-arm seams and is supported by a fitted lining. The fulness in the back is laid in closely lapped plaits at the bottom, the plaits being tacked to the lining for a short distance and flaring above. A floral garniture outlines the low neck and decorates the center of the box-plait and the front at each side

of the plait. Floral sprays are tacked upon each shoulder. A softly twisted section of silk is arranged about the bottom of the

waist back of the plait in front, where a small rosette-bow conceals the ends.

The six-gored skirt is smooth fitting at the top of the front and side gores, and the three back-gores are arranged in a wide double box-plait. The shaping of the side-gores causes them to break into stylish ripples below the hips. The ornamental laps provided in the pattern are in this instance omitted.

The skirt and waist may match or contrast and there are charming possibilities for artistic effect and individuality in a toilette of this kind. A waist of oriental silk crêpon with a skirt of faille silk will be effective. Chiné taffeta, Gismonda, moiré, satin duchesse, brocaded satin and *crêpe de Lyon* will make graceful and dignified evening toilettes, while lace, spangled ribbon bands, flowers and ribbon will provide pretty garniture.

FIGURE NO. 284 P.—
LADIES' TEA-
GOWN.

(For Illustration see
Page 404.)

FIGURE NO. 284 P.—This illustrates a Ladies' wrapper or tea-gown. The pattern, which is No. 7934 and costs 1s. 8d. or 40 cents, is in thirteen sizes for ladies from twenty-eight to forty-six inches, bust measure, and may be seen again on page 415 of this magazine.

Black silk, plain Swiss and fancy Swisstuckings showing rows of lace edging and tucks are here daintily combined in the tea-gown and lavender ribbon gives a pleasing touch of color. The gown in its present development is charming and dressy. It is made with



FIGURE NO. 279 P.—LADIES' WATERPROOF CLOAK.—This illustrates Pattern No. 7898 (copyright), price 1s. 6d. or 35 cents.

(For Description see Page 397.)



FIGURE NO. 280 P.—LADIES' DOUBLE-BREASTED JACKET.—This illustrates Pattern No. 7887 (copyright), price 1s. 3d. or 30 cents.

(For Description see Page 398.)

a low, square neck and elbow puff-sleeves, which are large and bouffant and banded with ribbon that is bowed at the front of the arm. The loose fronts are separated from the seamless back by under-arm gores, and the fulness both back and front is drawn well to the center by shirrings at the top, the upper edges being turned under to form frills. A close-fitting lining extending to basque depth gives a snug and comfortable adjustment without detracting from the graceful semi-négligé air of the gown. Bretelles of the Swiss tucking cross the shoulders and terminate in square ends both back and front, and their ends and lower edges are completed with deep ruffles formed of plain Swiss and fancy Swiss tucking. A ribbon tacked underneath the bretelles at each side is bowed at the waist-line and again at the knee and hangs in a long end nearly to the foot.

There is the widest opportunity for choice among the many picturesque modes put forth as tea-gowns or wrappers, and a countless variety of beautiful fabrics may be employed in making them. Chameleon silks changing from light to sombre hues are favorites for tea-gowns, as are also soft cashmere, flowered or of solid color, rich crépons and silk-and-wool novelties of soft texture. The bretelles may be of lace, batiste that is tucked or lace-trimmed, or of eyeletted muslin showing the color of the material through the openings, and they may be elaborated with spangled lace or ribbon, rows of narrow Valenciennes edging fullled on, or of insertion put on plain, or a single or double frill of deep lace at the outer edge.

FIGURE NO. 285 P.—MATERNITY GOWN.

(For Illustration see Page 405.)

FIGURE NO. 285 P.—This illustrates a Maternity gown. The pattern, which is No. 7909 and costs 1s. 6d. or 35 cents, is in twelve sizes for ladies from thirty to forty-six inches, bust measure, and may be seen differently developed on page 414 of this publication.

The gown is both sensible and graceful and is here shown made of figured India silk and decorated with ribbon. It is made over a short under-body of lining that insures a satisfactory support and snug adjustment, but the under body may be omitted if a perfectly loose gown be preferred. The loose fronts are gathered at the neck and shoulder edges, the fulness falling free; they are closed invisibly at the center and are separated by under-arm gores from the full back, which is gathered at the neck and drawn in closely to the figure at the waist-line by tapes inserted in a casing. The gown ripples slightly at the sides below the hips and may be made with a slight train or in round length, as preferred. The sleeves are of the one-seam Paquin type; they are arranged on smooth linings and are gathered at the top and bottom and completed with



FIGURE NO. 281 P.—LADIES' CIRCULAR CAPE.—This illustrates Pattern No. 7910 (copyright), price 1s. or 25 cents.

(For Description see Page 398.)

round cuffs or wristbands that are overlaid with ribbon arranged in soft folds. The standing collar is covered with a softly

wrinkled ribbon having frill-finished ends closed at the back. Ribbon bands cross the shoulders and extend to a becoming depth at the front and back, terminating at each end under a bow.

The gown is unequalled for comfort and presents a graceful appearance that may be brought out advantageously in silk, cashmere, soft woollens, flannel and many washable fabrics. Ribbon will contribute effective garniture on most materials, and insertion or lace edging may be utilized if a more ornate gown be desired.

FIGURE NO. 286 P.—LADIES' ROUND-YOKE WRAPPER.

(For Illustration see Page 406.)

FIGURE NO. 286 P.—This illustrates a Ladies' wrapper. The pattern, which is No. 7893 and costs 1s. 6d. or 35 cents, is in thirteen sizes for ladies from twenty-eight to forty-six inches, bust measure, and may be seen again on page 417 of this issue.

Flowered cashmere and lace net were here chosen to make the wrapper and lace edging and ribbon contribute stylish decoration. The wrapper has a round yoke shaped by shoulder seams and the fronts and back are gathered at the top and depend from the yoke in free, graceful folds. Under-arm gores produce a symmetrical and smooth effect at the sides. The closing is made invisibly at the center of the yoke and below with button-holes and buttons to a desirable depth through an applied box-plait that extends to the lower edge of the wrapper, the fronts being lapped and tacked the rest of the way down. The full bishop sleeves are gathered at the top and bottom and are completed with shallow cuffs overlaid with lace net. A standing collar of moderate height completes the neck, but, if preferred, a turn-down collar may be substituted, the pattern providing for both styles. Ribbon is caught in *poufs* along the lower edge of the yoke and arranged in bows on the shoulders and at the closing. A ribbon band bordered with lace edging starts from a rosette bow on the under-arm seams at the waist and ends under a loop bow near the lower edge of the wrapper, the edging being formed in a spreading jabot under the loop bow.

This convenient wrapper implies comfort during the quiet hours at home, and it may be made sufficiently dressy to wear when receiving a morning visitor or presiding over home duties or diversions. Cashmere in some pale, becoming hue will be an excellent selection for it, also flannel, Henrietta or some novelty goods. China or India silk will frequently be chosen. Lace, ribbon and velvet may be combined with almost any of these materials.

FIGURE NO. 287 P.—LADIES' TEA-GOWN.

(For Illustration see Page 407.)

FIGURE NO. 287 P.—This illustrates a Ladies' tea-gown. The pattern, which is 7903 and costs 1s. 8d. or 40 cents, is in thirteen sizes for ladies from twenty-eight to forty-six inches, bust measure, and may be seen in three views on page 416 of this publication.

This tasteful gown is here shown made of figured challis and plain silk and decorated with ribbon. It is in Empire style in front and is provided with a close-fitting lining of basque depth. The loose, flowing fronts are gathered at the top and joined to a deep yoke that is shortest at the center and deepened gradually toward the under-arm seams, and the closing is made invisibly at the center to a convenient depth, the fronts being seamed together below. Back of the fulness, which is drawn

well to the center, the fronts are smooth. Under-arm and side-back gores and a curving center seam produce a smooth adjustment at the back and sides and the parts are sprung sufficiently



FIGURE NO. 282 P.—LADIES' AT HOME COSTUME.—This illustrates Pattern No. 7925 (copyright), price 1s. 8d. or 40 cents.

(For Description see Page 399.)

below the waist-line to produce graceful rolling folds or flutes. The gown may be made with a slight train or in round length, as preferred. Wrinkled ornaments of silk included in the under-

arm seams extend half their depth over the yoke and their frill-finished ends are secured over the closing. Five lengthwise bands of ribbon applied on the yoke are carried under the

linings and completed with wristbands adorned with a band of ribbon. A band of ribbon decorates the lower edge of the gown. The stylish neck-finish is a stock of silk having frill-finished ends closed at the back over a standing collar.

A simple tea-gown or wrapper of this style is a requisite in every woman's wardrobe. Cashmere, flannel, brilliantine, silk, crépon, etc., may be chosen to make it, and velvet or satin ribbon and a small quantity of silk will increase the dressy effect. Cotton goods are also appropriate.



FIGURE NO. 283 P.—LADIES' EVENING TOILETTE.—This consists of Ladies' Waist No. 7935 (copyright), price 1s. or 25 cents; and Six-Gored Skirt No. 7891 (copyright), price 1s. 3d. or 30 cents.

(For Description see Page 400.)

ornaments and terminated in loops just below with decorative effect, the middle band being over the closing. Paquin sleeves gathered at the top and bottom are sustained by coat-shaped

straps being machine-stitched to position, and the strap on the first dart at the right side is continued to the shoulder to correspond with a similar strap along the closing edge. The lower

FIGURE NO. 288 P.—LADIES' DRESSING-SACK.

(For Illustration see Page 408.)

FIGURE NO. 288 P.—This illustrates a Ladies' dressing-sack. The pattern, which is No. 7912 and costs 1s. 3d. or 30 cents, is in ten sizes for ladies from twenty-eight to forty-six inches, bust measure, and may be seen again on page 425 of this publication.

Pale-blue cashmere, beading and lace insertion are here combined in the sack, and lace edging and ribbon provide the dainty decoration. The fronts of the sack are gathered at the top and joined to the lower edge of a square yoke from which they fall free in contrast to the close adjustment at the back and sides made by under-arm and side-back gores and a curving center seam. The gores and backs are sprung below the waist-line to produce stylish ripples and the sack is closed invisibly in front. The plaited ends of wide ribbon ties are inserted in the under-arm seam at the waist-line, and the ties are bowed prettily over the closing. The deep, round collar rolls over a shaped band and its square ends flare prettily in front; it is formed of rows of insertion connected by rows of ribbon-run beading and its ends and lower edge are trimmed with a frill of deep lace edging, each row of ribbon in the beading terminating in a bow at the top of the frill. The full sleeves are gathered at the top and bottom and are completed with round cuffs that are overlaid with insertion connected and headed by ribbon-run beading, the ribbon being finished in bows at the back of the wrists.

This sack is so simple and yet so trim and stylish that deft-fingered home-dressmakers will find no difficulty in fashioning it from the pale shades of cashmere, flannel, Henrietta, silk, etc. Embroidery, or lace and ribbon provide appropriate decoration.

LADIES' TAILOR-MADE COSTUME, WITH STRAPPED SEAMS AND A SEVEN-GORED SKIRT.

(For Illustrations see Page 409.)

No. 7890.—At figure No. 274 P in this magazine this costume is illustrated made of twilled mohair and finished in tailor style with strapped seams and small buttons.

This strictly tailor-made costume will be a favorite with women of refined taste. It is here shown made of fine check cheviot and is finished with strapped seams and a simple decoration of buttons. The basque has a rounding lower outline, and is handsomely fitted by double bust darts, under-arm and side-back gores and a curving center seam. The fronts are lapped and closed in double-breasted style with button-holes and buttons.

All the seams and darts are strapped, the straps being machine-stitched to position, and the strap on the first dart at the right side is continued to the shoulder to correspond with a similar strap along the closing edge. The lower

ends of the straps are pointed and a row of three small buttons is placed at the lower end of all except the longest straps on the front and back.

The standing collar is stitched at its upper and lower edges and closed at the left side. The one-seam leg-o'-mutton sleeves are gathered at the top and placed on coat-shaped linings; they are trimmed at the wrists with a band of the material that is carried up the seam for several inches and decorated with a row of small buttons, the upper end being pointed.

The seven-gored skirt has a front-gore and two gores at each side that are smooth at the top and two back-gores that are laid in two backward-turning plaits at each side of the center seam. It measures four yards and a half at the bottom in the medium sizes. The placket is made above the center seam and the top of the skirt is finished with a belt.

All sorts of suitings such as cheviot, tailor cloth, serge, broadcloth, covert cloth, Bedford cord, whipcord, fancy and plain mohairs, etc., will make up stylishly in this way, and braid, gimp or passementerie or bands of satin may be used instead of the cloth bands to cover the seams.

We have pattern No. 7890 in fourteen sizes for ladies from twenty-eight to forty-six inches, bust measure. To make the costume for a lady of medium

size, will need twelve yards of material twenty-two inches wide, or nine yards thirty inches wide, or eight yards and a half thirty-

six inches wide, or seven yards and a fourth forty-four inches wide, or six yards and an eighth fifty inches wide. Price of pattern, 1s. 8d. or 40 cents.



FIGURE NO. 284 P.—LADIES' TEA-GOWN.—This illustrates Pattern No. 7934 (copyright), price 1s. 8d. or 40 cents.

(For Description see Page 400.)

LADIES' COSTUME, WITH SIX-GORED SKIRT ARRANGED IN A DOUBLE BOX-PLAIT AT THE BACK. (TO BE MADE WITH A HIGH OR SQUARE NECK.)

(For Illustrations see Page 410.)

No. 7925.—This costume, with a square neck, is shown made of silk, with narrow lace edging for decoration, at figure No. 282 P in this issue of THE DELINEATOR.

The costume may be modified to suit formal and informal occasions and is very elegant in effect. The combination of golden-brown fancy crêpon and darker velvet here shown is most charmingly arranged and the decoration of fur binding is rich and effective. The waist is provided with a lining that is fitted by double bust darts and the usual seams and closed at the center of the front. The upper part of the front is a square yoke that closes on the left shoulder, and to it are joined the full lower portions, which are gathered at the top and bottom and closed invisibly at the center, the fulness being drawn to the center and drooping prettily in French blouse style. Under-arm gores separate the full fronts from the

seamless back, which is smooth across the shoulders and has fulness at the bottom laid in closely lapped plaits that are tacked

to a little above the waist-line and flare prettily above. The bottom of the waist is followed by a shaped, bias band of velvet decorated at its upper and lower edges with fur binding. Two square tabs of velvet bordered with fur binding droop over the top of the large, one seam leg-o'-mutton sleeves, which are supported by coat-shaped linings and gathered at the top. A row of fur binding encircles each sleeve at the wrist. The standing collar is closed at the left side and bordered at the top with fur binding, and the lower edge of the yoke is followed by a row of fur binding. The pattern provides that the waist may be made with a high or with a low, square neck, as shown in the engravings.

The six-gored skirt is dartless and smooth at the top of the front and sides and is arranged in a double box-plait at the back. Its shaping causes it to fall naturally in flutes below the hips and its gradual expansion toward the foot is extremely graceful. The skirt measures about four yards and three-quarters at the bottom in the medium sizes and is decorated at the edge with fur binding.

The picturesque arrangement of the waist renders the costume particularly charming for combinations of two or more materials. Cloth, crépon, silk and goods of novel weave will be used with velvet, lace, etc., and spangled ribbon, jetted passementerie, Astrakan or fur will provide the trimming.

We have pattern No. 7925 in thirteen sizes for ladies from twenty-eight to forty-six inches, bust measure. To make the costume for a lady of medium size, needs eight yards and a half of dress goods forty inches wide, with a yard and an eighth of velvet twenty inches wide. Of one material, it requires twelve yards and seven-eighths twenty-two inches wide, or ten yards and a half thirty inches wide, or eight yards and seven-eighths thirty-six inches wide, or eight yards forty-four inches wide, or six yards and a fourth fifty inches wide. Price of pattern, 1s. 8d. or 40 cents.

LADIES' COSTUME, WITH A REMOVABLE CHEMISETTE,
AND A FIVE-GORED SKIRT LAID IN SIDE-
PLAITS AT THE BACK.

(For Illustrations see Page 411.)

No. 7917.—Gray crinkled mohair is shown stylishly made up in this costume at figure No. 268 P in this issue of THE DELINEATOR, the finish being severely plain.

The costume is decidedly stylish in appearance and is strictly tailor made. A pretty mixed gray cheviot was here selected for it. The skirt consists of a wide front-gore that is smoothly fitted at the top by a dart at each side of the center, a narrow gore at each side and two back-gores that are laid in two backward-turning plaits at each side of the center seam, the plaits spreading in fan fashion. The skirt expands fashionably toward the lower edge, where it measures nearly four yards and three-eighths in the medium sizes, and falls in flutes at the front and sides.

The basque extends just over the hips and has a rounding lower outline. It is accurately adjusted by double bust darts, underarm and side-back gores and a curving center seam, the center seam terminating below the waist-line at the top of stylish coat-laps. The fronts are reversed at the top in lapels that form long, narrow notches with the rolling collar, which is as wide as the lapels at the ends. The fronts are lapped in double-breasted fashion and closed at the left of the front with button-holes and bone buttons. The removable chemisette is finished with a standing collar and closed at the left side. The leg-o'-



FIGURE NO. 285 P.—MATERNITY GOWN.—This illustrates Pattern No. 7909 (copyright), price 1s. 6d. or 35 cents.

(For Description see Page 401.)

bouffant above the elbow, the fulness being collected in gathers at the top; they are shaped by inside seams only and mounted on coat-shaped linings. Two rows of machine-stitching finish the edges of the collars, lapels and coat-laps and the lower edge

of the basque, this finish being in accordance with the severe tailor style of the costume.

The costume will be effective in whipcord, covert or tailor cloth, broadcloth, serge, mohair and the heather mixtures. A

We have pattern No. 7917 in fifteen sizes for ladies from twenty-eight to forty-eight inches, bust measure. To make the costume for a lady of medium size, requires twelve yards and a fourth of goods twenty-two inches wide, or nine yards and a fourth thirty inches wide, or seven yards and seven-eighths thirty-six inches wide, or six yards and a fourth forty-four inches wide, or five yards and three-fourths fifty inches wide. Price of pattern, 1s. 8d. or 40 cents.

LADIES' COSTUME, WITH SEVEN-GORED SKIRT.

(For Illustrations see Page 412.)

No. 7922.—At figure No. 270 P in this magazine this costume may be seen in a beautiful combination of crépon, velvet and silk, with lace edging, ribbon and Rhinestone buttons for garniture.

A stylish combination of vicuna and velvet is here shown in the costume, with a decoration of passementerie. The waist is exceedingly pretty. The full fronts are separated from the seamless back by under-arm gores and extend to round-yoke depth on the lining, which is fitted by double bust darts and the usual seams and closed, as are also the full fronts, at the center. The fronts are gathered at the top and bottom, the fulness being drawn well to the center and drooping slightly in French fashion; and the back has fulness at the bottom laid in two backward-turning plaits at each side of the center, the plaits being closely lapped and tacked to a little above the waist-line and flaring prettily above. Above the full fronts is a round yoke, which is included in the shoulder seam on the right side and fastened with hooks and loops on the left side. An ornamental Bertha, fancifully shaped and in two sections, is arranged on the back in round-yoke outline and follows the lower edge of the yoke in front; the sections separate with a flare on the shoulders, and the front section is extended at the center to the waist-line, where it is lightly tacked and droops with the fronts. All the edges of the Bertha are decorated with a row of passementerie. The standing collar is covered with a crush collar of velvet, the frill-finished ends of which are fastened at the back. Large one-seam leg-o'-mutton sleeves give stylish breadth across the shoulders; they are mounted on coat-shaped linings and fit comfortably close on the forearm. A softly twisted belt of velvet follows the lower edge of the waist and is bowed stylishly at the left side of the front. The seven-gored skirt is dartless and smooth-fitting at the top of the front and sides and breaks into ripples below the hips. The back-gores are gathered at the top and spread in full, graceful folds to the lower edge, where the skirt measures five yards and a quarter in the medium sizes. A placket is finished above the center seam and the top of the skirt is completed with a belt.

The mode is appropriate for the new French novelty goods that show glimpses of delicate colors artistically combined, and for serge, mohair, Scotch mixtures and the standard cashmere weaves. Velvet or silk trimming may be combined with any of these materials or passementerie, gimp, lace insertion in white, écreu or the stylish butter tint may be applied for trimming in any pretty way that is suited to the mode.

We have pattern No. 7922 in thirteen sizes for ladies from twenty-eight to forty-six inches, bust measure. For a lady of medium size, the costume requires eight yards and three-fourths of dress goods forty inches wide, with a yard and a half of velvet twenty inches wide. Of one fabric,



FIGURE NO. 286 P.—LADIES' ROUND-YOKE WRAPPER.—This illustrates Pattern No. 7893 (copyright), price 1s. 6d. or 35 cents.

(For Description see Page 402.)

chemisette of velvet as well as of the dress goods and one of linen will afford agreeable variety. The finish of stitching illustrated is, perhaps, the most appropriate for the mode, but the seams may be strapped if this completion is preferred.

it needs fifteen yards and five-eighths twenty-two inches wide, or twelve yards and three-fourths thirty inches wide, or ten yards and a fourth thirty-six inches wide, or eight yards and five-eighths forty-four inches wide. Price of pattern, 1s. 8d. or 40 cents.

LADIES' COSTUME (IN 1830 STYLE), HAVING A SIX-GORED SKIRT ARRANGED IN A DOUBLE BOX-PLAIT AT THE BACK.

(For Illustrations see Page 413.)

No. 7889.—At figure No. 271 P in this magazine this costume is shown made of silk and fancy crépon, with a puffing at the foot of the skirt to match the puff yoke and sleeve puffings.

This costume, with its sloping shoulders, drooping puff-sleeves and graceful flaring skirt, is a modification of a style in vogue during an era to the fashions of which there is strong present tendency to revert. Two effects of the costume are here shown, one with puffings combining silk and dress goods, and one without puffings combining crépon and velvet. The waist is made on a closely fitted lining that is closed at the center of the front. The upper part of the waist is a deep, round yoke that may be plain or puffed, as preferred. The yoke extends down on the sleeves to prolong the shoulders after the style of the 1830 modes and the full fronts are quite fanciful. The right front laps over the yoke to the neck at the center and is gathered at the top, and both fronts lap over the lower part of the yoke and are gathered to points under small buckles. The plain yoke is shaped with shoulder seams, while the puffed yoke is seamless, and each yoke is closed at the center, while the fronts are closed invisibly at the left side. The fulness in the fronts is disposed in a box-plait between gathers at the bottom and droops prettily at the center. The broad back is seamless and has becoming fulness laid in a box-plait at the bottom; it is connected with the fronts by under-arm gores. The neck is completed by a standing collar that may be closed with a fancy buckle or covered with a folded stock, the overlapping end being pointed. The plain collar is decorated at its upper and lower edge with fancy braid and a row of the same outlines the top of the full fronts. The 1830 puffs, which cover the coat sleeves between the yoke and the elbow, are turned under at the top and shirred to form frills where they lap on the yoke; they are gathered at the bottom and the sloping effect on the shoulders is heightened by contrast with the great flare at the elbow. Below the puffs the sleeves may be plain or covered with puffings, as illustrated, the puffings being usually used with the puff yoke. The waist is encircled by a belt, which may be plain or folded, as preferred, the pointed ends being closed invisibly or with a fancy buckle at the left side of the front.

The six-gored skirt is dartless and smooth at the front and sides and is arranged in a double box-plait at the back, the plait spreading gradually toward the lower edge, where the skirt measures four yards and three-quarters round in the medium sizes. Below the hips the skirt falls in the graceful ripples that are characteristic of the modes now in vogue. The top of the skirt is finished with a belt and the placket is finished at the seam nearest the back at the left side.

The newest silks, and novelty woollens in which silk and wool threads of gay and sombre hue are harmoniously intermingled, will make up charmingly in this manner, and so will the standard



FIGURE NO. 287 P.—LADIES' TEA-GOWN.—This illustrates Pattern No. 7903 (copyright), price 1s. 8d. or 40 cents.

(For Description see Page 402.)

weaves of cashmere, rich crépons, crinkled and plain mohairs, etc., with fancy buckles, ribbon novelties or braid for trimming.

We have pattern No. 7889 in thirteen sizes for ladies from twenty-eight to forty-six inches, bust measure. For a lady of medium size, the costume with a plain yoke requires eight yards and a fourth of dress goods forty inches wide, with one yard of velvet twenty inches wide; of one material, it needs thirteen yards and three-fourths twenty-two inches wide, or ten yards and three-fourths thirty inches wide, or eight yards and a half thirty-six inches wide, or seven yards and five-eighths forty-four inches wide. The costume with a puff yoke needs eight and a fourth yards of dress goods forty inches wide, with two and a half yards of silk twenty inches wide; of one fabric, it calls for fifteen yards and an eighth of material twenty-two inches wide, or eleven yards and seven-eighths thirty inches wide, or ten yards and a fourth thirty-six inches wide, or eight yards and three-eighths forty-four inches wide. Price of pattern, 1s. 8d. or 40 cents.

MATERNITY GOWN.

(To be made with or without a short under-body and with a slight train or in round length.)

(For Illustrations see Page 414.)

No. 7909.—This gown may be seen made of figured silk and trimmed with ribbon at figure No. 285 P in this magazine.

The gown will be satisfactory for semi-invalids or convalescents, and is here shown made of figured blue cashmere and darker silk, with ribbon for decoration. It is made with a short under-body, shaped by center, shoulder and under-arm seams, but the use of the under body is optional. The gown is rendered becomingly close at the sides by under-arm gores and is closed invisibly at the center of the front. The backs, which are joined in a center seam, are well sprung below the waist-line to give graceful width in the skirt, and are gathered at the top and drawn in by tapes inserted in a casing at the waist-line, the tapes being tied about the waist under the fronts. Below the waist the gown spreads in full folds. The loose fronts are gathered at the neck and shoulder edges and fall free, ribbon tie-strings tacked at the under-arm seams and bowed in front giving a becomingly close effect. The standing collar is covered with a softly wrinkled crush-collar of silk, the frill-finished ends of which are fastened at the back. The one-seam Paquin sleeves are mounted on coat-shaped linings and are gathered at the top and bottom and completed by cuffs of silk. The pattern provides that the gown may be made with a slight train or in round length, as preferred. The lower edge of the gown measures a little over four yards and three-fourths round in the medium sizes.

Cashmere, crépon, silk, French flannel, eider-down flannel and a long list of washable fabrics may be appropriately made up in this manner, and ribbon in some of the charming fancy

varieties or in plain satin or grosgrain will be a pretty decoration with either cotton or woollen goods. A very dainty gown was made of cream-white Henrietta, with pale-blue velvet ribbon for the stock and tie-strings, and the wrists were attractively trimmed with a wrinkled band of the ribbon.

We have pattern No. 7909 in twelve sizes for ladies from thirty to forty-six inches, bust measure. To make the gown for a lady of medium size, requires ten yards and seven-eighths of dress goods forty inches wide, with five-eighths of a yard of silk twenty inches wide, and three yards of ribbon for ties. Of one material, it calls for fifteen yards and three-fourths twenty-two inches wide, or twelve yards and an eighth thirty inches wide, or eleven yards and five-eighths thirty-six inches wide, or eight yards and three-fourths forty-four inches wide. Price of pattern, 1s. 6d. or 35 cents.



FIGURE NO. 288 P.—LADIES' DRESSING-SACK.—This illustrates Pattern No. 7912 (copyright), price 1s. 3d. or 30 cents.

(For Description see Page 403.)

LADIES' TEA-GOWN OR WRAPPER. (To be made with a high or square neck and with full-length or elbow puff-sleeves.)

(For Illustrations see Page 415.)

No. 7934.—At figure No. 284 P in this issue of THE DELINEATOR this tea-gown is illustrated made of black silk, plain Swiss and fancy Swiss tucking and decorated with ribbon.

The tea-gown is elaborate in effect yet very simple in detail, and is here shown made of crépon, with lace edging for the frills and insertion and ribbon for decoration. It may be made with a high or square neck and with full-length or elbow puff-sleeves. It is made over a lining of basque depth fitted closely by double bust darts, under-arm and side-back gores and a curving center seam, and the closing is made invisibly at the center of the front. The full fronts fall in soft folds at the center below several spaced rows of shirring at the top, and are made to cling gracefully at the sides by long under-arm darts. When a square neck is desired, the fronts are turned under to form a frill finish

and the lining is cut out. A similar disposal of fulness is made at the back, which is connected with the fronts by shoulder and under-arm seams. The standing collar is encircled by a softly wrinkled stock of ribbon that is bowed prettily at the back. Broad bretellès cross the shoulders smoothly and are outlined at the ends and lower edges with deep frills of edging and decorated with three evenly spaced bands of insertion. The large puff sleeves are made over coat-shaped linings, which extend to the wrists and are finished to have the effect of deep cuffs in the full-length sleeves. The puffs are gathered at the top and bottom and are finished with deep, drooping frills of lace in the elbow sleeves, a wrinkled band of ribbon bowed at the inside of the arm heading the frills. A ribbon crosses each side of the gown at the waist-line and over its ends are tacked ribbon bows,

long ribbon ends falling on the skirt from the bows in front.

Graceful gowns are made up in this manner of crépon, vailing, cashmere, silk of plain or fancy weave and many soft novelty goods of bright or sombre hue. Lace or embroidery will provide handsome garniture.

We have pattern No. 7934 in thirteen sizes for ladies from twenty-eight to forty-six inches, bust measure. For a lady of medium size, the tea-gown needs six yards and three-fourths of crépon forty inches wide, with six yards and five-eighths of lace edging six inches and a fourth wide. Of one material, it requires fourteen yards and three-fourths twenty-two inches wide, or eleven yards thirty inches wide, or nine yards thirty-six inches wide, or seven yards and a fourth forty-four inches wide. Price of pattern, 1s. 8d. or 40 cents.

LADIES' TEA-GOWN OR WRAPPER. (TO BE MADE WITH A SHORT TRAIN OR IN ROUND LENGTH.)

(For Illustrations see Page 416.)

No. 7903.—Figured challis and plain silk are prettily combined in this tea-gown at fig-

it are joined the loose fronts, which are gathered at the top, the fulness being held well to the center by tackings over the darts in the lining. The joining of the front and yoke is concealed

by ornamental sections of silk, which are gathered at their back edges and included in the under-arm seams and turned under and shirred at their front edges to form a frill finish. The adjustment at the sides and back is close, being effected by under-arm and side-back gores and a curving center seam, the shaping of the parts causing the skirt to break into ripples or flutes that are most pronounced at the back. The standing collar is covered with a crush collar of silk, the frill-finished ends of which are closed at the back. The one-seam Paquin sleeves are extremely picturesque and are mounted on coat-shaped linings; they are very large at the top and are gathered at the top and bottom and completed with wristbands of silk. The wrapper may be made up with a short train or in round length, as preferred.

The mode will be appropriate for light-weight woollens, such as cashmere, crépon, novelty goods and inexpensive silks. A trifling amount of velvet or silk associated



7890



7890

Front View.



7890

Side-Back View.

LADIES' TAILOR-MADE COSTUME, WITH STRAPPED SEAMS AND A SEVEN-GORED SKIRT. (COPYRIGHT.)

(For Description see Page 403.)

ure No. 287 P in this issue of THE DELINEATOR, with ribbon for decoration.

The tea-gown or wrapper is here shown made of blue cashmere and silk. It has a lining which extends to basque depth and is accurately fitted by single bust darts, under-arm and side-back gores and a curving center seam and is closed in front. The upper part of the front is a yoke with curved lower edge, and to

with the dress goods selected will give a dressy appearance.

We have pattern No. 7903 in thirteen sizes for ladies from twenty-eight to forty-six inches, bust measure. To make the gown for a lady of medium size, calls for eleven yards and a half of dress goods forty inches wide, with a yard and an eighth of silk twenty inches wide. Of one fabric, it will require nineteen yards twenty-two inches wide, or fif-

teen yards and a fourth thirty inches wide, or twelve yards and a half thirty-six inches wide, or ten yards and an eighth forty-four inches wide. Price of pattern, 1s. 8d. or 40 cents.



7925

LADIES' ROUND-YOKE WRAPPER, WITH UNDER-ARM GORE. (TO BE MADE WITH STANDING OR TURN-DOWN COLLAR.)

(For Illustrations see Page 417.)

No. 7893.—Lace net is combined with flowered cashmere in the development of this wrapper at figure No. 286 P in this magazine, ribbon and lace contributing effective trimming.

This wrapper is in improved Mother Hubbard style, the under-arm gores rendering it shapely and the round yoke being a

The fulness is collected in gathers at the top and drawn well to the center, and the front and back are joined to the round yoke, which is shaped by shoulder seams. A belt-tie is tacked underneath to the under-arm gores and fastened in front, drawing the sides in closely to the figure, and the fulness in the back and fronts falls free in soft, ample folds. An applied box-plait extending from the yoke to the bottom of the wrapper gives an ornamental effect at the closing, which is made along the yoke and to a desirable depth through the plait with button-holes and buttons, the fronts being lapped and stitched together below. The full bishop sleeves are gathered at the top and bottom and finished with round cuffs or wristbands. The neck may be finished with a rolling collar having rounding corners that flare prettily, or with a standing collar, as preferred, the engravings showing both collars. The collar, cuffs and yoke are neatly finished with machine-stitching and the applied plait is stitched along its folds.

Wrappers made like this are most satisfactory to wear in the boudoir, where freedom and comfort are the principal considerations. For their development French flannel, cashmere, challis, eider-down flannel and soft merino are most frequently chosen, and garniture is provided by rows of ribbon or lace insertion or edging applied on the yoke, collar and cuffs.

We have pattern No. 7893 in thirteen sizes for ladies from twenty-eight to forty-six inches, bust measure. For a lady of medium size, the wrapper calls for twelve yards and a fourth



7925

Front View.



7925

Side-Back View.

LADIES' COSTUME, WITH SIX-GORED SKIRT ARRANGED IN A DOUBLE BOX-PLAIT AT THE BACK. (TO BE MADE WITH A HIGH OR SQUARE NECK.) (COPYRIGHT.)

(For Description see Page 404.)

becoming feature. For its present development figured challis was selected and machine-stitching provides a neat finish. The fronts and back of the wrapper are joined in short shoulder seams and the under-arm gores give a smooth effect at the sides.

of material twenty-two inches wide, or nine yards and three-eighths thirty inches wide, or eight yards and an eighth thirty-six inches wide, or six yards and a half forty-four inches wide. Price of pattern, 1s. 6d. or 35 cents.

LADIES' LONG COAT.

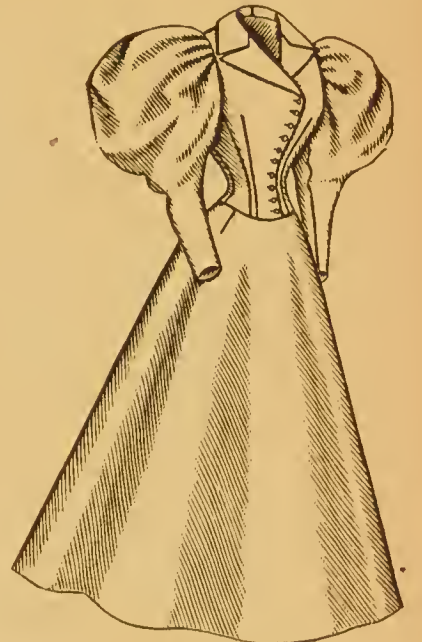
(For Illustrations see Page 418.)

No. 7913.—At figure No. 275 P in this magazine this coat may be seen made of cheviot, with velvet for the collar and machine-stitching for a finish; the seams are strapped.

The coat illustrates the newest style in long top-coats and is here shown made of *tabac* melton of fine quality and finished in tailor style with strapped seams and machine-stitching. The loose fronts are gracefully fitted at the sides by under-arm darts, and the back is fitted in regulation style with side-back gores and a well curved center seam, the center seam ending at the top of coat-laps and the side-back seams disappearing under well pressed coat-plaits. The coat-laps are closed with buttons and button-holes in a fly, and the fronts, which are lapped quite widely, are also closed with a fly. The fronts are reversed in lapels by a rolling coat-collar that is as wide as the lapels at the ends and a little deeper at the back than recent coat-collars. All the seams of the coat are strapped with the material, the straps on the middle three seams ending in points at the top of the coat laps and plaits, those on the darts being also pointed at their lower ends. Square-cornered pocket-laps conceal openings to a change pocket in the right front and the usual side-pockets. The two-seam mutton-leg sleeves, which are of generous width, have linings of similar shape, the fulness in both sleeve and lining being collected at the top in downward-turning plaits. The

as well as amply protective. It is adapted to kersey, melton and diagonal, as well as to the numerous checked and fancy coatings.

We have pattern No. 7913 in thirteen sizes for ladies from twenty-eight to forty-six inches, bust measure. For a lady of medium size, the garment needs thirteen yards of goods twenty-two inches wide, or nine yards and a half thirty inches wide, or nine yards and an eighth thirty-six inches wide, or seven yards forty-four inches wide, or six yards and a fourth fifty-four inches wide. Price of pattern, 1s, 8d. or 40 cents.



7917

LADIES' SKELETON
WATERPROOF CLOAK,
WITH HOOD (WHICH MAY
BE OMITTED) AND CAPE.
(For Illustrations see Page 419.)
No. 7898.—This cloak is



7917

Front View.



7917

Side-Back View.

LADIES' COSTUME, WITH A REMOVABLE CHEMISSETTE AND A FIVE-GORED SKIRT LAID IN SIDE-PLAITS AT THE BACK. (COPYRIGHT.)

(For Description see Page 405.)

outside seams terminate at the top of under-laps allowed on the under sleeve-portions and tacked to position under three buttons, and two rows of stitching outline deep, round cuffs.

The coat is a decidedly practical mode that is smart-looking

shown differently made up at figure No. 279 P in this number of THE DELINEATOR.

A stylish as well as practical top-garment for stormy weather is here shown made of plaid mackintosh cloth and

finished with machine-stitching. The loose fronts are closed at the center with button-holes and buttons and are joined in shoulder seams to the backs, which are shaped by a center seam. The cloak has no sides above the waist-line, and a short hip dart is taken up in each front to insure a smooth adjustment. To the lower edge of the backs are joined skirt portions that are widely hemmed and lapped at their back edges and joined to the fronts, a broad backward-turning plait at each side concealing the seams. To the side edges of the backs at the waist-line are joined straps having rounding ends, and in the straps are worked eyelets in which tapes are secured and tied under the fronts to hold the back well in to the figure. Rounding patch-pockets are applied on the fronts, each pocket being covered at the top with a lap having square ends. The free edges of the laps and pockets are finished with machine-stitching. At the neck is a rolling collar, the ends of which flare broadly at the throat. The circular cape extends well below the hips and is fitted by a dart on each shoulder; it falls in stylish ripples below the

As the cloak envelops the figure completely, it will be altogether satisfactory for wear in stormy weather. Cravenette, water-proof serge, mackintosh cloth, etc., are the materials most frequently selected for it, machine-stitching always providing a neat finish.

We have pattern No. 7898 in ten sizes for ladies from twenty-eight to forty-six inches, bust measure. For a lady of medium size, the garment requires six yards and a fourth of goods forty-five inches wide, or five yards and a half fifty-four inches wide, or five yards sixty inches wide, each with five-eighths of a yard of contrasting material forty-five inches wide to line the hood. Price of pattern, 1s. 6d. or 35 cents.



7922

View without Bertha and Stock.

LADIES' CAPE-WRAP, WITH FITTED BACK BELTED UNDERNEATH.

(For Illustrations see Page 420.)

No. 7885.—Two illustrations of this cape-wrap are given at figures Nos. 264 P and 265 P in this magazine.

The wrap has the flowing effect of a cape at the front and sides, while at the back it is



7922

Front View.

7922

Side-Back View.

LADIES' COSTUME, WITH SEVEN-GORED SKIRT. (COPYRIGHT.)

(For Description see Page 406.)

shoulders and closes with buttons and button-holes in a fly. The hood is on the Capuchin order and is made with a seam extending from the point to the outer edge and is prettily reversed. It is lined with plain cloth and adjusted with hooks and loops beneath the collar. The hood may be worn or omitted at pleasure.

trimly fitted to the figure, and it is made particularly dressy by a large fancy collar. A fine quality of Havane melton was here selected for the wrap, which extends to a stylish depth below the waist-line. The back is fitted closely by a curving center seam and is joined to the circular cape-portions in shoulder seams, and in side-back seams that extend to the lower ends of the

shoulder seams; it is held in to the figure by a belt ribbon that is tacked underneath to the seams at the waist-line and closed in front, and the cape portions hang in flutes below the shoulders and fit smoothly at the top. At the neck is a high, flaring collar that is rolled softly at the top and edged with a fur band; and a fancy collar included in the seam with the high collar is similarly decorated. The fancy collar falls in two deep points at the back and its broad ends flare stylishly in points and form pretty points below the shoulders, over which the collar is attractively curved. The front and lower edges of the wrap are neatly finished with a double row of machine-stitching and the closing is made invisibly.

The wrap is a favorite style for matrons and elderly la-

eight to forty-six inches, bust measure. To make the cape-wrap for a lady of medium size, will require five yards and a fourth of goods twenty-two inches wide, or three yards and three-eighths thirty-six inches wide, or three yards and an eighth forty-four inches wide, or two yards and three-eighths fifty-four inches wide. Price of pattern, 1s. or 25 cents.



7889



7889

LADIES' CIRCULAR CAPE,
WITH FANCY COL-
LAR. (TO BE MADE WITH OR
WITHOUT A CENTER SEAM.)
(For Illustrations see Page 420.)

No. 7910.—This charming cape may be seen made of novelty cloaking, with a decoration of fur bands and a lining of plaid silk, at figure No. 281 P in this magazine.



7889

Side-Front View, Showing the Costume with a Puff Yoke,
Sleeve Puffings, Crush Belt and Crush Collar.

LADIES' COSTUME (IN 1830 STYLE), HAVING A SIX-GORED SKIRT ARRANGED IN A DOUBLE BOX-PLAIT AT THE BACK. (COPYRIGHT.)

(For Description see Page 407.)



7889

Side-Back View, Showing the Costume with a Plain Yoke,
Plain Belt and Plain Collar.

dies, and for it plain or figured *gros de Londres*, taffeta or satin and brocade, generally in black, are selected for dressy wear, while the pretty mixed cheviots, zibeline, heavy serge and cloth are liked for general use. Fur bindings, heavy passementerie or jet fringe may provide the ornamentation.

We have pattern No. 7885 in ten sizes for ladies from twenty-

Gray broadcloth was here selected for the cape, and fur binding provides a rich and seasonable decoration. The cape is in circular style and may be made up with or without a center seam, as will best suit the material. It fits with perfect smoothness about the neck and over the shoulders and falls in graceful flutes all round below, the flutes being most pronounced at the

sides. At the neck is a turn-down collar mounted on a standing band that is closed at the throat with hooks and loops, and below this collar falls a deep fancy collar that imparts a pleasing air of dressiness to the cape. The fancy collar is shaped at the edge in a series of graceful curves to form points, except across the center of the back, where it is square. The edges of both collars are effectively defined by a row of fur binding.

Stylish capes may be made of covert cloth, faced cloth, zibeline or novelty woollens, with velvet for the collars; or cloth of fine quality, rich silks or velvets may be used alone, and elaborated with jet or spangled passementerie, écreu point Venice or point appliqué insertion, ribbon ruchings, etc.

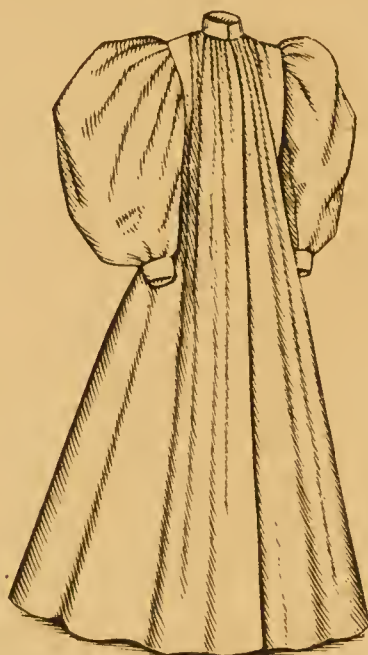
We have pattern No. 7910 in ten sizes for ladies from twenty-eight to forty-six inches, bust measure. For a lady of medium size, the cape calls for four yards and a half of goods twenty-two inches wide, or three yards and a half thirty inches wide, or three yards and an eighth thirty-six inches wide, or two yards and five-eighths forty-four inches wide, or two yards and three-eighths fifty-four inches wide. Price of pattern, 1s. or 25 cents.

LADIES' CAPE. (FOR ASTRAKHAN, PLUSH, FUR, VELVET, ETC.)
(For Illustrations see Page 421.)

No. 7886.—At figure No. 278 P in this publication this stylish cape may be seen developed in plush.

The cape is designed especially for fur, plush, Astrakhan, velvet and similar materials, black Astrakhan being here illus-

the back, and is closed invisibly at the front; it fits smoothly at the top and falls in graceful ripples all round below. The collar



7909



7909



7909

Front View.



7909

Side-Back View.

MATERNITY GOWN. (TO BE MADE WITH OR WITHOUT A SHORT UNDER-BODY AND WITH A SLIGHT TRAIN OR IN ROUND LENGTH.) (COPYRIGHT.)
(For Description see Page 408.)

trated. A lining of light changeable silk gives a stylish finish. The cape is of circular shaping, with a seam at the center of

is also shaped with a center seam and may be worn standing and softly rolled in Medici fashion or deeply rolled all round,

as preferred, both effects being illustrated in the engravings. A cape of this kind is a great convenience, besides being



7934



7934



7934

Front View.



7934

Side-Back View.

LADIES' TEA-GOWN OR WRAPPER. (TO BE MADE WITH A HIGH OR SQUARE NECK AND WITH FULL-LENGTH OR ELBOW PUFF-SLEEVES.) (COPYRIGHT.)

(For Description see Page 408.)

dressy-looking. Heavy cloths, such as beaver, chinchilla, etc., will often be used for it and so will silks, satins and many kinds

of suitings. A silk lining will give a tasteful completion and decoration may be added to suit the material.

We have pattern No. 7886 in ten sizes for ladies from twenty-eight to forty-six inches, bust measure. For a lady of medium size, the cape requires two yards and five-eighths of goods twenty-two inches wide, or a yard and three-fourths thirty-six inches wide, or a yard and a half forty-four inches wide, or a yard and a fourth fifty-four inches wide. Price of pattern, 10d. or 20 cents.

LADIES' JACKET.

(For Illustrations see Page 421.)

No. 7929.—At figure No. 277 P in this publication this jacket may be seen made of nut-brown cloth and finished with machine-stitching.

The shaping lines of the jacket are much on the order of a man's coat and impart an athletic air that is at present desirable in top coats. The jacket is here shown made of rough cloth. It is fitted at the back and sides by under-arm and side-back gores and a curving center seam, the shaping of the parts giving an unusually long, slender waist and producing ripples that are most pronounced at the center of the back. The loose fronts lap widely and define the curve of the figure with charming grace. The closing is made in a fly, and above the closing the fronts are reversed in pointed lapels by a coat collar that is as wide as the lapels at the ends, the ends flaring but slightly from

the lapels. A single line of stitching follows the free edges of the collar and lapels and the front and lower edges of the

jacket, and the fly is outlined with stitching. Pocket-laps conceal openings to side pockets and a left breast-pocket; they are sewed on the same as on a man's coat and are finished in the usual way with stitching. The sleeves are in one-seam leg-o'-mutton style, with linings of similar shape; they are fashionably full above the elbow, and are laid in forward and backward turning plaits at the top.

Fine diagonal, whipcord, covert and tailor cloths and checked and fancy coatings are suitable for coats of this style, and stitching or bands of the material will provide an appropriate completion. Plaid and figured taffetas are stylish for lining.

We have pattern No. 7929 in thirteen sizes for



7903

LADIES' DOUBLE-BREASTED JACKET.

(For Illustrations see Page 422.)

No. 7887.—Military-blue cloth is shown in this jacket at figure No. 280 P in this magazine, and the finish is entirely plain.

The jacket is very jaunty and is distinguished by its military air. It is here pictured made of gray cloth. The fronts are double-breasted and, while loose fitting, display the curves of the figure charmingly. They are closed in double-breasted style with button-holes and buttons from the shoulder to the lower edge. The sides and back are made close-fitting by under-arm and side-back gores and a curving center seam, the back and side-backs being shaped after the style of a gentleman's coat and giving an unusually long and slender waist. The center seam ends at the top of coat-laps and the side-back seams disappear under coat-plaits; and the shaping of the parts causes a single pronounced flute at each side. A button marks the top of each coat-plait in true coat fashion. The high, close-fitting standing collar, which closes at the throat, is finished at the edges with a double row of stitching, and a similar finish is seen at the lower edge of the jacket, and at the free edges of pocket-laps that cover openings to side pockets inserted in the fronts. The leg-o'-mutton sleeves are shaped by inside and outside seams and are distinguished by a seam extending from the shoulder to the wrist. They are bouffant above the elbow, the fullness being



7903

Front View.



7903

Side-Back View.

LADIES' TEA-GOWN OR WRAPPER. (TO BE MADE WITH A SHORT TRAIN OR IN ROUND LENGTH.) (COPYRIGHT.)

(For Description see Page 409.)

ladies from twenty-eight to forty-six inches, bust measure. To make the jacket for a lady of medium size, requires seven yards and a half of material twenty-two inches wide, or four yards and seven-eighths thirty-six inches wide, or three yards and three-fourths forty-four inches wide, or three yards and a fourth fifty-four inches wide. Price of pattern, 1s. 6d. or 35 cents.

collected at the top in three double box-plaits, and are mounted upon two-seam linings that are in mutton-leg shape and side-plaited at the top. The long seam in each sleeve and all the seams of the jacket are pressed open and stitched in tailor fashion, and two rows of stitching outline shallow round cuffs on the sleeves.

Plain and fancy coatings are suitable for the jacket, smooth cloth in neat checks or in plain tan or blue shades being most desirable. A finish of stitching is highly approved, but the completion may be plain, if preferred.

We have pattern No. 7887 in thirteen sizes for ladies from twenty-eight to forty-six inches, bust measure. To make the jacket for a lady of medium size, will require seven yards and a half of goods twenty-two inches wide, or four yards and a half thirty-six inches wide, or three yards and three-fourths forty-four inches wide, or two yards and seven-eighths fifty-four inches wide. Price of pattern, 1s 3d. or 30 cents.

LADIES' JACKET-BASQUE.

(For Illustrations see Page 422.)

No. 7938.—This jacket-basque forms part of the handsome visiting toilette illustrated at figure No. 269 P in this magazine, where it combines plain and brocaded silk, with lace edging, buttons and passementerie for decoration.

Gray melton, black satin and lemon silk are here united in the basque. The back and sides of the basque, which ripple prettily in the skirt, are closely fitted by a curving center seam and under-arm and side-back gores, and single bust darts render the jacket fronts shapely. The jacket fronts open over a short, full vest disposed on short lining-fronts that are included in the

shoulder and under-arm seams, fitted by single bust darts and closed at the center. The vest, which is sewed to the right lining-front and secured with hooks and loops to the left lining-front, is gathered top and bottom and droops very slightly over a wrinkled belt-section of satin. A large sailor-collar shaped with a center seam gives an elaborate air to the basque; it is broad and square at the back and falls in handsome jabots to the waist-line in front, and its edges are followed by a row of passementerie. A box-plait applied at the center of the back laps over the sailor collar and its side edges are joined separately to the back edges of the backs below the waist-line to give additional fulness. The plait may be omitted, as shown in the

small view, and the center seam closed to the lower edge. A wrinkled belt of satin is passed beneath the plait, and its ends are secured beneath rosettes over the darts in the jacket fronts. The standing collar is covered with a wrinkled stock, and square tabs falling over the stock at each side of the front are effectively edged with jet gimp. The full leg-o'-mutton sleeves, which have

but one seam, are gathered at the top and arranged upon coat-shaped linings, and they stand out broadly above the elbow.

Very stylish jacket-basques may be made up in this way of covert or tailor cloth, shepherd checked or mixed suiting and serge in association with velvet, plain or brocaded satin and fancy silk in shades harmonizing with the material. Jet or silk passementerie, fancy silk braid, folds of silk or velvet, etc., will provide stylish garniture.

We have pattern No. 7938 in thirteen sizes for ladies from twenty-eight to forty-six inches, bust measure. To make the basque for a lady of medium size, calls for three yards and five-eighths of dress goods forty inches wide, with two yards of satin and a yard and an eighth of silk each twenty inches wide.



7893



7893

Front View.



7893

Back View.

LADIES' ROUND-YOKE WRAPPER, WITH UNDER-ARM GORE. (TO BE MADE WITH STANDING OR TURN-DOWN COLLAR.) (COPYRIGHT.)

(For Description see Page 410.)

Of one fabric, it needs eight yards and three-fourths twenty-two inches wide, or six yards and a fourth thirty inches wide, or five yards and three-fourths thirty-six inches wide, or four yards and three-eighths forty-four inches wide, or three yards and seven-eighths fifty inches wide. Price of pattern, 1s. 3d. or 30 cents.

LADIES' BASQUE, WITH EXTRA UNDER-ARM GORE (PERFORATED FOR ROUND, SQUARE AND V NECK). (DESIRABLE FOR STOUT LADIES.)

(For Illustrations see Page 423.)

No. 7940.—At figure No. 276 P in this issue of THE DELINEATOR this basque is shown as part of a mourning toilette of Henrietta cloth and crape.

The basque is designed especially for stout women and is a handsome mode for both ordinary and ceremonious uses, as it may be made with a high neck or with a low round, V or square neck. Serge in a soft green shade was here selected for its development. The basque is accurately fitted by double bust darts, two under-arm gores at each side, side-back gores and a curving center seam. Handsome bretelles that are shaped in a series of bat-wing points give a becoming breadth across the shoulders, thereby making the waist look smaller; they extend lower on the fronts than on the back and the edges ripple slightly and are effectively outlined with narrow spangled passementerie. A row of wider passementerie disposed on the basque along the sewed-on edges of the bretelles is continued to the lower edge of the basque both front and back. A row of the wide trimming is also arranged at the center of the front to conceal the closing. The high neck is finished with a standing collar, over which is arranged a wrinkled stock of velvet having frilled ends closed at the back. A twist of velvet follows the pointed lower edge of the basque, and its ends are secured at the back beneath a bow consisting of four spreading ears or ends. The one-seam leg-o'-mutton sleeves, which are mounted on coat-shaped linings, have abundant fulness above the elbow collected in gathers at the top.

Allseasonable materials, from the most inexpensive woollens to the handsomest novelty goods and silken textiles, may be made up in this way, and garniture may be provided by ruchings of lace or ribbon, feather trimming, lace insertion or gimp. A contrasting material used for the bretelles will be effective.

We have pattern No.

7940 in twelve sizes for ladies from thirty-two to forty-eight inches, bust measure. To make the basque for a lady of medium size, calls for five yards and three-eighths of goods twenty-two inches wide, or four yards and an eighth thirty inches wide, or three yards and five-eighths thirty-six inches wide, or three yards forty-four inches wide, or two yards and

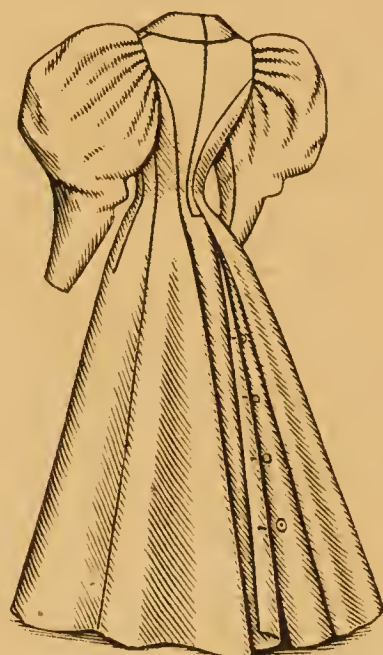
five-eighths fifty inches wide, each with half a yard of velvet twenty inches wide (cut bias) for the stock and to trim. Price of pattern, 1s. 3d. or 30 cents.

LADIES' DOUBLE-BREAST-ED BASQUE, WITH REMOVABLE CHEMISETTE.

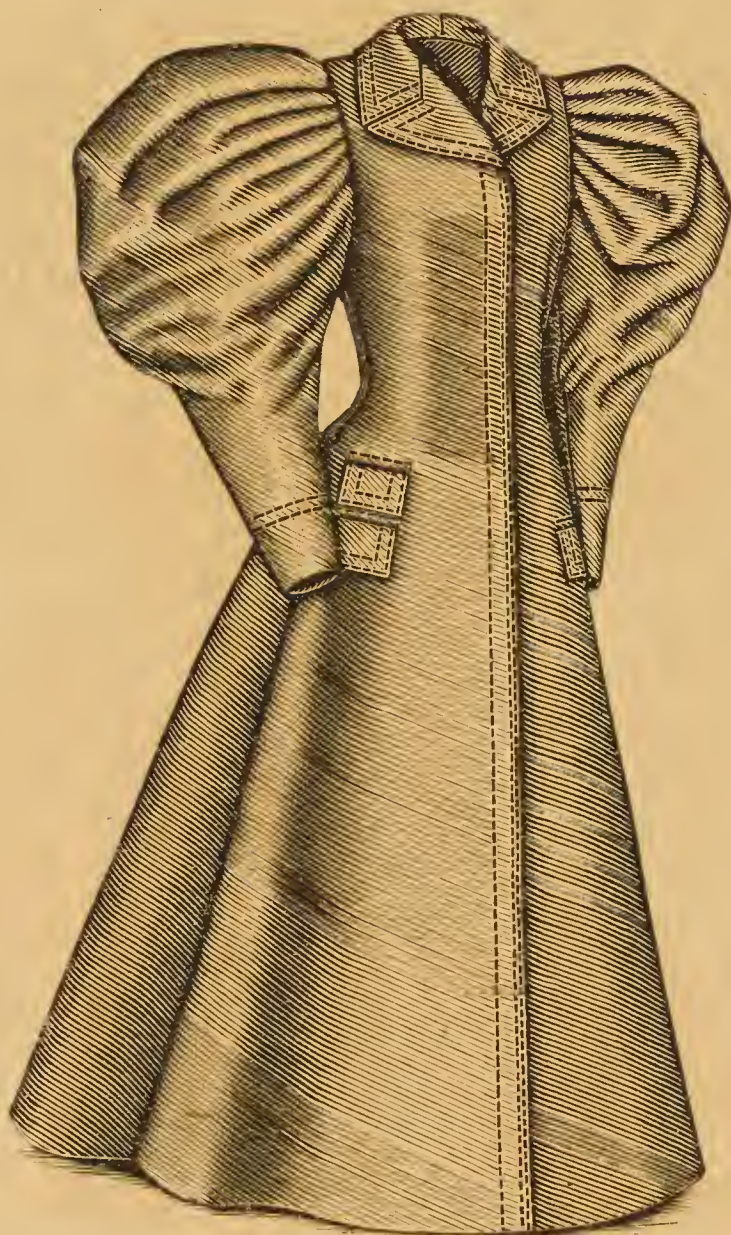
(For Illustrations see Page 423.)

No. 7901.—This basque forms part of the stylish promenade toilette of fancy Scotch cheviot pictured at figure No. 272 P in this magazine.

The basque is handsomely shaped and is here shown made of dark-gray broadcloth and finished in tailor style with machine-stitching. Double bust darts, under-arm and side-back gores and a curving center seam render the basque perfect fitting. The back is in habit or coat-tail style, the center seam

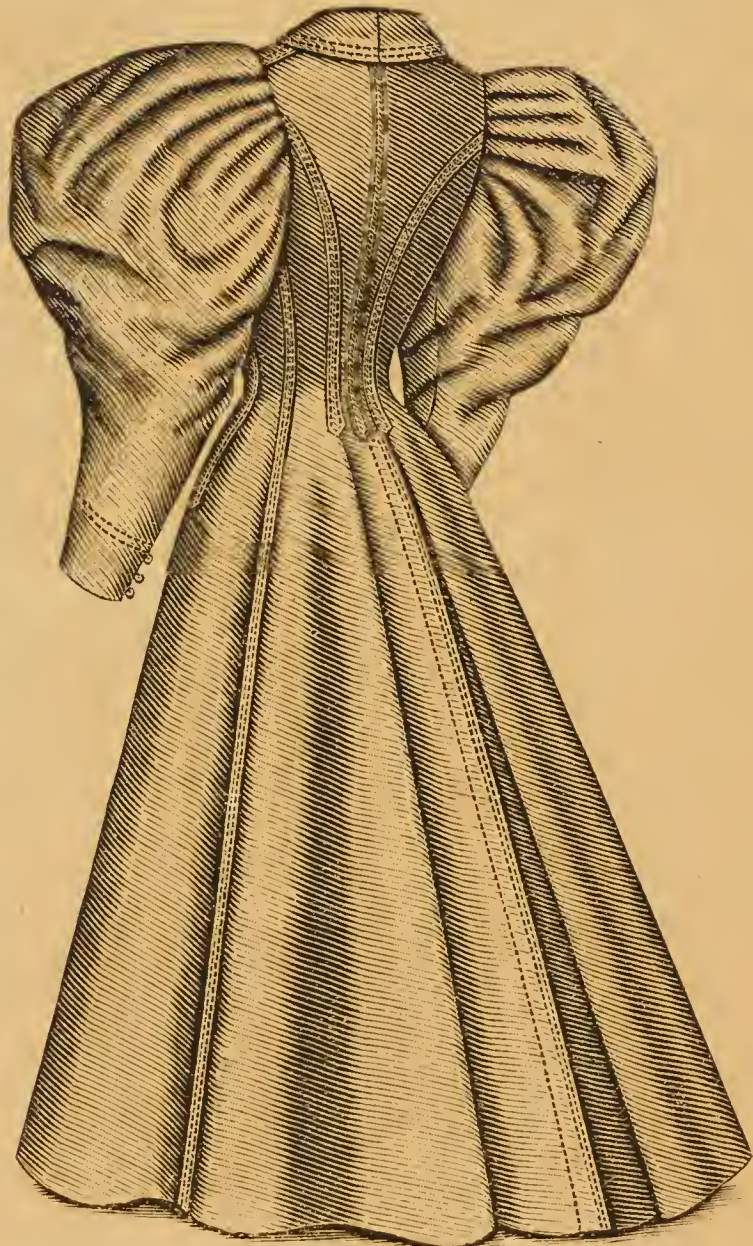


7913



7913

Front View.



7913

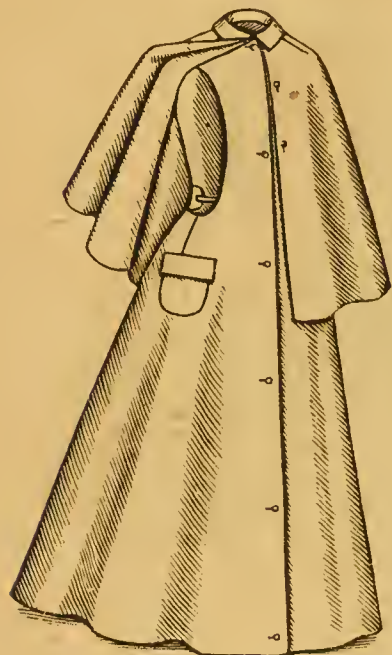
Back View.

LADIES' LONG COAT. (COPYRIGHT.)

(For Description see Page 411.)

ending above coat-laps and the side-back seams disappearing under coat-plaits that are each marked at the top by a button; and the sides are becomingly arched, while the front shapes a pretty point at the center. The fronts are closed in double-breasted style with buttons and button-holes, and are reversed above the bust in large lapels that meet the deep ends of a roll-

ing coat-collar in very slight notches. The removable chemisette closes on the left shoulder and is finished with a standing collar; it is made with a shallow cape-back. The large two-seam leg-o'-mutton sleeves are gathered at the top and made over coat-shaped linings. A double row of stitching follows all the edges of the basque, except the wrist edges.



7898

Whipcord, cheviot, serge, homespun and tailor cloth are suitable for the basque, which will usually form part of a tailor-made costume finished with machine-stitching. Brown, tan, dark-blue and gray are fashionable colors for tailor gowns, a pretty bluish-gray shade being particularly stylish. The seams may be strapped, if liked, this mode of finish being highly approved this season.

We have pattern No. 7901 in thirteen sizes for ladies

LADIES' EVENING WAIST.

(For Illustrations see Page 424.)

No. 7935.—Plain and figured silk are prettily combined in this waist, with a dainty garniture of flowers, at figure No. 283 P in this publication.

The waist embodies the leading features of prevailing fashions, while being distinctive in style, and is here shown made of pale-blue *poult de soie*, with an effective trimming of Dresden ribbon. It is closed along the left shoulder and under-arm seams and is made on a lining that is closely adjusted by double bust darts, under-arm and side-back gores and a curving center seam and closed at the center of the front. It is shaped in low Pompadour outline at the top. The back is smooth at the top and has fulness below collected at each side of the center in two backward-turning, overlapping plaits that are tacked to the lining for some distance and then allowed to flare. The front, which is arranged over a smooth, dart-fitted lining-front, droops in French fashion at the center, where it is laid in a box-plait that is double at the top and triple at the bottom, the plait tapering toward the lower edge with graceful effect. At the sides the waist is rendered perfectly smooth fitting by under-arm gores. A twisted ribbon follows the rounding lower edge of the waist, its ends meeting at the back under a bow of similar ribbon. The ribbon decoration at the neck edge is thoroughly artistic. The neck is outlined with a ribbon that is wrinkled over the shoulders and softly twisted

across the back and front, and arranged in double loops at the corners of the fronts, in single loops at the corners of the back and in triple loops on the shoulders. The large elbow puff-sleeves droop prettily on the shoulders and flare below; they are gathered at the top and bottom and disposed on fitted linings that extend slightly below the puffs under a ribbon that is bowed at the inside of the arm.

The mode is not too fanciful for the development of the richest silken textiles as well as of diaphanous tissues. Chiffon over taffeta will look charming made up in this way, and



7898

Front View.



7898

Back View.

LADIES' SKELETON WATERPROOF CLOAK, WITH HOOD (WHICH MAY BE OMITTED) AND CAPE. (COPYRIGHT.)

(For Description see Page 411.)

from twenty-eight to forty-six inches, bust measure. To make the basque for a lady of medium size, will require six yards and five-eighths of goods twenty-two inches wide, or four yards and an eighth thirty-six inches wide, or three yards and three-eighths forty-four inches wide, or three yards and an eighth fifty inches wide. Price of pattern, 1s. 3d. or 30 cents.

poult de soie, brocaded satin, faille, silk cr  pon, etc., in suitable tints, made up with decorations of spangled lace or passementerie, pearl trimming, lace or feather ruches and ribbon, will be in excellent taste.

We have pattern No. 7935 in thirteen sizes for ladies from twenty-eight to forty-six inches, bust measure. For a lady of

medium size, the waist requires four yards and a half of material twenty-two inches wide, or three yards and a half thirty inches wide, or two yards and three-fourths thirty-six inches wide, or two yards and a fourth forty-four inches wide. Price of pattern, 1s. or 25 cents.

LADIES' BASQUE-WAIST, WITH
BLOUSE FRONT.

(For Illustrations see Page 424.)

No. 7939.—This basque-waist is illustrated made of silk and velvet and decorated with buttons and lace edging at figure No. 273 P in this magazine.

This is an exceptionally stylish mode for silk of plain or fancy weave. A gay plaid silk in which green is the dominant tone is here combined with green velvet, and small buttons provide a novel decoration. The lining is fitted with great exactness by double bust darts, under-arm and side-back gores and a curving center seam, and the closing is made at the center of the front. The full fronts are gathered at the

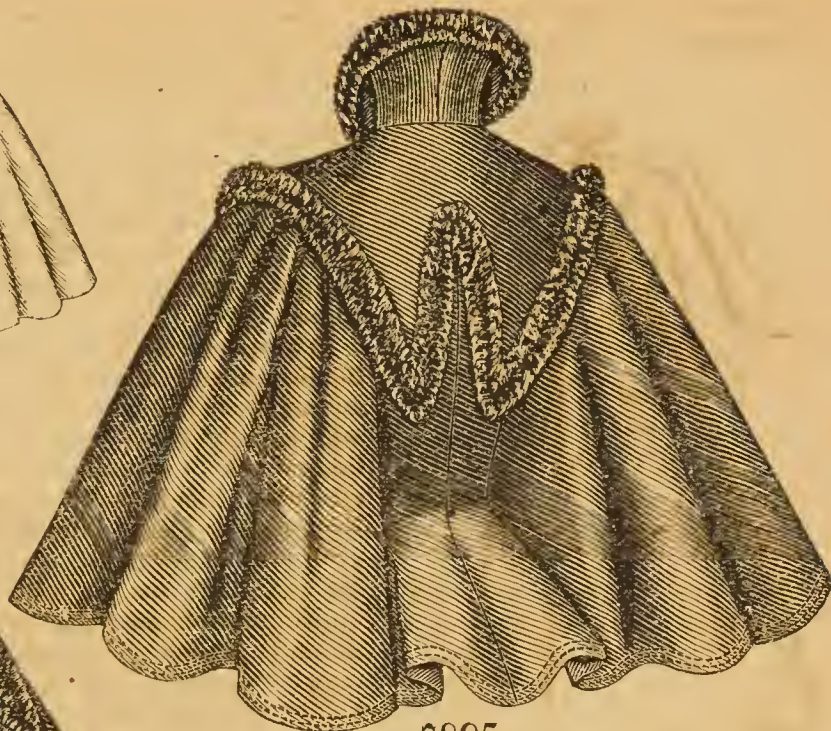
neck and shoulder edges and at the waist-line, and over the closing is an applied box-plait of velvet decorated half its length



7885



7885
Front View.



7885

Back View.

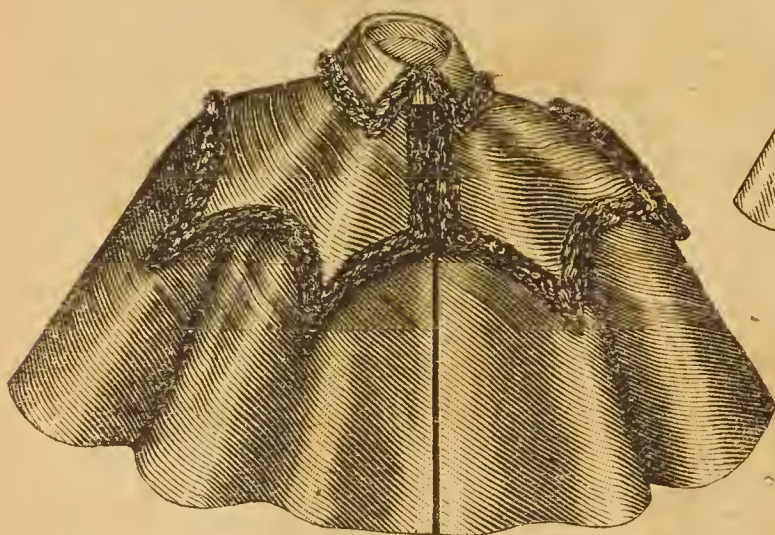
LADIES' CAPE-WRAP, WITH FITTED BACK BELTED
UNDERNEATH. (COPYRIGHT.)

(For Description see Page 412.)

by velvet cuffs having lapped ends, the overlapping end extending in a point beyond the cuff and being ornamented with buttons. A velvet strap with pointed ends crosses each shoulder and laps stylishly over the sleeve; it is ornamented at each end with a row of five buttons. The standing collar is covered with a wrinkled stock of silk, the frill-finished ends of which are closed at the back; and over the stock, at each side of the front, droops a Paquin point that is ornamented at the back edge with buttons. A softly wrinkled belt of silk follows the lower edge of the waist and fastens at the back under a full bow.

Stylish waists will be made up like this of the rich faille silks, *poult de soie*, taffeta glacé and the fancy shot silks that may be figured, plaided or striped in charming color harmonies. Velvet or a contrasting shade of silk in solid hue may be associated with fancy silk. Buttons, which are exceedingly stylish as decoration just now, may be used to particular advantage on this waist, and lace insertion and edging will also be pretty as trimming.

We have pattern No. 7939 in thirteen sizes for ladies from twenty-eight to forty-six inches, bust measure. For a lady of medium size, the basque-waist calls for six yards and a half of plaid silk, with three-fourths of a yard of velvet each twenty inches wide. Of one material, it needs six yards and five-eighths twenty-two inches wide, or four yards and seven-eighths thirty inches

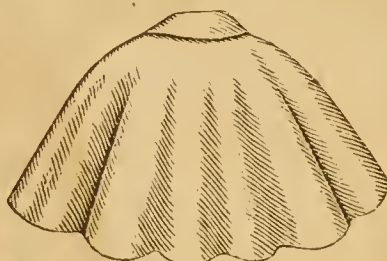


7910

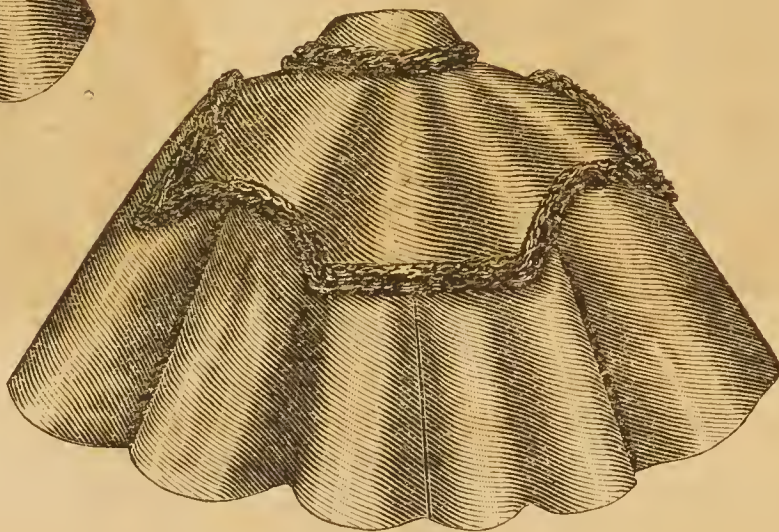
Front View.

LADIES' CIRCULAR CAPE, WITH FANCY COLLAR. (To
BE MADE WITH OR WITHOUT A CENTER
SEAM.) (COPYRIGHT.)

(For Description see Page 413.)



7910



7910

Back View.

at the center with a row of small buttons, the strap and fronts drooping slightly in French style. The seamless back is perfectly smooth across the shoulders, but has fulness laid in closely lapped plaits at the bottom, the plaits being tacked to a little above the waist-line and flaring above; it is separated from the fronts by under-arm gores. The one-seam Paquin sleeves are mounted on coat-shaped linings and are gathered at the top and bottom and droop and flare stylishly; they are completed

wide, or four yards and an eighth thirty-six inches wide, or three yards and five-eighths forty-four inches wide, or three

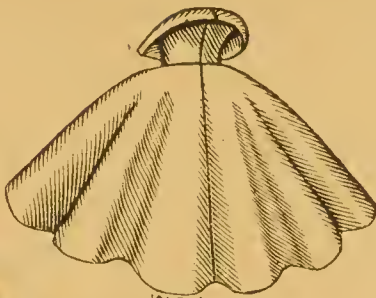


7886

Front View.

LADIES' CAPE, FOR ASTRAKHAN, PLUSH,
FUR, VELVET, ETC. (COPYRIGHT.)
(For Description see Page 414.)

yards and a fourth fifty inches wide.
Price of pattern, 1s. 3d. or 30 cents.



7886

Back View.

7886

Back View.

figure by under-arm and side-back gores and a curving center seam, the shaping of the parts producing pretty ripples below the waist-line. The sack is closed invisibly at the center of the front and ribbon ties proceeding from the under-arm seams at the waist-line are bowed over the closing to hold the fulness becomingly close. The yoke is trimmed with two crosswise rows of embroidered edging. The rolling collar is quite broad and has flaring ends, and its edges are prettily decorated with a frill of edging set on under a fancy-stitched band. The full bishop sleeves are gathered at the top and bottom and finished with round cuffs that are prettily overlaid with an upward and a downward turning row of edging separated by a fancy-stitched band. The sack may be worn with the fronts left free, as shown in the small view.

All dainty washable fabrics are liked for dressing-sacks, nainsook, Swiss, mull, cambric, linen, India silk, flannel or cashmere being usually chosen. Feather-stitching is a favorite decoration on flannel and cashmere, and lace of various kinds, ribbon and braid are also in order for trimming.

We have pattern No. 7912 in ten sizes for ladies from twenty-eight to forty-six inches, bust measure. To make the sack for a lady of medium size, calls for six yards and a fourth of material twenty-two inches wide, or five yards thirty inches wide, or three yards and seven-eighths thirty-six inches wide, or



7929

Back View.

LADIES' JACKET. (COPYRIGHT.)
(For Description see Page 415.)

three yards and a fourth forty-four inches wide, each with two yards and a fourth of ribbon for ties. Price of pattern, 1s. 3d. or 30 cents.

LADIES' SAILOR COLLARS.

(For Illustrations see Page 426.)

No. 7892.—These two attractive sailor-collars are pictured made of batiste, with a decoration of appliqué lace insertion. Both collars are broad and in the regulation square sailor outline across the back, but at the front one has broad stole ends extending to the bust, while the other flares from the throat in handsome points. A row of appliqué



7929

*Front View.*LADIES' DRESSING-SACK,
WITH YOKE FRONT.

(For Illustrations see Page 425.)

No. 7912.—This sack is again pictured at figure No. 288 P in this magazine, the material being cashmere, with lace insertion, beading, edging and ribbon for decoration.

The dainty and comfortable dressing-sack is here shown made of white lawn and made decorative by embroidered edging, fancy-stitched bands and ribbon ties. It has a square front-yoke from which the full fronts, which are gathered at the top, depend in graceful folds. At the back and sides it is nicely fitted to the

lace insertion follows the free edges of the collars and adds to their dressy effect.

Plain or eyeletted grass linen and batiste are much in vogue for fancy collars, being considered quite elegant enough for wear with handsome gowns of silk, cr  pon and other rich materials. Fancy silk, velvet and satin are also favored for large collars,

pointed cape-collar shapes a long point on each shoulder and at the center of the front and back, and is finished with a high flaring collar that is rolled softly at the back and deeply at the ends, which are wide and pointed. The round cape-collar is of uniform depth all round, and at the neck is a handsome collar that rolls high at the back and has straight ends that flare widely at the throat.

Cape-collars of this kind are a convenient possession, as they will transform a last year's coat into a dressy, up-to-date garment. They are also worn independent of top garments and are handsome made of fur, Astrakhan, cloth or plush. Cloth, velvet and silk may also be used for them. When made of fur, decoration is not required, but when of other materials they may be enriched with jet passementerie, gimp, etc.

We have pattern No. 7914 in three sizes, small, medium and large. In the medium size, either style of cape-collar needs two yards of material twenty-two inches wide, or a yard and seven-

and trimmings of silk gimp, spangled lace, velvet bands and heavy laee are tasteful.

We have pattern No. 7892 in three sizes, small, medium and large. In the medium size, either style of collar requires five-eighths of a yard of goods twenty-two, twenty-seven or more inches wide. Price of pattern, 5d. or 10 cents.

eighths thirty inches wide, or a yard and five-eighths thirty-six inches wide, or a yard and a fourth forty-four inches wide, or one yard fifty-four inches wide. Price of pattern, 7d. or 15 cents.

LADIES' CAPE-COLLARS. (SUITABLE FOR ASTRAKHAN, PLUSH, ETC.)

(For Illustrations see Page 426.)

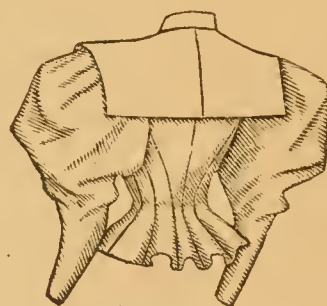
No. 7914.—These collars are differently illustrated at figures Nos. 266 P and 267 P in this issue of THE DELINEATOR.

Cape-collars like these are dressy-looking as well as protective to the throat and shoulders, and give an air of distinction to the simplest top-garment. One cape collar is of rounding outline and is made of Astrakhan, while the other is pointed and is represented made of seal-plush. Both collars are shaped in circular style with a center seam and fit smoothly at the top and across the front and back and lie in deep flutes or ripples on the shoulders. They are closed with hooks and loops at the center of the front. The

LADIES' SIX-GORED SKIRT, HAVING THE THREE BACK-GORES ARRANGED TO FORM A DOUBLE BOX-PLAIT.

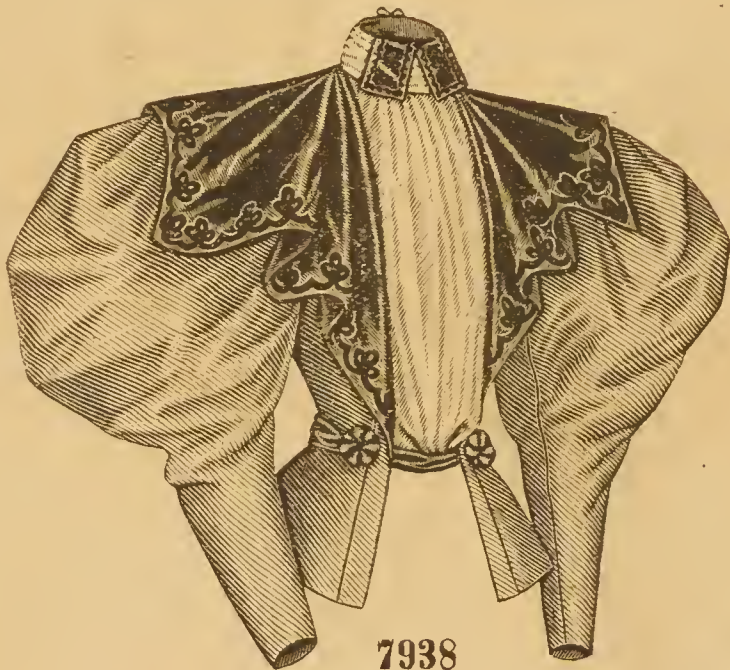
(For Illustrations see Page 427.)

No. 7891.—At figures Nos. 264 P, 265 P and 283 P in this issue of



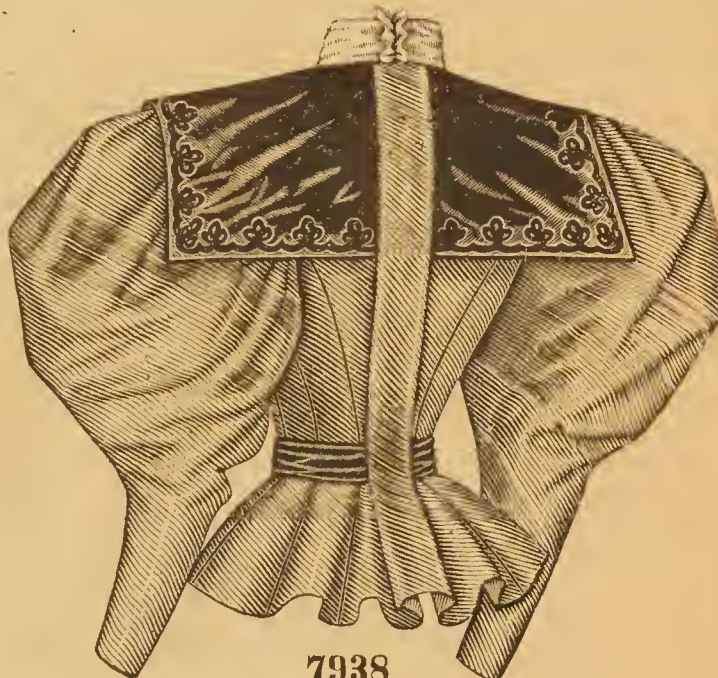
7938

View Without Plait and Crush Collar.



7938

Front View.



7938

Back View.

LADIES' JACKET-BASQUE. (COPYRIGHT.)

(For Description see Page 417.)

are closed with hooks and loops at the center of the front. The

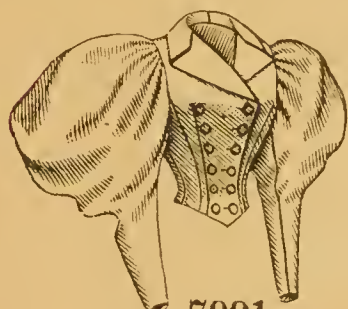
THE DELINEATOR this stylish skirt is differently portrayed. The skirt is here shown made of fancy twilled brilliantine.

It is composed of six gores and flares gracefully toward the foot, where it measures four yards and three-fourths round in the medium sizes. The front and side gores are shaped so as to be perfectly smooth at the top and break into slight ripples a little below the hips, and the three back-gores are laid in a double box-pleat that flares into three stylish godets, the middle one of which is the most prominent. A placket is finished above the seam nearest the back at the left side and the top of the skirt is completed with a belt. Fancy laps may be inserted in the side-front seams as shown in the small engraving, the laps being stylish in a tailor-made skirt finished with machine-stitching and buttons.

The skirt will make up well in cheviot, crépon, serge, homespun, novelty goods and Scotch mixtures, and the laps may be finished with stitching.

We have pattern No. 7891 in nine sizes for ladies from twenty to thirty-six inches, waist measure. For a lady of medium size, the skirt calls for eight yards and a half of material twenty-two inches wide, or seven yards and an eighth thirty inches wide, or six yards and five-eighths thirty-six inches wide, or five yards and five-eighths forty-four inches wide,

or four yards and three-eighths fifty inches wide. Price of pattern, 1s. 3d. or 30 cents.



7901

LADIES' TWO-PIECE CIRCULAR SKIRT, WITH THE SEAMS AT THE SIDES.

(For Illustrations see Page 428.)

No. 7902.—At figures Nos.

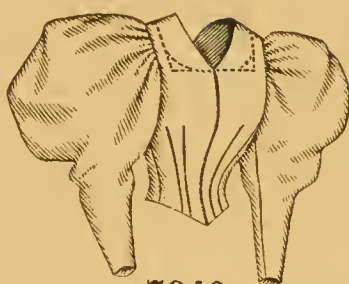
cloth was chosen in the present instance. It consists of two circular sections joined in seams that come at the sides, and the placket is finished at the seam at the left side. At the top the skirt is shaped to fit with perfect smoothness all round, and the graceful flutes in which it hangs are the result of the circular shaping. The flutes are deep like godets at the back and spread with much stateliness toward the lower edge, where the skirt measures a little over five yards and an eighth round in the medium sizes.

The handsome appearance of the skirt adapts it to rich silk, crépon and elaborately woven novelty goods, in which materials it may form part of a dressy carriage or calling gown. Less expensive textures, such as camel's-hair, the heather mixtures, serge and plain cheviot, are also suitable; and a simple decoration in harmony with the trimming of the accompanying bodice may be added.

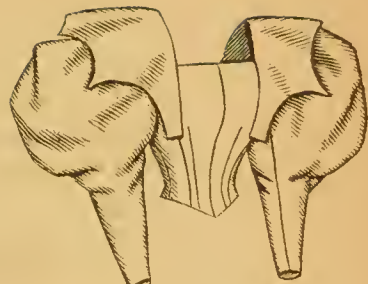
We have pattern No. 7902 in nine sizes for ladies from twenty to thirty-six inches, waist measure. For a lady of medium size, the skirt requires seven yards of material twenty-two inches wide, or five yards and three-fourths thirty inches wide, or four yards and three-fourths thirty-six inches wide, or

269 P and 273 P in this magazine this skirt is again illustrated. The skirt is a peculiarly graceful mode and for it green faced

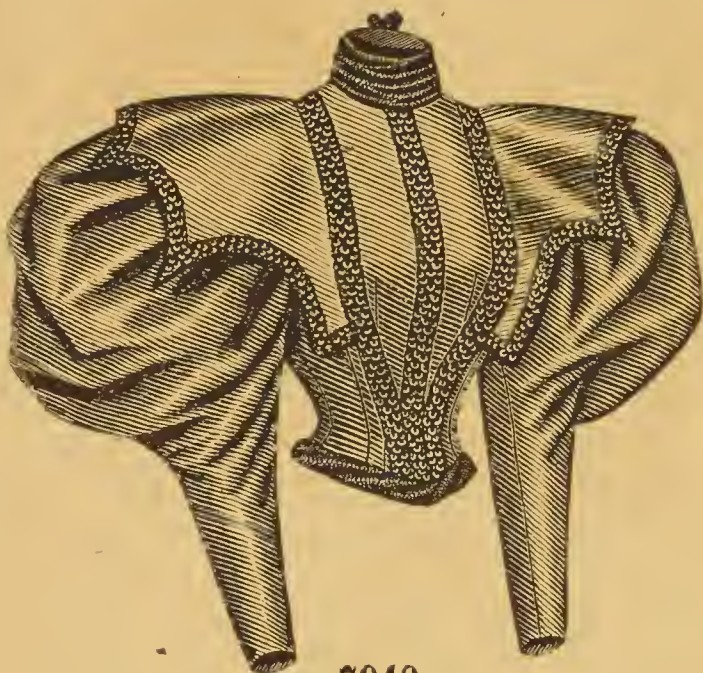
three yards and seven-eighths forty-four inches wide, or three yards fifty inches wide. Price of pattern, 1s. 3d. or 30 cents.



7940

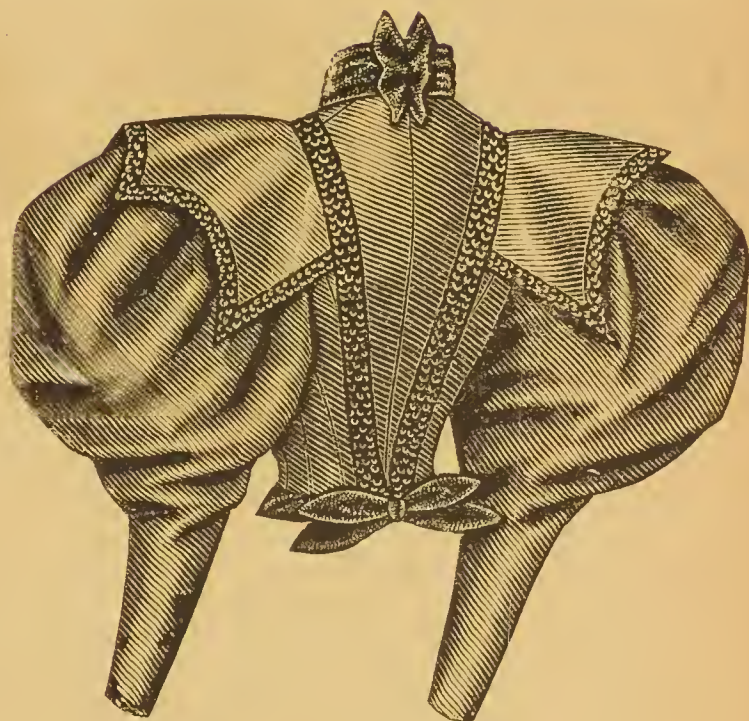


7940



7940

Front View.



7940

Back View.

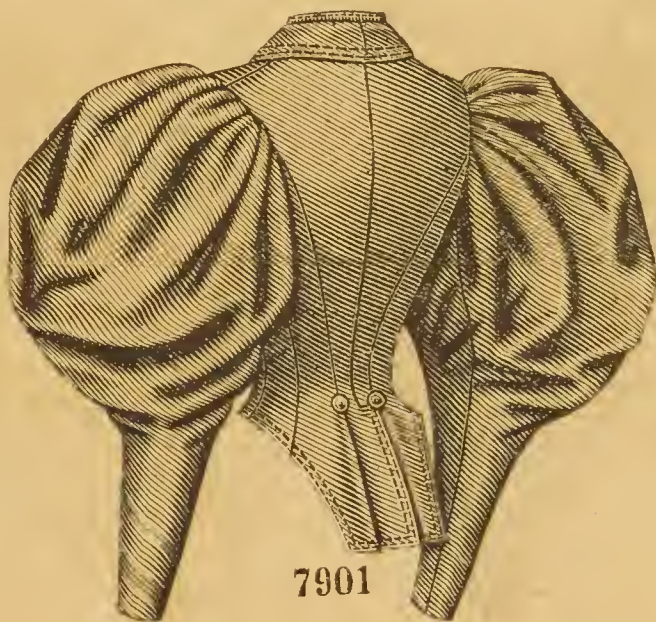
LADIES' BASQUE, WITH EXTRA UNDER-ARM GORE (PERFORATED FOR ROUND, SQUARE AND V NECK). (DESIRABLE FOR STOUT LADIES.) (COPYRIGHT.)

(For Description see Page 418.)



7901

Front View.



7901

Back View.

LADIES' DOUBLE-BREADED BASQUE, WITH REMOVABLE CHEMISETTE. (COPYRIGHT.)

(For Description see Page 418.)

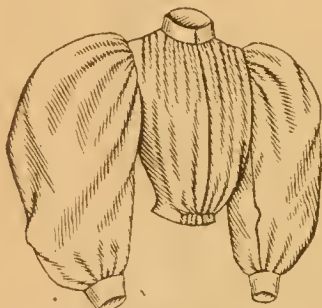
LADIES' EIGHT-GORED SKIRT. (KNOWN AS THE OCTAGON SKIRT.)

(For Illustrations see Page 429.)

No. 7920.—This handsome skirt is fashionably styled the octagon skirt and is shown made of English serge. It is composed of eight gores. The front-gore is smooth at the top and a trifle wider than the two gores at each side, which break into full, flute-folds below the hips. The fullness in the back is collected in gathers at the top and expands gradually in flutes to the lower edge, where the skirt measures about six yards round in the middle sizes. The fullness is held well in position by straps and tie-tapes tacked underneath. A plaquet is finished at the left side above the seam nearest the center of the back and the top of the skirt is completed with a belt.

The skirt will make up stylishly in any of the fashionable dress goods, whether silk, silk-and-wool or all wool. Decoration is not required and the skirt may be worn with fanciful waists of silk, crêpon or other contrasting materials, or with plain or fancy bodices of the same fabric. Bedford cord has been restored to favor; and the fancy and plain cheviots are decidedly stylish and serviceable.

We have pattern No. 7920 in nine sizes for ladies from twenty to thirty-six inches, waist measure. To make the skirt for a lady of medium size, calls for ten yards and an eighth of material twenty-two inches wide, or eight yards and seven-eighths thirty inches wide, or eight yards thirty-six inches wide,



7939



7939

Front View.

LADIES' BASQUE-WAIST, WITH BLOUSE FRONT. (COPYRIGHT.)

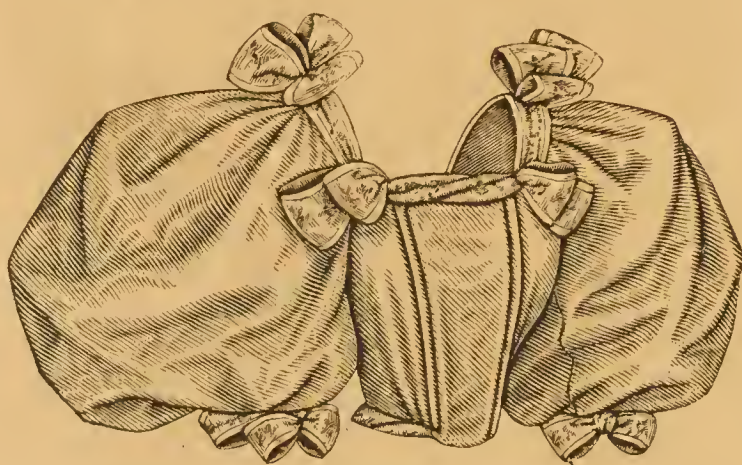
(For Description see Page 420.)

or six yards and a half forty-four inches wide, or six yards and a fourth fifty inches wide. Price of pattern, 1s. 3d. or 30 cents.

ARTISTIC HOUSE FURNISHING AND DECORATION.

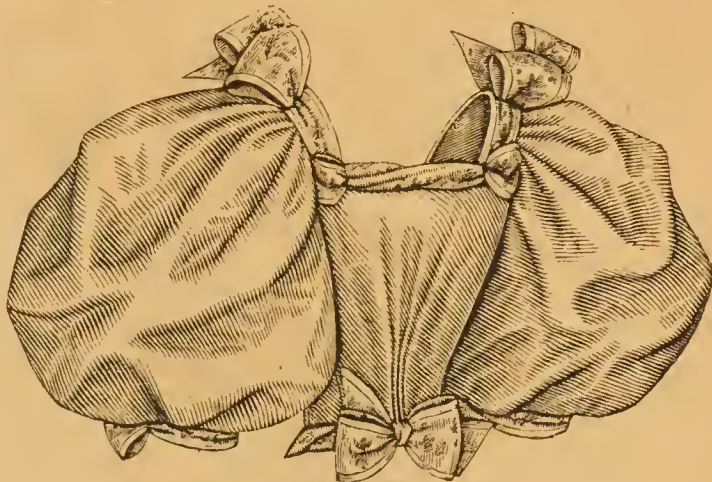
(For Illustrations see Page 379.)

If the architecture of a dwelling be correct and beautiful, the arrangement of artistic interiors will be greatly promoted.



7935

Front View.



7935

Back View.

LADIES' EVENING WAIST. (COPYRIGHT.)

(For Description see Page 419.)

Even with architectural defects, however, the practical homemaker who has some original ideas and a knack of adapting and converting what she has into what she desires, may achieve happy results. After deliberately reviewing her stock of furniture and hangings, she will make a careful selection of floor and wall coverings, choosing colors that will harmonize with the appointments, and bearing in mind always that the home should in appearance be the cheerful and inviting place that the name presupposes. Sombre and heavy effects may have harmonized with the dignity and grandeur of our ancestors, but *fin de siècle* tastes incline to artistic lightness and brightness in home interiors.

The two views pictured on page 379 offer suggestions for a foyer hall and drawing-room. The hall shown in the first view has a polished wood floor partially covered with Oriental rugs, a large one being placed in the center and a smaller one before a cushioned window-seat. The window is made with small, leaded panes and is low enough to admit a cosy seat. The cushion is of robin's-egg-blue velours and about it is festooned a valance. Darker blue velours curtains hang from a pole,

being held back at each side and draped across the top with a lambrequin, resulting in a delightful retreat. At one end of the seat is placed a Turkish tabourette bearing a coffee service, the table lending additional charm to the cosy nook. Just outside of this recess, in an angle of the wall, stands a cherry cabinet upon which are placed vases and handsome crystal vessels. An oddly shaped chair stands near the cabinet. Pictures are hung on the walls, which are covered with old-rose cartridge paper figured with conventional de-



7939

Back View.

vices in gold, the frieze corresponding with the rest. At each side of the doorway are fixed brass candle-sconces with tiny old-

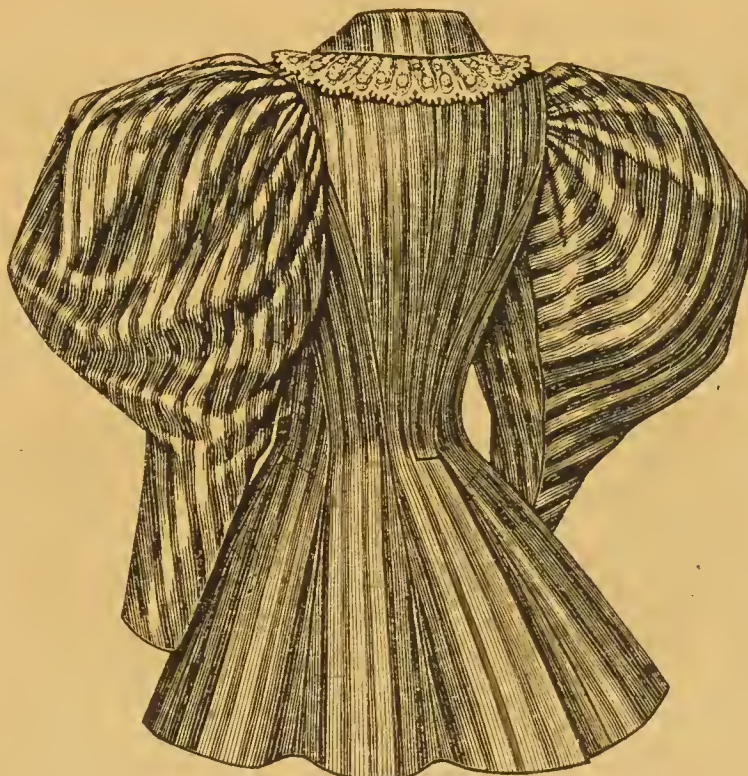
rose silk candle-shades. Gold-bordered velours portières hang from a pole and over them falls a straight lambrequin wrought

alcove, always a pleasing adjunct to an apartment. Across the top of the alcove opening is a spindle grille of cherry wood, from

which could be hung a short silken drapery, if desired. At one side of the entrance to the alcove stands a large Satsuma vase, and inside the alcove is placed a wrought-iron standard lamp with a handsome yellow silk shade through which the light falls softly upon a bric-à-brac cabinet. At one end of the alcove is a curtained window and at the opposite end is a cabinet mantel with mirror and a full complement of fancy ornaments. Near the mantel stands an easel holding a framed picture and not far away is a



7904
Front View.



7904
Back View.

LADIES' DRESSING-SACK. (COPYRIGHT.)

(For Description see Page 421.)

with a scroll design in gold and trimmed with gold fringe. One of the portières is held back near the bottom and the other is drawn back and hangs in straight folds, a view of the dining-room beyond being afforded through the parted curtains. Foyer halls, nowadays used almost as much as living rooms and often for similar purposes, are carefully and prettily planned.

The walls of the drawing-room, shown in the second picture, are hung with pure-white satin-finished paper; dashes of gold are seen in the frieze and the floor is covered with a cream Wilton carpet showing a pale-rose pattern. The cabinet-mantel is of cherry and on its shelves are pretty ornaments. The fire-place and hearth are faced with white encaustic tiles that reflect the rosy glow of the flames when the logs burn cheerfully in the portable iron grate. The fender and trimmings are of brass. The upright piano is of cherry and upon it is placed a handsome Dresden candle-stick with candles having fancy silk shades. The revolving high-backed piano-stool is of cherry. A low, triangular book-case filled with books is placed against the wall in an angle and upon it is set a pretty lamp with an ornamental colored silk shade to soften its light. A willow chair, two that are upholstered, and a fancy brass stand supporting an odd-shaped ewer are placed at convenient locations. An Oriental rug contributes its share of beauty to the apartment, and from the ceiling depends a large brass chandelier. Opening from the room is an

couch with numerous soft pillows. A vase rests on a stand in one of the windows and near by is a lower stand supporting a growing palm. The windows are hung with Brussels lace curtains and between them is a bric-à-brac table upon the top-most shelf of which rests a tall lamp with a pretty shade, a variety of lamps being used in well appointed drawing-rooms. A chandelier hangs



7912



7912
Front View.



7912
Back View.

LADIES' DRESSING-SACK WITH YOKE FRONT. (COPYRIGHT.)

(For Description see Page 421.)

from the ceiling. Close to one of the windows is a divan with pillows and in the center of the alcove stands a tête-à-tête harmon.

izing with the rest of the furniture. Pictures are hung on the walls wherever they will show to best advantage, regularity in this respect being no longer considered necessary. Liberty silk or velvet curtains could be used to overhang the lace ones at the

the gown for which the decoration is destined may be selected.

FIGURE NO. 2.—FANCY COLLAR.—Very dainty and stylish is this collar, which is formed of a high standing band of white satin fancy-stitched at each edge with white silk. A narrow frill of éru Valenciennes lace finishes each edge of the band and at each side is fixed a full rosette of lace, the two tones blending happily.

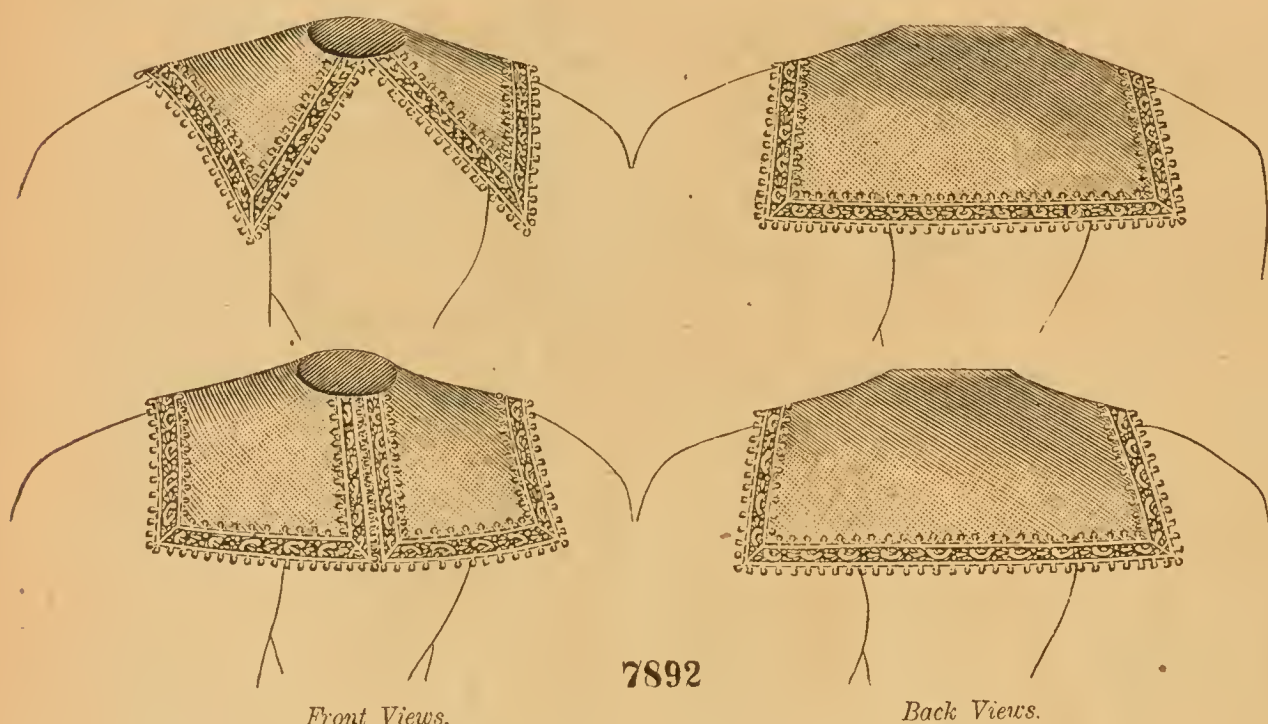
FIGURE NO. 3.—LACE-AND-RIBBON DECORATION.—An exceptionally dainty yoke is here shown made of ribbon and lace. Bands of dark-green ribbon extend from the shoulders to a little below the waist, and between them, above the bust, are two horizontal bands, a bow of pale-green satin ribbon with floating ends finishing each long end. Across the shoulders are ribbon bands in the darker tone that are joined to the long bands; to their ends and lower edges are sewed deep frills of fine Valenciennes lace. The dark ribbon is covered with white open-patterned point Venise insertion. Spangled ribbon could be devoted to a similar purpose and Mechlin lace could fall over the shoulders.

FIGURE NO. 4.—FANCY RIBBON BELT.—The belt here shown

is decorative and easily made. Black satin ribbon encircles the waist and at each side are formed two loops, a silver buckle being adjusted at the left side just in front of the loops. Belts of cardinal ribbon are attractive upon gowns of neutral-hued materials.

FIGURE NO. 5.—FANCY STOCK-COLLAR.—Stock collars are popular with all sorts of waists that admit of high neck-dressing. Bluet satin is wrinkled about a high standing collar, and at each side project three loops of ribbon to match. The loops stand out quite broadly from the collar. A double buckle of silver is effectively fastened over the collar.

FIGURE NO. 6.—NECK DECORATION.—Black satin ribbon in



Front Views.

Back Views.

LADIES' SAILOR COLLARS. (COPYRIGHT.)

(For Description see Page 421.)

window, and any ornaments approved by personal taste might be added.

DAINTY RIBBON DECORATIONS.

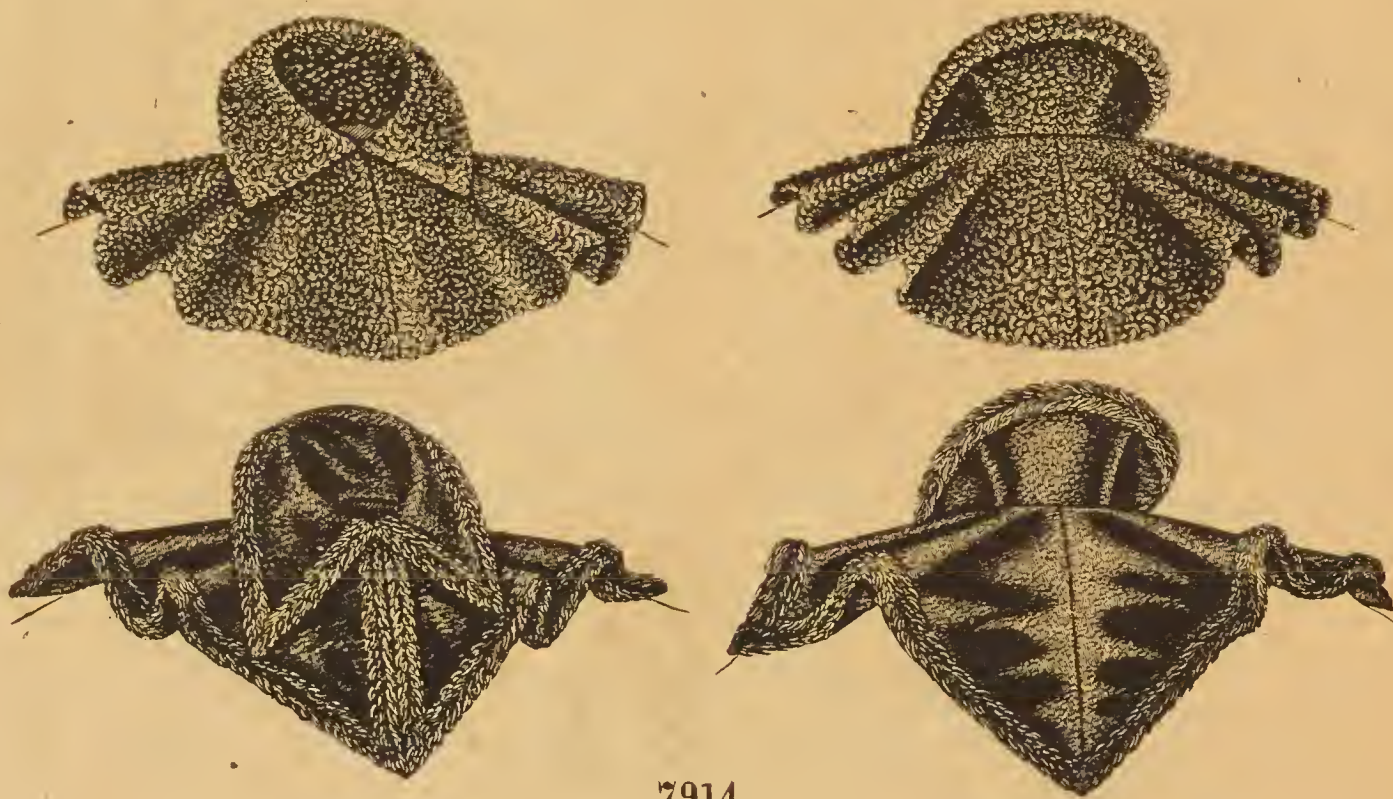
(For Illustrations see Page 381.)

Ribbon possesses manifold decorative possibilities. Clever hands can manipulate it into charming and dainty accessories for gowns otherwise unadorned. High stocks with fluffiness at the sides or back are for the most part made of ribbon; braces to suit youthful figures are formed of it, and a great variety of belts with bows are shown in ribbon. Lace and feathers lend their aid, too, in enhancing the attractiveness of ribbon decorations and usually succeed when skilfully associated. A neck dressing of feathers is exceptionally elegant, but it only looks well about a slender throat. Simplicity is the chief element in these adjuncts, which even an unpracticed hand may attempt without fear of failure.

FIGURE NO. 1.—RIBBON DECORATION.—Very dressy and effective is the decoration here pictured. Black satin ribbon was used in its development. A Pompadour yoke is outlined with ribbon and the inner edges are followed with narrow jet gimp. A band of ribbon extends around the waist to each side of the front, and over each

end is fastened an attractive bow consisting of a short standing loop and end and a long falling loop and end. Ribbon of plain or fancy variety and in any color to contrast or correspond with

two widths was used in the construction of this dainty affair. The wide ribbon forms the collar, being disposed in a series of short loops round a collar-band, to produce the effect of a



Front Views.

Back Views.

LADIES' CAPE-COLLARS. (SUITABLE FOR ASTRAKHAN, PLUSH, ETC.) (COPYRIGHT.)

(For Description see Page 422.)

ruche. A strip of the narrow ribbon starts from the collar at each side and extends over the shoulder, and from the end droop three loops which suggest caps. Such a decoration would improve the appearance of a waist with last year's sleeves, which were a trifle less bouffant than the present style.

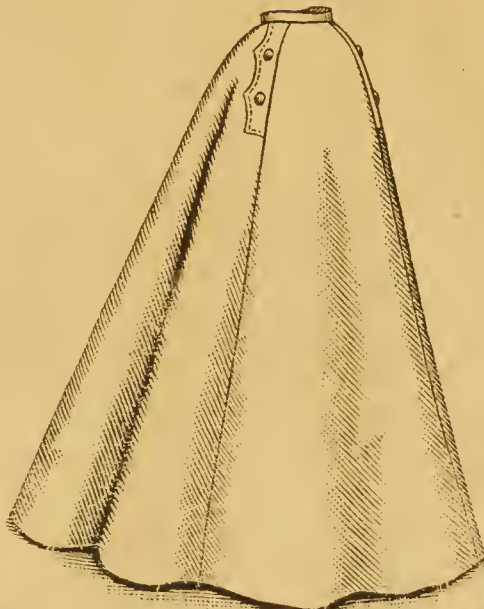
FIGURES NOS. 7 AND 8.—FEATHER COLLARETTES.—A pretty use is found for feathers in these collarettes. At figure No. 7 the collarette is made of a stock of white satin ribbon with wide frills at the sides. A jet buckle is adjusted in front of each frill and three black ostrich plumes fall between the frills and buckles, producing the admired broad effect.

Black satin is represented in the collarette shown at figure No. 8. The band is shaped to fit the neck. At the top small black tips curl about the throat, and from the lower edge depends a succession of larger tips that fall over the bodice. These decorations are in order for slender-throated women and are admissible upon either bodice or cape.

FIGURE NO. 9.—FANCY PLASTRON.—An appropriate decoration for a plain bodice is here shown made of fancy black net. A broad, full bow of net is at the throat and is caught at each side with a fancy silver pin. From the center of the bow falls the plastron, which is full and

though colored ribbons may be appropriately used. From a three-looped bow formed on each shoulder, a band of ribbon extends brace fashion, to a ribbon belt, and from the belt two pointed ends of ribbon depend in line with the braces.

FIGURE NO. 12.—BODICE DECORATION.—A gown intended for half ceremonious wear may be improved by a decoration of this character. A fluffy collar is formed of alternate bunches of violets and rosettes of écreu Valenciennes lace. From the collar radiate sections of wide Valenciennes lace edging that are gathered at the top and are caught with little bunches of flowers far enough from the bottom to form frills. At the center a band of pale-heliotrope satin ribbon is joined to the collar and is caught at the waist to droop prettily. A row of silver spangles applied at each edge of the band increases the dressiness of the decoration.



7891

View with Ornamental Laps.

FASHIONABLE HATS AND BONNETS.

(For Illustrations see Page 335.)

The new hats, whether of felt, fancy braid or velvet, show no radical changes



7891

Side-Front View.



7891

Side-Back View.

LADIES' SIX-GORED SKIRT, HAVING THE THREE BACK-GORES ARRANGED TO FORM A DOUBLE BOX-PLAIT. (COPYRIGHT.)

(For Description see Page 422.)

narrow and spreads slightly at the bust. The lower end of the plastron is finished with a large bow of black satin ribbon.

FIGURE NO. 10.—RIBBON BODICE-DECORATION.—Plain and spangled black satin ribbons are used in this adjunct. A band of plain ribbon forms the collar and from each side extend two short loops. A band of spangled ribbon extends from the center of the collar to the belt, which corresponds exactly with the collar. At the center of the band two loops of plain ribbon disposed at each side correspond with the loops on the collar and belt, producing an exceptionally pretty effect.

FIGURE NO. 11.—RIBBON BRACE-DECORATION.—A very youthful decoration is here pictured made of black satin ribbon,

in shape. The crowns are low or of medium height, and the brims are without convolutions and in medium and greater widths. Some brims are gently rolled or curved and others are straight and severe, like the brim of a sailor. As to trimming, it is used in great profusion, feathers, flowers and ribbons being commingled with skill and taste. Bright colors are in order both in ribbons and flowers, which are usually chosen to enliven black or neutral-toned hats. Wings, ostrich feathers and aigrettes are extensively used. Wings are employed when smartness is aimed at, and feathers and aigrettes when a soft, fluffy effect is desired. The broad style of trimming continues in vogue and is very generally becoming.

There is no rule for the location of trimming. It may be massed principally at the back, front or at one side, although a high trimming is desirable at the sides or back rather than at the front. Frequently adornment towers at both sides, the high effect being produced with loops of ribbon, Prince's tips or a bright flower, and, again, the left side only is trimmed high, a lower arrangement of somewhat similar character being placed at the right side to give an equalizing effect.

FIGURE NO. 1.—LADIES' BONNET.—Very dressy is the bonnet here pictured in black velvet. In front are wing-shaped ornaments of jet and gilt star and ball ornaments. At each side, back of this decoration, is a tuft of pink roses, and at the back pink aigrettes stand among loops and ends of black satin ribbon. Two gilt stars are fixed at the back of the crown. The bridle is of wide black satin ribbon.

FIGURE NO. 2.—LADIES' HAT.—Suggestive of a turban is this shape in gray felt. The crown is square and of medium height and the brim rolls slightly all round. High and spreading loops of wide gray satin ribbon are arranged at the front, and among the loops stand two large black wings which relieve the monotony of the hat. A buckle could be fastened at the base of the bow. Such a hat could be worn with either a gray or a black gown.

FIGURE NO. 3.—LADIES' FELT SAILOR-HAT.—A high crown and broad brim are combined in this black felt sailor-hat. The crown is banded with light plaid ribbon, which is disposed in a bunch of short loops at the left side and in three short and one long upright loop at the right side. Two long black plumes rising at the back complete the trimming of the hat with fine effect.

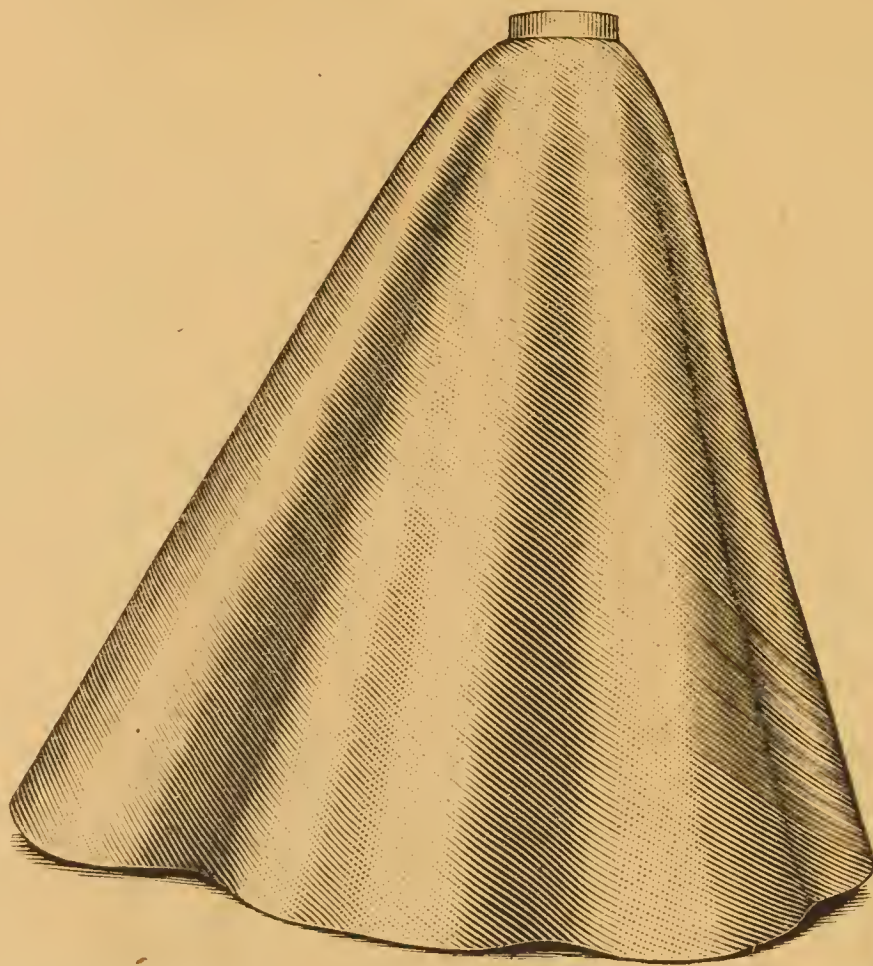
FIGURE NO. 4.—LADIES' TOQUE.—This stylish hat is formed of brown felt braid, loops of which are adjusted at the left side of the crown; among them stand large-headed pins. At the right side is a pompon of soft yellow chiffon which supports rose sprays that rise high above the other trimming, and at the back are loops of broad brown satin ribbon that fall on the hair at each side, a loop standing upright at the right side.

FIGURE NO. 5.—LADIES' TOQUE.—Simplicity is coupled with jauntiness in this *chapeau*. The toque is covered with black velvet. In front are fixed two rosettes of pink chiffon, from each of which start two loops of gay plaid ribbon, one loop standing erect and the other projecting at the side. If ribbon strings were thought becoming, black velvet ones could be used.

FIGURE NO. 6.—LADIES' HAT.—A charming effect is realized in this hat with feathers. The shape is a large tan felt. The crown is of medium height; the brim is slightly rolled in front, and upon it rest a series of fluffy black ostrich tips. Two plumes rise at the back and a steel ornament adjusted at the left side appears with a brightening effect among the feathers. The hat is simple in the arrangement of its trimming, but is elegant in style and appearance.

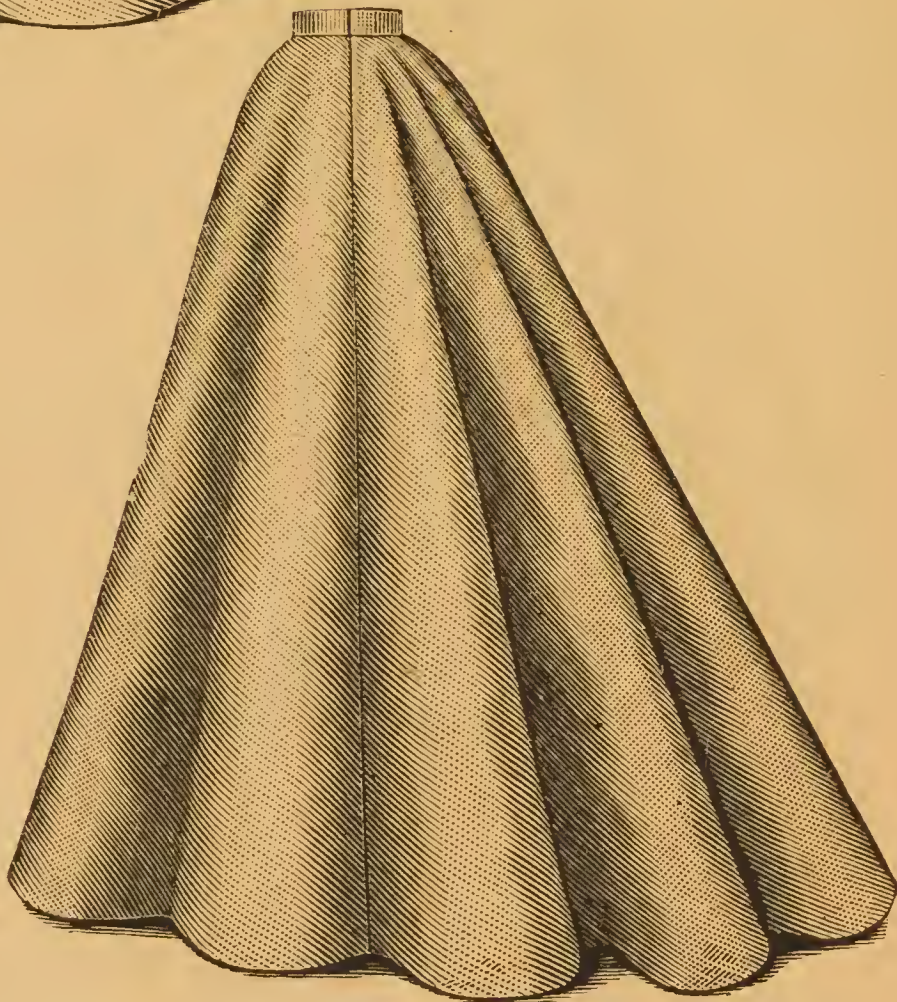
FIGURE NO. 7.—LADIES' LARGE HAT.—Not unlike a Gainsborough in shape is this handsome hat in black felt. The brim is rolled deeply at the left side and more narrowly at the right side and shows a row of black lace insertion between two rows of black cording. On the crown at the right side is a bunch of small tips. At the left side are a bunch of Autumn flowers and feathers, roses and two large black plumes, among which are bunched two handsome aigrettes. A hat of this kind is recommended for a tall, full-faced woman.

FIGURE NO. 8.—LADIES' LARGE HAT.—This handsome broad-brimmed hat is shown in black felt. At each side is a pompon of black satin ribbon supporting a fancy black aigrette. Across the front is a bunch of green leaves which give color to the hat. Flowers could be used instead of the leaves, and a bunch of tips could replace the aigrette.



7902

Side-Front View.



7902

Side-Back View.

LADIES' TWO-PIECE CIRCULAR SKIRT, WITH THE SEAMS AT THE SIDES
(COPYRIGHT.)

(For Description see Page 423.)

FANCY EVENING WAISTS.

(For Illustrations see Page 383.)

The assortment of evening waists is so large and varied that it becomes a difficult task to make selection among them; but all are charming in character and possess a delightful and refreshing simplicity of design, this being true even of those, and those not a few, evolved from historic modes.

Most bodices have a broadening effect, the only exceptions being those made in the picturesque 1830 style, these being

skillfully designed to give the slope-shouldered appearance that marked the modes of that period. The breadth of shoulder is frequently produced by fulness of sleeve alone, but sometimes

bretelles aid in giving the required effect. Trimmings are soft and fluffy, although sometimes remarkably simple; the truly artistic modiste takes care never to let a gown, no matter for how ceremonious an occasion, have an over-trimmed appearance.

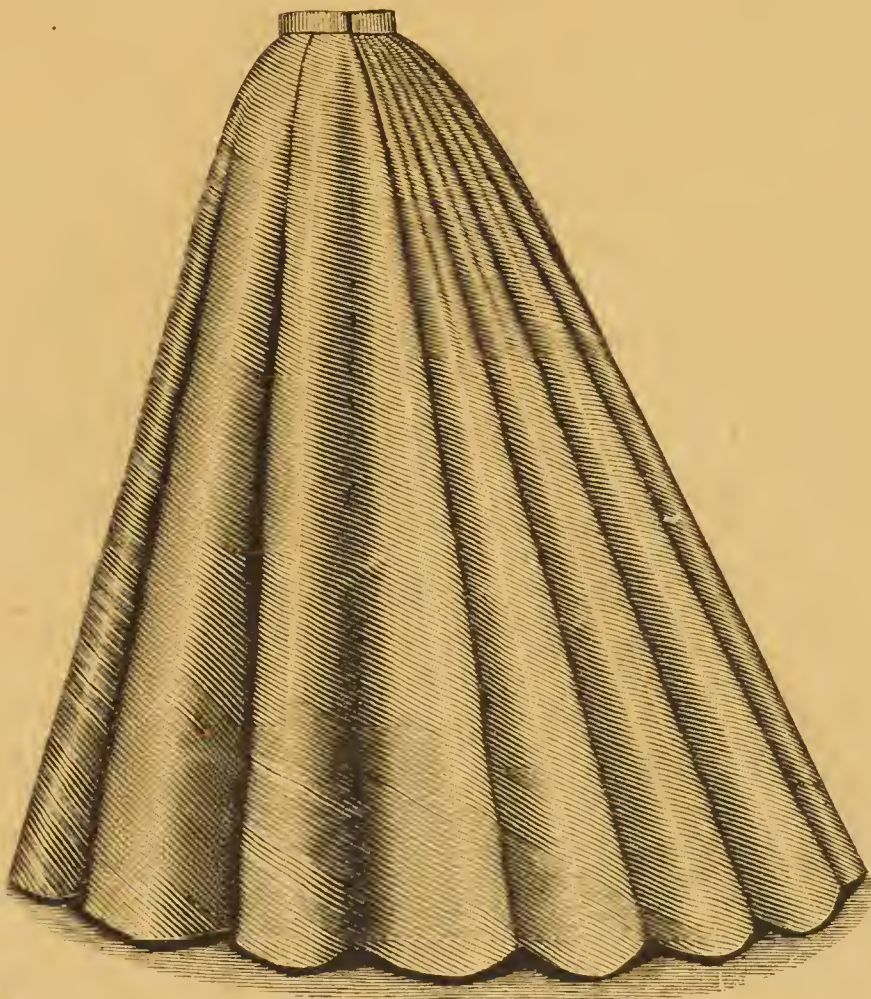
FIGURES NOS. 1 AND 2.—LADIES' BASQUE-WAIST.—White Fayette and olive-green velvet effect a pleasing combination in this waist, which is cut in the quaint Empire style at the top, a band of velvet emphasizing the outline. Below the band are full fronts which display a box-plait over the closing and droop in French style, and a back that has fulness in the lower part plaited at the center. The sleeves have great bournous puffs above the elbow, and the rounding lower outline of the waist is defined by a twist of velvet ending in a knot at each side of the front. The mode is also desirable for ordinary wear, the pattern, which is No. 7669, price 1s. 3d. or 30 cents, providing for the high neck and long sleeves necessary for such use.

FIGURES NOS. 3 AND 4.—LADIES' EVENING WAIST.—This mode is characterized by an effective simplicity and will prove quite as becoming to matronly as to youthful figures. Its pretty upper outline, which recalls the 1830 styles, is emphasized by a band of silk-and-pearl passementerie, the rich trimming appearing to particular advantage on the fade-pink silk used for the waist; and a second band follows the lower edge. The fulness introduced at the center of the front and at each side of the closing is just sufficient to prove graceful and becoming whether the

make up charmingly by the pattern, which is No. 7629 and costs 1s. or 25 cents.

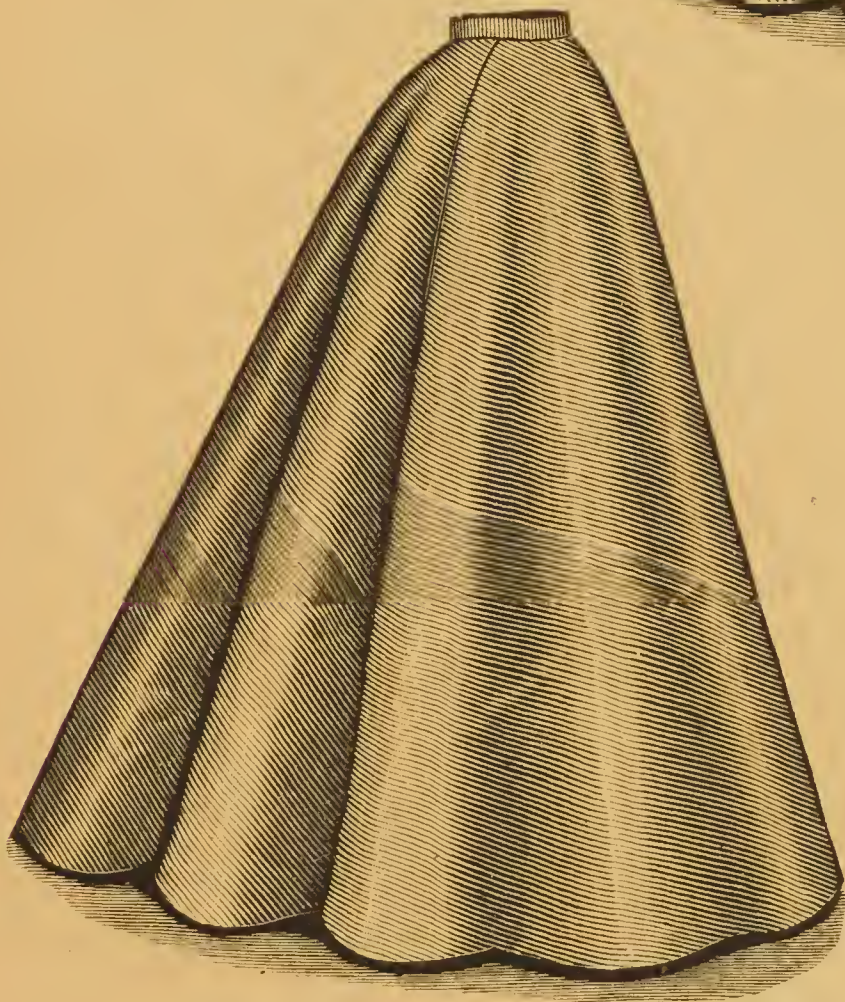
FIGURES NOS. 5 AND 6.—LADIES' SQUARE-YOKE FANCY WAIST.—The daintiness of this waist is well brought out in its development of canary *gros de Londres*, with a trimming of cream chiffon

and silver spangle trimming, the design being provided by pattern No. 7696, which costs 1s. 3d. or 30 cents. The waist closes at the center of the front, and pretty fulness that is plaited at the bottom and gathered at the top is introduced both front and back. A row of spangle trimming crosses the front and back, and a double ruche of chiffon extends over the shoulders, ending under rosettes. The ruche stands up effectively above the puff sleeves, which are artistically draped. A crush belt encircles the waist and closes at the back under a spread bow. The waist may have a square yoke and standing collar



7920

Side-Back View.



7920

Side-Front View.

LADIES' EIGHT-GORED SKIRT. (KNOWN AS THE OCTAGON SKIRT.)
(COPYRIGHT.)

(For Description see Page 424.)

figure is stout or slender. The sleeves are very short but full puffs. All delicate tissues over silk, *peau de soie*, brocade and other fabrics of similar texture used for evening wear will

to give a high neck finish, as shown in the back view, where the yoke is pictured made of silk overlaid with lace net. It may have long sleeves, if liked.

FIGURES NOS. 7 AND 8.—LADIES' SURPLICE BASQUE-WAIST.—This is one of the daintiest evening modes devised, the surplice fashions adapting themselves perfectly to the soft, clinging fabrics so generally favored for evening wear. Silk *crépon* and chiffon are here united. The waist is quite short and round and is smoothly fitted at the back and sides, the soft diagonal folds of the surplice fronts contrasting pleasingly with this severity. The lining with which the waist is provided appears between the surplice fronts and is faced to have the effect of a plastron. The becoming round outline of the neck is defined by a moderately deep frill of chiffon that is continued in jabots over the large sleeves, which are shaped like the upper part of the fashionable leg-o'-mutton sleeve and reach only to the elbows. A charming ribbon decoration is arranged; a bow is set on the right shoulder, a band softly wrinkled is disposed along the front edge of the right front, its lower end terminating in a bow, and a band bowed at the inside of the arm encircles the lower edge of each sleeve. Pattern No. 7879, price 1s. 3d. or 30 cents, was followed in making this pleasing bodice.

FIGURES NOS. 9 AND 10.—LADIES' EVENING WAIST.—Clinging fulness and double puff-sleeves distinguish this waist, which was made of pale-réséda satin by pattern No. 7248, price 1s. or 25 cents. The fulness is gathered both top and bottom, and the closing is made invisibly at the center of the front. The neck is shaped in a prettily rounded outline that is emphasized by a wrinkled ribbon caught at short intervals with rosette bows, and a rosette-bow is fastened over the ends of a belt wrinkled about the waist. The sleeves may be single or double puffs, as illustrated. The double puff-sleeve is trimmed with ribbon passed about the sleeve between the puffs and disposed in rosette bows at the inside and outside of the arm, this completing a simple but thoroughly artistic decoration. When the sleeves are made with but a single puff, the trimming will be placed at the lower edge.

LATEST STYLES IN FICHUS AND COLLARS.

LADIES' POINTED FICHU. (TO BE MADE WITH LONG OR SHORT ENDS.) (KNOWN AS THE MARIE ANTOINETTE FICHU.)

(For Illustrations see this Page.)

No. 930.—The Marie Antoinette fichu is a charming accessory, improving a partially worn waist and adding a dainty touch to waists that are new and not elaborate. White mull was here chosen for the fichu and point Venise lace edging is used for the dainty frill that outlines it. The fichu is made with a center seam and is deeply pointed at the back, the point extending nearly to the waist-line. Soft folds are arranged on each shoulder and are held in position by a short stay, and the fichu is rolled over to collar depth at the top and tied loosely on the bust, the ends falling to the knee or to a little below the waist.

Fichus of white or butter-colored lace or lace net decorated with lace edging, or of chiffon, *mousseline de soie*, *crêpe de Chine*, etc., are very fashionable.

Pattern No. 930 is in one size only. To make the fichu with long ends requires two yards and five-eighths of material twenty-two or twenty-seven inches wide, or two yards and three-eighths thirty-six inches wide, or two yards forty-five inches wide. The fichu with short ends needs two yards and an eighth of goods twenty-two inches wide, or a yard and seven-eighths twenty-seven inches wide, or a yard and three-fourths thirty-six inches wide, or a yard and a half forty-five inches wide. Price of pattern, 5d. or 10 cents.

LADIES' SAILOR FICHU. (TO BE MADE WITH LONG OR SHORT ENDS.) (KNOWN AS THE MARIE ANTOINETTE FICHU.)

(For Illustrations see this Page.)

No. 932.—Fichus are prominent this season in the

the time of the hapless Marie Antoinette, after whom they are named. The fichu here illustrated made of eyeletted net and bordered with frills of lace edging to match, falls in the square outline of a sailor collar at the back, and its ends, which may be very long or quite short, are tapered to points. It is folded

double, so that the lace on the under side appears effectively below that on the upper side. The fichu is adjusted about the neck so as to wrinkle prettily and the ends are frequently allowed to fall unconfined at each

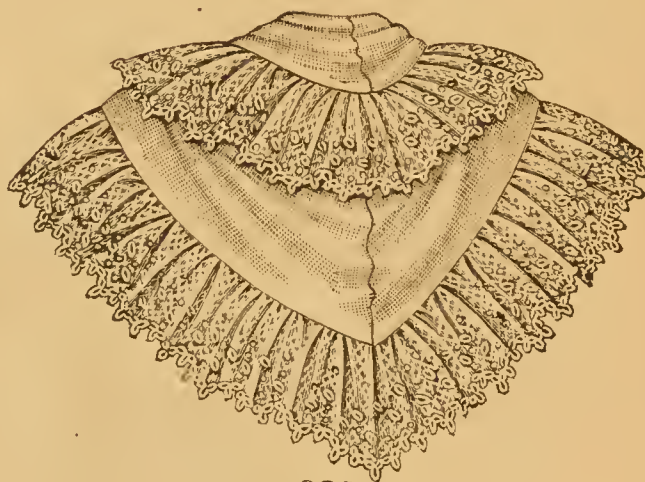


930

Front View.



930

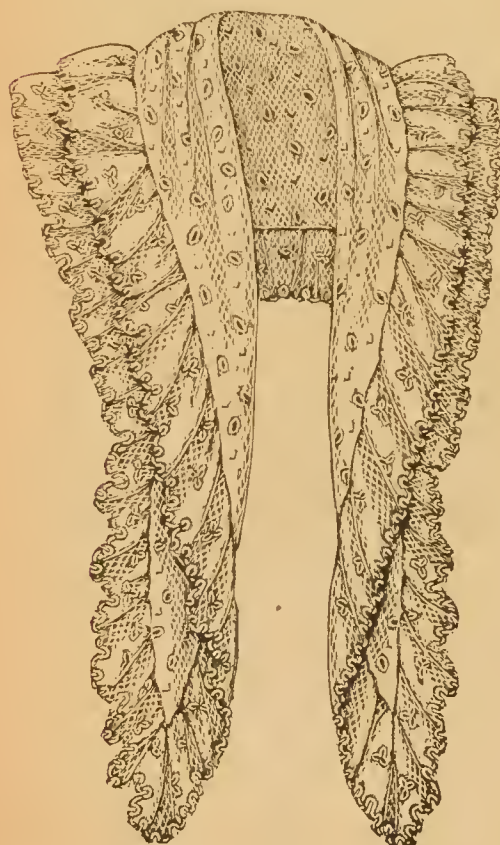


930

Back View.

LADIES' POINTED FICHU. (TO BE MADE WITH LONG OR SHORT ENDS.) (KNOWN AS THE MARIE ANTOINETTE FICHU.) (COPYRIGHT.)

(For Description see this Page.)



932

Front View.

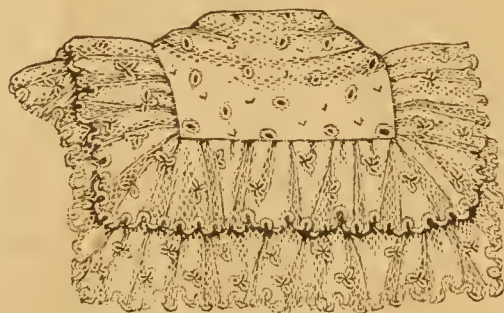


932

Front View.

LADIES' SAILOR FICHU. (TO BE MADE WITH LONG OR SHORT ENDS.) (KNOWN AS THE MARIE ANTOINETTE FICHU.) (COPYRIGHT.)

(For Description see this Page.)



932

Back View.



932

side of the front, although they may be knotted on the bust, the frill falling below with a graceful jabot effect, as illustrated.

For fichus of this kind all soft, fine fabrics and tissues are appropriate, mull, point d'esprit, chiffon, printed crêpes and tissues, etc., being much in vogue. Lace edging, plain or embroidered chiffon ruffling and fine embroidered edging are the chief decorations employed, selection being made with regard for the material used. A striking yet delicately pretty fichu was of pink chiffon with a deep ruffle of Nile-green chiffon joined to the edges with a heading of Valenciennes edging.

Pattern No. 932 is in one size only. To make the fichu with long ends will require two yards and an eighth of material twenty-five or more inches wide. The fichu with short ends will need a yard and a half of goods twenty-five or more inches wide. Price of pattern, 5d. or 10 cents.

dainty belongings of fashionable women, various styles having been designed that call to mind the picturesque neck-draperies of

short ends will need a yard and a half of goods twenty-five or more inches wide. Price of pattern, 5d. or 10 cents.

LADIES' ROUND FICHU. (TO BE MADE WITH LONG OR SHORT ENDS.) (KNOWN AS THE MARIE ANTOINETTE FICHU.)

(For Illustrations see this Page.)

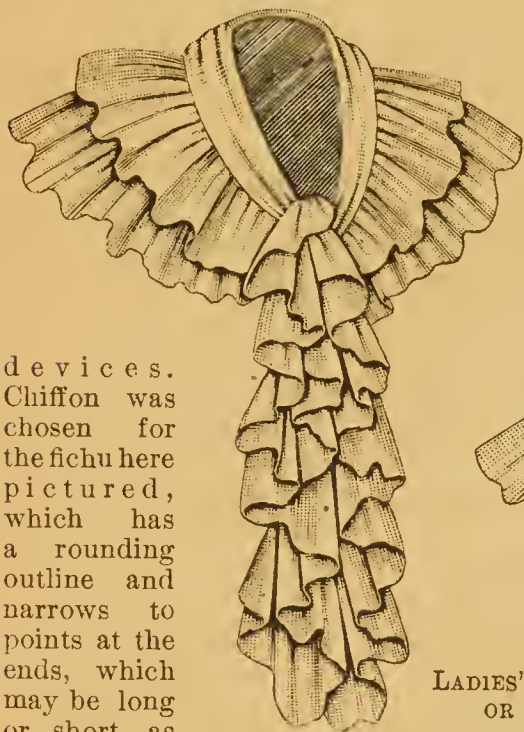
No. 931.—The pretty Marie Antoinette fichus that are just now meeting with high favor appear in a number of tasteful

devices. Chiffon was chosen for the fichu here pictured, which has a rounding outline and narrows to points at the ends, which may be long or short, as preferred. The fichu is folded so that

the under side is deeper than the upper side and it is given a dainty finish by the chiffon ruffling that outlines its edges. The fichu lies naturally in soft folds about the neck, the ends being knotted loosely over the bust and the ruffling producing an effective jabot-like appearance below.

Dainty adjuncts of this description are fashioned from plain, printed or embroidered tissues, with frills of fine silk lace or chiffon for decoration. They are less expensively but quite as tastefully made of India silk, mull and Swiss, trimming being furnished by ruffles of self.

Pattern No. 931 is in one size only. The fichu with long ends calls for a yard and three-fourths of goods twenty-two inches wide, or a yard and a half twenty-seven, thirty-six or forty-five inches wide. The fichu with short ends requires a yard and a fourth of material twenty-two inches wide, or one yard twenty-seven, thirty-six or forty-five inches wide. Price of pattern, 5d. or 10 cents.

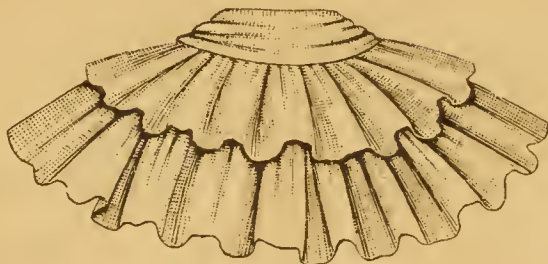


931

Front View.



931



931

Back View.

LADIES' ROUND FICHU. (TO BE MADE WITH LONG OR SHORT ENDS.) (KNOWN AS THE MARIE ANTOINETTE FICHU.) (COPYRIGHT.)

(For Description see this Page.)



918

Front View.



918

Front View.



918

Back View.



918

Back View.

LADIES' FANCY COLLARS. (COPYRIGHT.)

(For Descriptions see this Page.)

edging seven inches and a fourth wide. Price of pattern, 5d. or 10 cents.

LADIES' FANCY COLLARS.

(For Illustrations see this Page.)

No. 918.—A charming air may be given to basques or waists

LADIES' FANCY COLLAR, WITH FRENCH FRONT.

(For Illustrations see Page 432.)

No. 933.—Pure-white batiste was used for this stylish collar,

by either style of collar here illustrated. One collar is made of lace net and chiffon edging. The collar portion is shaped in handsome points that lie smoothly on the waist and is closed at the back; and a deep frill of chiffon edging follows the edges of the points, falling attractively in an irregular outline. At the neck is a standing collar covered with a softly wrinkled stock of ribbon, the frill-finished ends of which are closed at the back. On the stock at the front is placed a bow in which nestles a bunch of fine flowers; and a bow with flowers is caught under the point at the left side of the front.

The other collar is round and is made of lace net and lace edging. The collar portion is smooth and tapers to points at the ends, which are far apart, and its lower edge is bordered with a deep frill of lace edging. Ribbons arranged along the ends are decorated at the upper and lower edges of the collar with rosettes and allowed to hang in long ends below the collar.

All of the popular laces in cream or white tones and in the real or imitation varieties are selected for accessories of this kind, and so are chiffon, *mousseline de soie*, etc. Ribbon is often used for the stock and a ribbon bow is placed over the closing of the round collar.

We have pattern No. 918 in three sizes, small, medium and large. To make the pointed collar in the medium size, requires one-fourth of a yard of silk twenty inches wide, with one half yard of lace net twenty-seven inches wide, and five yards and five-eighths of lace edging five inches and three-fourths wide, and a yard and a fourth of ribbon three inches and a half wide. The round collar needs three-eighths of a yard of lace net twenty-seven inches wide, with four yards of lace

which has a pretty French front. The front is gathered at the top and bottom and finished at the bottom with a binding; its attractive decoration consists of five vertical rows of butter-colored lace edging put on with sufficient fulness to give an outstanding effect. The collar is moderately deep and rather like a sailor collar at the back, where it widens toward the lower edge; its broad ends reach to the bust with the effect of fancy revers. The right end of the collar is joined to the right edge of the French front, while the left end is secured to the left side of the front with hooks and loops. The outer edges of the collar are decorated with a frill of the batiste edged with lace like that on the French front. The neck is finished with a standing collar the ends of which meet in line with the closing of the fancy collar, and the daintiness of the garniture is enhanced by a ribbon softly wrinkled about the standing collar and bowed over its ends.

This effective accessory is quite as well adapted for silk textures, such as India silk, taffeta and tissues over silk, as for mull, grass linen and the various other sheer fabrics employed for fancy collars. Fluffy trimmings of lace are particularly attractive, but passementerie, spangled trimming, braid and rows of narrow ribbon are all charming decorations.

We have pattern No. 933 in three sizes, small, medium and large. In the medium size, the fancy collar with French front calls for three yards and an eighth of material twenty-two inches wide, or one yard and three-fourths thirty-six inches wide, or one yard and a half forty-five inches wide. Price of pattern, 5d. or 10 cents.

LADIES' SQUARE AND POINTED YOKE COLLARS.

(For Illustrations see this Page.)

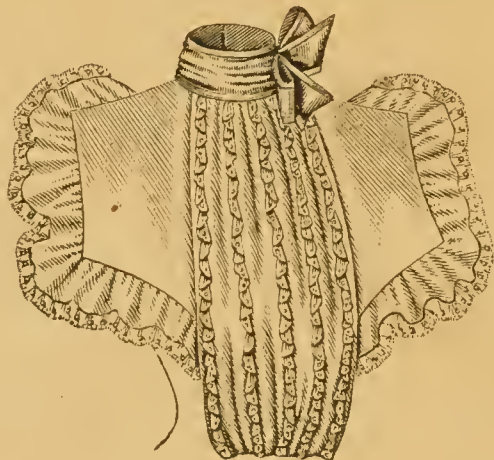
No. 919.—These collars are exceptionally pretty and will give an elaborate air to a very simple gown. They are illustrated made of lace net and edging, with a tasteful trimming of ribbon. The square collar is like a deep, square yoke; it is shaped by shoulder seams and closed invisibly at the center of the back; and to the lower edge of the yoke is joined a gathered frill of edging that stands out broadly over the dress sleeves, where it is very much deeper than at the front and back. Wrinkled ribbons arranged over the joining of the frill across the shoulders hang in long ends below the collar in front and are decorated at each corner of the yoke with a rosette bow, and on the shoulders with loop-and-end bows of similar ribbon. A rosette bow is also tacked to each long end, just about at the line of the waist. At the neck is a standing collar covered with a wrinkled ribbon that is secured at the back under a bow.

The pointed collar is in two sections that pass over the shoul-

ders and flare in points at the back and front. A gathered frill of edging which follows the edges, is deepest over the shoulders to give a rounding effect to the collar and falls in graceful jabots along the ends, the jabot at the front being broad at the neck. The upper edges of the collar are joined to a standing collar, which is closed in front and covered with a wrinkled ribbon decorated at the ends with ribbon rosettes. Coquettish bows of ribbon are set on the shoulders.

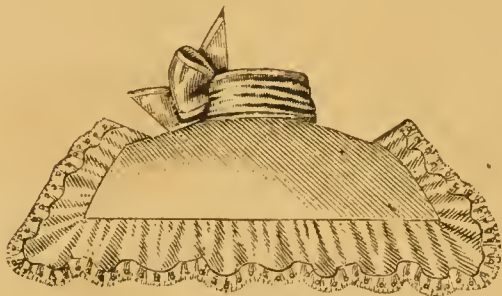
Heavy as well as sheer ornamental fabrics are liked for these decorations, lace or chiffon edging, however, being invariably used for the frills. They usually contrast with the gown, being designed to have a brightening effect.

We have pattern No. 919 in three sizes, small, medium and large. To make the pointed yoke-collar in the medium size, needs five-eighths of a yard of lace net twenty-seven inches wide, with six yards and an eighth of lace edging seven inches and a fourth wide. Of one material, it needs two yards and three-fourths twenty-two inches wide, or a yard and five-eighths thirty-six inches wide, or a yard and a half forty-five inches wide. The square yoke-collar needs five-eighths of a yard of lace net twenty-seven inches wide, with five yards and an eighth of lace edging eight inches wide. Of one fabric, it will need two yards and five-eighths twenty-two inches wide, or a yard and a half thirty-six inches wide, or a yard and three-eighths forty-five inches wide. Price of pattern, 5d. or 10 cents.



933

Front View.

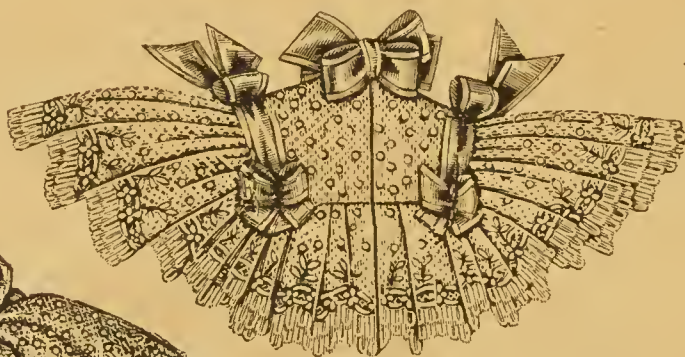


933

Back View.

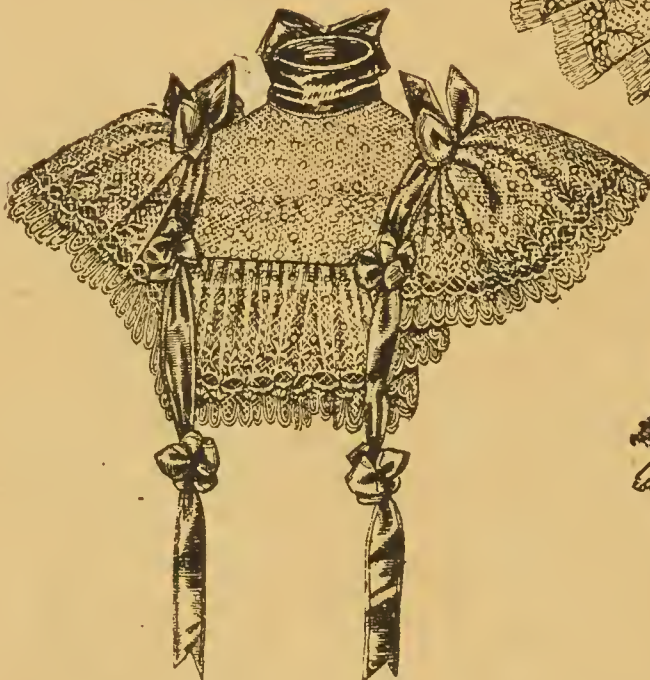
LADIES' FANCY COLLAR, WITH FRENCH FRONT.
(COPYRIGHT.)

(For Description see Page 431.)



919

Back View.



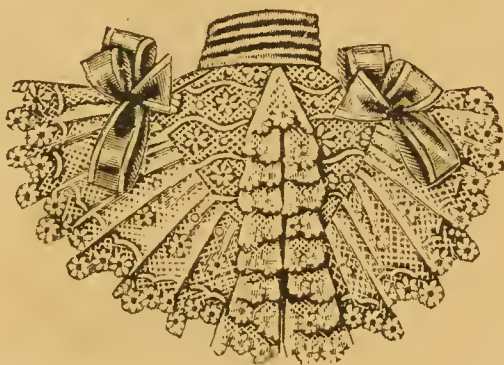
919

Front View.



919

Front View.



919

Back View.

LADIES' SQUARE AND POINTED YOKE
COLLARS. (COPYRIGHT.)

(For Descriptions see this Page.)

LADIES' DRESS
COLLARS AND
CUFFS. (KNOWN AS
THE HENRY IV.
AND FAUST COLLARS
AND CUFFS.)
(For Illustrations see
Page 433.)

No. 936.—These
collars and cuffs
are novelties that
will give a pictur-

esque touch to any gown. The Faust collar is made of green silk and the loops are lined with pink silk. It consists of a high curate collar closed in front, and a series of loops that are joined to the upper edge of the collar and stand out like a ruff around the neck, the loops separating with a slight flare and displaying the bright lining. The cuffs correspond with the collar. The loops, which are slightly narrower than those on the collar, are sewed to a narrow band and flare attractively about the wrist,

and the band is slipped under and lightly tacked to the sleeves.

The Henry IV. collar is made of pale-blue Liberty silk and has also a high curate collar, to the upper edge of which a very full ruff is sewed. The ruff, which is formed of a bias, doubled section of the silk, is gathered compactly before it is sewed on and is tacked at intervals to the collar to have the effect of a shell ruching. The cuffs match the collar. The ruff, which is narrower than the collar ruff, is sewed to a narrow band that is turned under the sleeve, the ruff flaring about the hand.

Women of artistic instincts welcome the novelties presented for the decoration of dress waists, and those to whom high-neck dressing is becoming select accessories of this kind, making them of soft mull, silk, *mousseline de soie* and lace. The Faust collar is most effective made of two contrasting shades.

We have pattern No. 936 in three sizes, small, medium and large. In the medium size, the Faust collar and cuffs require three-fourths of a yard of velvet twenty inches wide, with seven-eighths of a yard of silk twenty inches wide. The Henry IV. collar and cuffs call for two yards and three-eighths of material twenty inches wide, or a yard and five-eighths forty-five inches wide. Price of pattern, 5d. or 10 cents.

LADIES' DRESS COLLARS AND CUFFS. (KNOWN AS THE ROUND-HEAD AND PAQUIN COLLARS AND CUFFS.)

(For Illustrations see this Page.)

No. 934.—Pleasing accessories that greatly improve the appearance of a dress waist are illustrated by these two sets of collars and cuffs, which are made of velvet. One collar, known as the Paquin collar, is closed at the front, and drooping over it at each side of the front are two lapped Paquin points, the upper point, which is smaller than the under one, being decorated with three buttons. The cuffs are each formed of two similarly lapped points sewed to a narrow band that is turned under the sleeves, and the small point is decorated with three buttons.

The other set of collars and cuffs is known as the Roundhead, being a modification of a historic style. The standing collar is stylishly high and to its upper edge is smoothly joined a circular ruff that is in two pieces joined in a seam at the right side and closed at the left side. The standing collar closes at the center of the front and the ruff stands out well and ripples prettily, the circular shaping producing the ripples. The cuffs are made with similar ruffs that are sewed to narrow bands and ripple stylishly about the wrist, the bands being turned under the sleeves. The edges of the ruffs on the cuffs and collar are decorated with lace edging.

These collars and cuffs may also be made of satin, silk, batiste, fine lawn or mull, and decorated with passementerie, gimp or insertion. When the ruffles and points are made of velvet they will usually be lined with silk of some pretty contrasting shade but when made of sheer goods the edges will be finished with narrow hems or with lace.

We have pattern No. 934 in three sizes, small, medium and large. In the medium size, the Roundhead collar and a pair of cuffs need half a yard of velvet twenty inches wide, with half a yard of silk twenty inches wide. The Paquin collar and a pair of cuffs need five-eighths of a yard of velvet twenty inches

wide, with five-eighths of a yard of silk twenty inches wide. Price of pattern, 5d. or 10 cents.

LADIES' DRESS COLLARS AND CUFFS, WITH POINTED AND SQUARE TABS.

(For Illustrations see this Page.)

No. 935.—These collars and cuffs are made of silk and decorated with lace edging. One set is made with pointed tabs, and the other set with square tabs that are edged with a row of the edging. The collar in each set is a close fitting curate that closes in front, and the tabs are joined to its upper edge and fall loosely over it all round. The pointed tabs being wide only four are needed, while six of the square tabs are used.

The cuffs match their respective collars, the tabs being sewed to a narrow band that turns under the sleeve. Four tabs are used in the square-tab cuff, while only one tab is used in the pointed-tab cuff.

Pretty effects may be achieved by making these accessories of lace, mull, silk, velvet and batiste. Lace edging is an effective garniture.

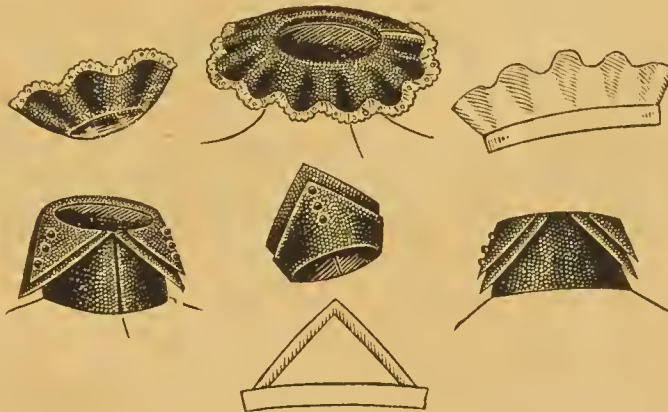
We have pattern No. 935 in three sizes, small, medium and large. In the medium size, the collar and a pair of cuffs with square tabs call for half a yard of goods twenty inches wide, or three-eighths of a yard twenty-seven or thirty-six inches wide, or a fourth of a yard forty-four inches wide. The collar and a pair of cuffs with pointed tabs need half a yard of material twenty inches wide, or three-eighths of a yard twenty-seven inches wide, or a fourth of a yard thirty-six or forty-four inches wide. Price of pattern, 5d. or 10 cents.



936

LADIES' DRESS COLLARS AND CUFFS. (KNOWN AS THE HENRY IV. AND FAUST COLLARS AND CUFFS.) (COPYRIGHT.)

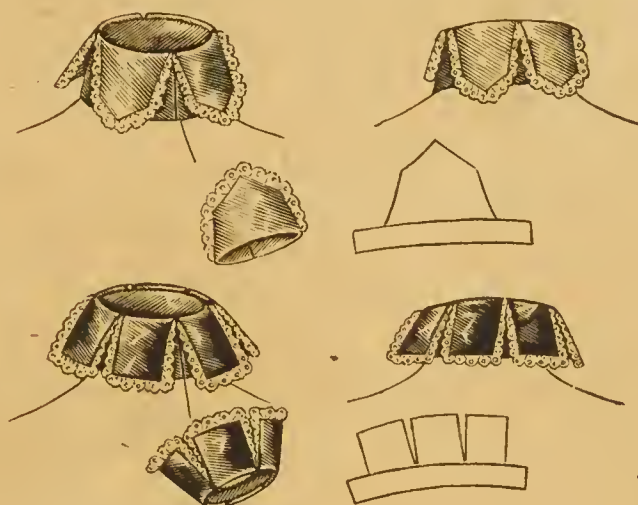
(For Description see Page 432.)



934

LADIES' DRESS COLLARS AND CUFFS. (KNOWN AS THE ROUND-HEAD AND PAQUIN COLLARS AND CUFFS.) (COPYRIGHT.)

(For Description see this Page.)



935

LADIES' DRESS COLLARS AND CUFFS, WITH POINTED AND SQUARE TABS. (COPYRIGHT.)

(For Description see this Page.)

LADIES' FANCY COLLARS AND CUFFS.

(For Illustrations see Page 434.)

No. 926.—A pretty novelty of the day is the wearing of fancy collars and cuffs of some contrasting material, usually a sheer fabric, and these are seen on gowns of all sorts of materials. Two styles of collars and cuffs are shown. The collar in one set, made of batiste, falls in a square tab on each shoulder with the effect of epaulettes, and in a broader tab at the back, and has stole ends that meet in front; it is trimmed at all its edges with a row of butter-colored lace insertion bordered at both sides with a frill of narrow edging, and the same pretty decoration is arranged on the collar across the top of the tabs. The cuffs accompanying this collar have square ends that flare slightly: each is mounted on a band and bordered with a frill of edging and a row of insertion.

The other set is made of grass linen and grass linen insertion. The collar in this set extends in a long point on the shoulders, giving the long-shouldered effect of the 1830 modes; it falls deep and broad at the front and back, where it is prettily hollowed at the bottom, and its ends meet at the front. The standing collar is of the insertion, and a row of insertion follows the edges of the fancy collar and is arranged crosswise on the front and back some distance above the edge. The linen is cut away beneath the insertion, giving a very dainty effect. The

cuffs have deep points outlined with insertion, from beneath which the material is cut away; they are mounted on bands that turn under the sleeves.

Grass linen, now at the height of its popularity, is most frequently selected for these accessories, but mull, Swiss, batiste and silk or velvet of rich quality are also suitable. Lace is a popular trimming on fabrics of both light and heavy texture and spangled trimmings, gimp and passementerie are much used on the latter.

We have pattern No. 926 in three sizes, small, medium and large. To make the collar square on the shoulders and a pair of straight cuffs in the medium size, needs one yard of goods twenty-two inches wide, or three-fourths of a yard thirty-six inches wide. The collar pointed on the shoulders and a pair of pointed cuffs require three-fourths of a yard of lawn thirty-six inches wide, with five yards and three-eighths of insertion an inch and three-fourths wide. Of one fabric, they call for a yard and an eighth twenty-two inches wide, or three-fourths of a yard thirty-six inches wide. Price of pattern, 5d. or 10 cents.

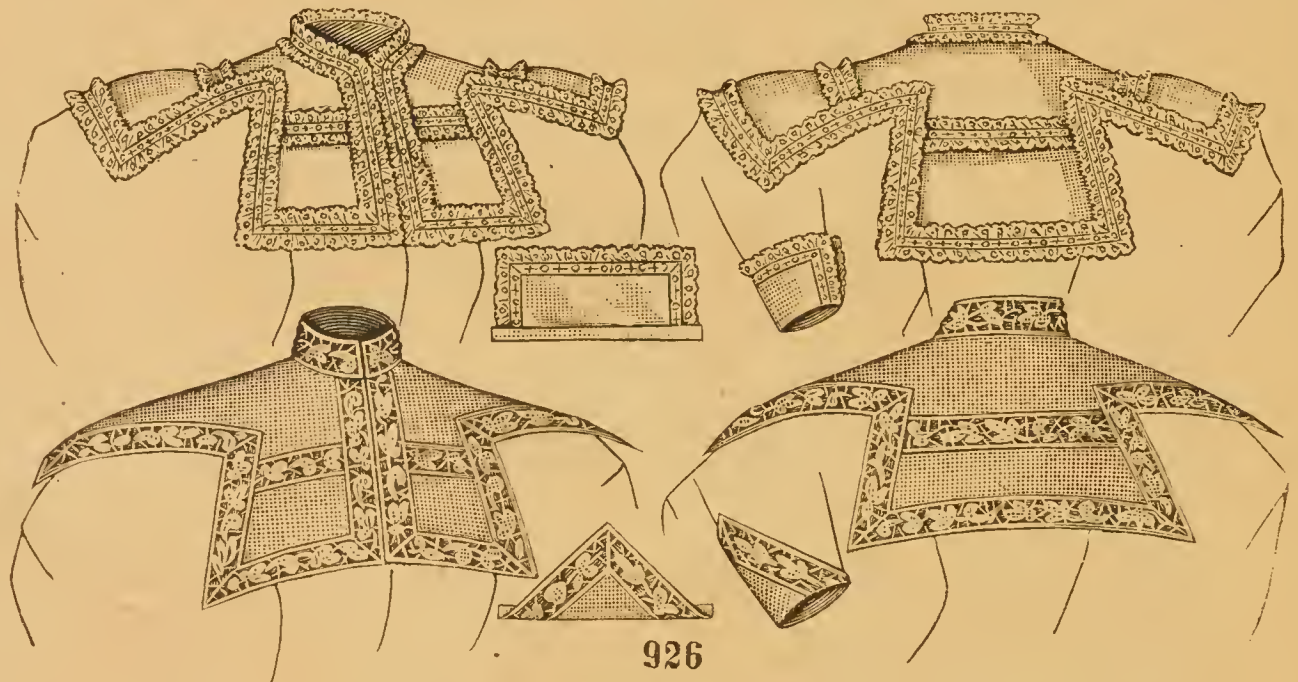
LADIES' STAR AND STOLE SAILOR COLLARS SEPARATED AT THE BACK.

(For Illustrations see this Page.)

No. 937.—These collars are very fashionable accessories and

and are in two sections that meet at the top at the center of the back and separate with a slight flare below.

The stole sailor-collar has stole ends that meet and separate like the back edges; it is finished with a binding at the neck



Front Views.

Back Views.

LADIES' FANCY COLLARS AND CUFFS. (COPYRIGHT.)

(For Description see Page 433.)

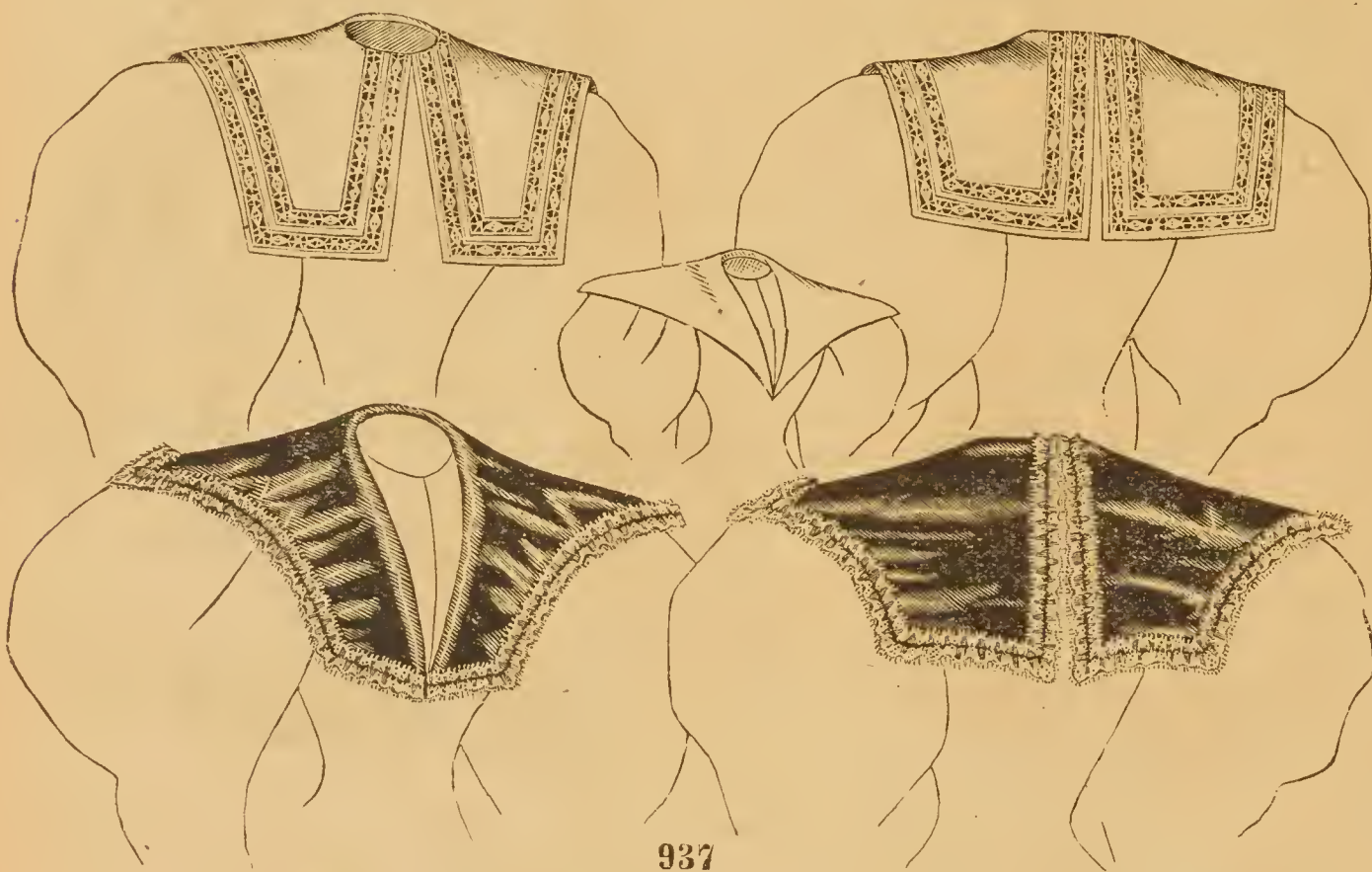
and its other edges are outlined with two rows of lace insertion, with very pleasing effect.

The star sailor-collar may be made with broad or pointed ends, as preferred, the ends meeting below the bust; it is shaped to form a series of sharp points and its neck is finished with a binding, the other edges being decorated with a ruching of lace insertion.

Collars of this kind may match or harmonize with the toilette

they accompany, but more frequently they are in contrast, as a more dressy and ornamental appearance is given by the use of some decorative fabric. They may be worn with various styles of dress waists if made of linen batiste, silk or mull and sometimes of velvet. Lace or insertion will be the most effective garniture.

We have pattern No. 937 in three sizes, small, medium and large. To make the star sailor-collar in the medium size, needs a yard and a fourth of goods twenty inches wide, or one yard twenty-seven inches wide, or three-fourths of a yard thirty-six or forty-four inches wide. The stole sailor-collar will require a yard and a fourth of material twenty inches wide,



Front Views.

Back Views.

LADIES' STAR AND STOLE SAILOR COLLARS, SEPARATED AT THE BACK. (COPYRIGHT.)

(For Description see this Page.)

will give a dressy finish to plain waists or basques. They are shown made of taffeta silk. Both collars lie perfectly smooth

or three-fourths of a yard twenty-seven, thirty-six or forty inches wide. Price of pattern, 5d. or 10 cents.

Styles for Misses and Girls.

FIGURE No. 289 P.—MISSSES' LONG COAT.

(For Illustration see this Page.)

FIGURE No. 289 P.—This illustrates a Misses' long coat. The

selected for the coat, which is the newest style in the protective long top-coat. Stylish coat-laps, that may be secured with buttons and button-holes in a fly and also coat-plaits are formed below the waist-line at the back, where the coat presents the



FIGURE No. 289 P.—MISSSES' LONG COAT.—This illustrates Pattern No. 7919 (copyright), price 1s. 6d. or 35 cents.

(For Description see this Page.)



FIGURE No. 290 P.—MISSSES' COSTUME.—This illustrates Pattern No. 7942 (copyright), price 1s. 6d. or 35 cents.

(For Description see Page 436.)

pattern, which is No. 7919 and costs 1s. 6d. or 35 cents, is in seven sizes for misses from ten to sixteen years of age, and is again portrayed on page 449 of this number of THE DELINEATOR.

Mixed cheviot in a serviceable shade of brown was here

lines of the masculine top-coat and is close-fitting. The fronts are loose, but follow the curves of the figure gracefully at the sides. They are reversed at the top in lapels that form very slight notches with a coat collar that is as wide as the lapels at the ends, and below the lapels they are lapped widely and closed

with a fly. Side pockets and a change pocket are concealed by pocket-laps that are set in as in a man's coat and finished with a double row of machine-stitching. The edges of the collar and lapels and the front edges of the coat are similarly finished. The sleeves are in two-seam mutton-leg style, plaited at the top, and their outside seams are terminated at the top of under-laps which are held in position by three buttons.

For coats of this kind melton, kersey, Scotch mixtures and checked coatings, as well as plain and fancy coatings of all kinds, are appropriate, and the finish will generally be as illustrated.

The fancifully bent hat of felt braid is prettily trimmed with plumage.

FIGURE No. 290 P.—
MISSSES' COSTUME.

(For Illustration see
Page 435.)

FIGURE No. 290 P.—This illustrates a Misses' costume. The pattern, which is No. 7942 and costs 1s. 6d. or 35 cents, is in seven sizes for misses from ten to sixteen years old, and may be seen again on page 443.

This costume is very tasteful for afternoon wear, or for the promenade or church. The combination of gray mohair and green velvet with a decoration of silver soutache and steel buttons here represented, is particularly effective. The skirt is four-gored and hangs gracefully in flutes at the back and in slight ripples at the front and sides, where it is smooth at the top.

The waist is especially becoming to growing misses, having pretty fulness and being made trim by a fitted lining. The back has slight gathered fulness at the waist-line and is smooth at the top, and the gathered fulness of the fronts droops in French fashion over a wrinkled belt of velvet. An applied box-plait of velvet arranged over the closing is decorated near the top with three large steel buttons. Similar buttons of a much smaller size are set on Paquin points of velvet that fall over a wrinkled band of velvet arranged about the standing collar. Steel buttons in a third size are used in the decoration of the fancy collar which forms a wide tab at the back, two narrow tabs over each shoulder and long, narrow tabs in front; double rows of silver soutache tipped with the buttons are disposed in crosswise rows on the front of the collar. Three double rows of braid, over each of which at the seam of the sleeve a

button is set, decorate the wrists of the large leg-o'-mutton sleeves.

The all-wool and silk-and-wool novelties in the numerous plain and fancy varieties will combine beautifully with silk or velvet in the costume, and serge, cheviot and camel's-hair will also be found satisfactory. Trimming may be selected from the various designs in gimp, lace, fancy braid, ribbon, etc., and may be arranged in an infinite variety of ways. Gray camel's-hair and green fancy taffeta will combine effectively.



FIGURE No. 291 P.—MISSSES' PARTY DRESS.—This illustrates Pattern No. 7923 (copyright), price 1s. 3d. or 30 cents.

(For Description see this Page.)

FIGURE No. 291 P.—
MISSSES' PARTY
DRESS.

(For Illustration see
this Page.)

FIGURE No. 291 P.—This illustrates a Misses' dress. The pattern, which is No. 7923 and costs 1s. 3d. or 30 cents, is in seven sizes for misses from ten to sixteen years of age, and may be seen again on page 444.

The dress is a simple and picturesque style, and is here shown made up for party wear in figured rose silk and black velvet, with lace edging and velvet ribbon for decoration. The fanciful Bertha edged with a frill of soft, pretty lace is an attractive feature and outlines the modestly low, round neck: it falls with the effect of large epaulettes over the picturesque elbow puff-sleeves and has the effect of a pointed yoke at the front and back. The front and back have pretty fulness gathered at the top and bottom and the front droops at the center in French blouse fashion. The elbow puff-sleeves are decorated with a frill of lace headed by velvet ribbon that is bowed prettily at the outside of the arm. The softly twisted velvet ribbon that encircles the waist is tied in a bow with long ends at the back, and a rosette is tacked to it at each side of the fulness in the front.

The skirt, which is straight at its lower edge and deeply hemmed, depends from the waist in full, flowing folds about the figure.

Taffeta silk in figured effects, stripes, or in the chiné designs of blurred flowers in faded colors will make up prettily in this manner in union with chiffon, velvet or plain silk. For general wear the dress will be made with a high neck and full-length sleeves. A dainty gown for party wear was made in this way of dainty silk crêpe, with frills of printed chiffon arranged about the bottom of the skirt and at the edge of the Bertha for decoration.

FIGURE No. 292 P.—MISSSES' WRAPPER.

(For Illustration see this Page.)

FIGURE No. 292 P.—This illustrates a Misses' wrapper. The pattern, which is No. 7916 and costs 1s. 3d. or 30 cents, is in seven sizes for misses from ten to sixteen years of age, and is pictured again on page 448.

The wrapper is both comfortable and dainty and is here shown made of striped challis. The back is gathered at the neck and arranged in a box-plait, the fulness falling in Watteau fashion at the center; and the fronts, which are also gathered at the neck, fall free, but may be held in slightly at the waist by ribbons tacked under the fulness in the back and bowed over the closing. The wrapper may be made with or without a fitted lining of basque depth, as preferred. At the neck is a rolling collar between the flaring ends of which appears a satin band-bow, and from beneath this collar extends a deep, fancy collar that falls in two handsome points at the front and back. A double frill of lace edging outlines the fancy collar prettily. The full sleeves are shirred to form deep frills at the wrists, the frills being bordered with a row of lace edging; and a ribbon bow is set at the top of the frills.

The wrapper will make up pleasingly in India or China silk, cashmere, cr  pon, challis and similar soft fabrics, with a decoration of white or butter-colored lace edging and insertion of either a fine or heavy variety, according to the material of the wrapper, fancy braid, gimp or tiny frills of the material. Ribbon is always an improvement on garments of this class.

FIGURE No. 293 P.—MISSSES' GORED PRINCESS DRESS.

(For Illustration see Page 438.)

FIGURE No. 293 P.—This illustrates a Misses' gored Princess dress. The pattern, which is No. 7900 and costs 1s. 3d. or 30 cents, is in nine sizes for misses from eight to sixteen years of age, and is seen again on page 445 of this magazine.

An extremely tasteful gown for moderately dressy wear at home is shown at this figure made of novelty goods in a soft shade of green and lace net. The dress is in Princess style and is made close-fitting by side-front, side-back and under-arm gores, the side-front gores extending to the shoulders. In the skirt it hangs in pretty ripples that deepen to pronounced flutes at the back. A round yoke overlaid with lace net is applied on the upper part of the dress and is outlined in Bertha fashion by a soft frill of deep

lace edging, and bows of ribbon set on the shoulders lend a coquettish air to the gown. At the neck is a standing collar that is covered with a wrinkled ribbon, the collar, like the dress, being closed at the back. A dainty touch is given by a frill of lace festooned under ribbon bows about the bottom of the dress. The Paquin sleeves, which are made over coat-shaped linings, are finished with cuffs overlaid with lace net to accord with the yoke.

Seasonable woollen goods of all kinds, as well as silk-and-wool mixtures and silken textures, are suitable for the mode, and the yoke, which may be either square or round, the pattern providing both styles, will invariably be of a contrasting fabric or made distinct by elaborate trimming. The plainness of the design affords wide scope in the matter of decoration, which will be made the most of by clever modistes and tasteful amateurs.

FIGURE No. 294 P.—MISSSES' WRAPPER.

(For Illustration see Page 439.)

FIGURE No. 294 P.—This illustrates a Misses' wrapper. The pattern, which is No. 7932 and costs 1s. 3d. or 30 cents, is in seven sizes for misses from ten to sixteen years of age, and may be seen again on page 447.

The comfort of a wrapper of this kind can scarcely be over-estimated. The wrapper is particularly tasteful in its present development in robin's-egg-blue cashmere and silk, with a decoration of ribbon and lace edging. The fronts are gathered at the neck and fall full over short lining-fronts that are fitted by single bust darts and under-arm darts taken up with the under-arm darts in the fronts, the fulness being drawn well to the center and the closing made the entire length of the front with button-holes and buttons. The back is in Princess style and falls naturally in graceful flutes below the waist-line. A ribbon-bordered sailor-collar with broad ends terminating at the bust is a dressy feature, and the neck is prettily completed with a silk rolling collar that is decorated at its ends and lower edge with a frill of lace edging. The large full sleeves are gathered at the top and bottom and placed over coat-shaped linings that are finished

below the sleeves to form cuffs, which are reversed and faced with silk, the edges of the reversed portions flaring prettily.

Wrappers of this style should occupy a place in the wardrobe of every miss; they are made of French or eider-down flannel, cashmere, Henrietta, flannelette, inexpensive silk or washable materials. Ribbon, lace, fancy stitching, insertion, fancy braid and fine embroidery are the garnitures most frequently applied.



FIGURE No. 292 P.—MISSSES' WRAPPER.—This illustrates Pattern No. 7916 (copyright), price 1s. 3d. or 30 cents.

(For Description see this Page.)

FIGURE NO. 295 P.—GIRLS' DRESS.

(For Illustration see Page 440.)

FIGURE NO. 295 P.—This illustrates a Girls' dress. The pattern, which is No. 7933 and costs 1s. or 25 cents, is in eight sizes for girls from five to twelve years of age, and is differently represented on page 446.

The dress will be a favorite for dressy wear, but it is also simple enough for school and general uses. It is here shown made of old-rose novelty suiting and prettily trimmed with black ribbon, braid and buttons. The straight, full skirt is gathered at the top and joined to the body, which has a fitted lining and is closed at the back with buttons and button-holes. Both the fronts and back of the body are smooth at the top and have a little fullness collected in short rows of gathers at the bottom. Prettily bunched loops and ends of narrow black ribbon set at each end of the gathers in front are very effective. A wide ribbon is softly wrinkled about the standing collar and arranged in loops at the sides. Braid and buttons provide a very pretty decoration for a large fancy collar that falls broad and square at the front and back and in tabs over the sleeves, which have great gathered puffs above the elbow, the braid being disposed in loops of unequal lengths along the lower edges of the collar and tipped at the lower ends with buttons.

The dress will make up prettily in the armure weaves (either the all-wool or silk-and-wool varieties), serge, whipcord, cheviot and checked or plaid goods, or combined with velvet or fancy silk which will be effective in the fancy collar and the smooth portion of the sleeves. Edging, braid, etc., are stylish trimmings.

FIGURE NO. 296 P.—
GIRLS' DRESS.

(For Illustration see Page 440.)

FIGURE NO. 296 P.—This illustrates a Girls' dress. The pattern, which is No. 7928 and costs 1s. or 25 cents, is in eight sizes for girls from five to twelve years of age, and may be seen again on page 447 of this publication.

The dress is here shown made of all-wool plaid goods and plain velvet and decorated with small fancy buttons. The upper portion of the dress is a velvet yoke, square at the back and fancifully shaped in front, where it is extended to the bottom of the waist at the center and shaped in narrow, pointed tabs at the sides. The full front and full backs, which are separated by under-arm gores, are gathered across the top and bottom, and the fulness in front droops in French blouse style.

The waist is closed at the back and a perfectly trim adjustment is insured by a fitted body-lining. The coat sleeves have huge puffs that are gathered at the top and bottom. The standing collar is covered with a softly wrinkled stock of velvet that fastens under a broad bow at the back, the stock being an ornamental addition in this instance. The full, gathered skirt is deeply hemmed at the bottom and sewed to the waist. Five fancy buttons decorate the yoke at each side in front.

For house wear, for the street or for school this mode is equally appropriate, and a combination of silk and cashmere, velvet and silk or two kinds of wool goods may be stylishly effected. The bright plaids, illuminated serges and delicate hues of cashmere will be most frequently selected for its development.



FIGURE NO. 293 P.—MISSSES' GORED PRINCESS DRESS.—This illustrates Pattern No. 7900 (copyright), price 1s. 3d. or 30 cents.

(For Description see Page 437.)

FIGURE NO. 297 P.—
GIRLS' DRESS.

(For Illustration see Page 441.)

FIGURE NO. 297 P.—This illustrates a Girls' dress. The pattern, which is No. 7941 and costs 1s. or 25 cents, is in eight sizes for girls from five to twelve years of age, and may be seen in two views on page 446.

The dress is here pictured made of golden-brown serge and velvet and decorated with lace insertion and buttons. The waist has a yoke effect above the full portions, where a facing of velvet covers the high-necked lining, and the closing is made at the back. The full front is shaped with a Pompadour neck and is laid in a box-plait at each side from the shoulder to the bottom of the waist, and gathered across the top and bottom of the shallower portion, which droops in true French blouse style. The back corresponds with the front in arrangement, except that it does not droop, and under-arm gores separate the backs from the front. The coat-shaped sleeves are covered with huge puffs over which droop stylish, triple-pointed epaulettes that are bordered with a row of lace insertion; and below the puffs the sleeves are faced with velvet and decorated at the wrist with an encircling band of insertion. A band of insertion crosses the bottom of the yoke facing, and three velvet

buttons, each covered with a lace medallion, decorate the upper part of each box-plait. A folded ribbon is stylishly arranged about the standing collar and formed in a broad bow at the back.

Although there are many new novelty fabrics for children, nothing displaces the standard cashmeres and serges, though mohair, gay plaid woollens with velvet and fancy cheviot will be often selected for best or general wear and decorated with lace or embroidery, simply or elaborately as taste suggests.

FIGURE No. 298 P.—GIRLS' COAT.

(For Illustration see Page 441.)

FIGURE No. 298 P.—This represents a Girls' coat. The pattern, which is No. 7927 and costs 10d. or 20 cents, is in eight sizes for girls from five to twelve years of age, and is differently portrayed on page 450 of this magazine.

Tan cheviot and brown velvet are here effectively combined in the coat, écreu lace gimp and a cording of the velvet providing attractive ornamentation. The coat has a short, smooth body closed at the center of the front with buttons and button-holes and almost concealed by a double 'star-collar' that ripples prettily. The lower edges of the star collar and the ends and lower edges of the rolling collar are trimmed with a row of écreu lace gimp. The sleeves are of the mutton-leg order, with great fullness above the elbow. The skirt is joined to the body with a cording of the velvet; it is in circular style and falls in natural ripples at the front and sides, and at the back it is laid in two box-plaits that flare toward the lower edge.

Both plain and fancy coatings are suitable for the coat, and with them velvet will frequently be combined. Becoming shades of tan, brown, red and blue are pretty for girls' coats, and braid is a stylish trimming, although a simple finish of machine-stitching is frequently adopted.

The round felt hat is prettily trimmed with ribbon and feathers.

FIGURE No. 299 P.—
MISSES' JACKET.

(For Illustration see Page 442.)

FIGURE No. 299 P.—This illustrates a Misses' jacket. The pattern, which is No. 7930 and costs 1s. 3d. or 30 cents, is in seven sizes for misses from ten to sixteen years of age, and may be seen again on page 451 of this publication.

An outside garment plays an important part in the wardrobe at this season and the jacket is receiving marked attention. The shaping and details of this handsome jacket are much on the lines of the masculine garment and impart the jaunty air that will distinguish the most fashionable top-coats. Tan novelty coating was chosen for the jacket, with a tailor finish of machine-stitching. The loose fronts are widely lapped and are closed with buttons and button-holes in a fly. Above the closing the fronts are reversed in pointed lapels by a rolling collar that is of the same width as the lapels at the ends, which meet the lapels without a flare. Under-arm and side-back gores and a curving center seam fit the back and sides handsomely

and are shaped to give an unusually long and slender waist and produce graceful ripples in the skirt. Square-cornered laps to conceal openings to side pockets and a left breast-pocket, are set on as in a boy's coat. The leg-o'-mutton sleeves have abundant fullness gathered at the top, and the wrists are completed by a row of stitching made a little above the lower edge. A row of stitching finishes the lower and front edges of the jacket and outlines the fly, and two rows of stitching made quite far apart, follow the edges of the pocket-laps, collar and lapels.

For these jackets plain and novelty coatings are used, and smooth-faced cloths vie with fancy coatings that show subdued blendings of rich colors. Stitching is the most generally approved finish.

The felt hat is trimmed with feathers.



FIGURE No. 294 P.—MISSES' WRAPPER.—This illustrates Pattern No. 7932 (copyright), price 1s. 3d. or 30 cents.

(For Description see Page 437.)

FIGURE No. 300 P.—GIRLS' CIRCULAR CAPE.

(For Illustration see Page 442.)

FIGURE No. 300 P.—This illustrates a Girls' cape. The pattern, which is No. 7905 and costs 10d. or 20 cents, is in eight sizes for girls from five to twelve years of age, and may be seen again on page 450 of this magazine.

Blue cloth is here illustrated in the cape, and ruffles of the cloth and bands of Astrakhan fur provide the decoration. The deep-pointed collar is a stylish accessory of the cape which is simple in cut and easily made, and has a quaint air of comfort as well as style. The circular shaping of the cape causes it to fall in pronounced ripples all round. The cape is closed at the throat and topped by a standing collar that is covered with a band of Astrakhan fur. The pointed collar lies smoothly on the cape and both collar and cape are decorated at their front and lower edges with a ruffle of the cloth headed by a band of Astrakhan fur, the ruffle being graduated quite narrow toward the throat.

Many of the new capes for little women are duplicates in small size of those worn by mama, and as they combine comfort and style, their popularity is decided. Cloth in plain or fancy weave and heavy suitings are selected for capes of this kind, and fur bands, lace edging, insertion in écreu, black or cream-white, gimp, passementerie, braid, etc., decorate them. The picturesque hat is trimmed with feathers.

FIGURE No. 301 P.—GIRLS' JACKET.

(For Illustration see Page 443.)

FIGURE No. 301 P.—This illustrates a Girls' jacket. The

pattern, which is No. 7931 and costs 10d. or 20 cents, is in eight sizes for girls from five to twelve years of age, and may be seen again on page 451 of this magazine.

This jacket represents the latest style of top garment for a girl and is almost a duplicate of those worn by her mother and older sister. It is here shown made of myrtle-green cloth. The jacket extends to a becoming depth and the loose fronts are widely lapped and closed with a fly. Above the closing the fronts are reversed in pointed lapels that meet the ends of a rolling coat-collar without a flare; the collar is inlaid with velvet and its ends are of the same width as the lapels. A trim, close-fitting effect is given at the sides and back by under-arm gores and a curving center seam, the parts being sprung below the waist-line to produce stylish ripples. Stylish fulness at the top of the one-seam leg-o'-mutton sleeves is collected in gathers and two rows of machine-stitching are made at round cuff depth. Inserted side-pockets are provided with square-cornered pocket-laps that are completed with two rows of stitching. Two rows of stitching follow the edges of the lapels and collar while a single row follows the front and lower edges of the jacket and outlines the fly.

The jacket may be appropriately made up in cloth, fancy coatings, cheviot, whipcord, covert and tailor cloth, diagonal, serge and melton, and machine-stitching is the most popular finish.

The hat is a gray felt trimmed with feathers and ribbon.

MISSES' COSTUME, WITH FOUR-GORED SKIRT.

(For Illustrations see Page 443.)

No. 7942.—Gray mohair and green velvet are stylishly combined in this costume at figure No. 290 P in this magazine, steel buttons and silver soutache braid giving a pleasingly youthful touch.

A stylish fancy woollen goods is here combined with plain velvet. The skirt consists of a front-gore, a gore at each side, and a wide, straight back-breadth. Its shaping produces a smooth effect at the top of the front and sides and graceful ripples below the hips, while closely drawn gathers throw the back into rolling folds. It spreads fashionably toward the lower edge, where it measures about three yards and a fourth in the middle sizes. A placket is finished at the center of the back-breadth and the top of the skirt is finished with a belt.

A lining fitted by single bust darts, under-arm and side-back gores and a center seam makes the full waist very trim in appearance. The full fronts are gathered at the top and bottom and droop in French blouse fashion at the center; and the back is perfectly smooth at the top, but has a little fulness in the lower part collected in a short row of gathers at the waist-line. An applied plait of velvet edged at each side with narrow lace, is arranged on the front over the closing and droops with the front. Paquin points of velvet trimmed with narrow edging fall over the standing collar at the front,



FIGURE NO. 295 P.—GIRLS' DRESS.—This illustrates Pattern No. 7933 (copyright), price 1s. or 25 cents.

(For Description see Page 438.)

and under them is passed a wrinkled ribbon that is tied in a bow at the back. An air of distinction is given the costume by a very deep fancy collar of velvet that is square across the back and lies in two pretty tabs on each sleeve, its long tab ends extending down each side of the fulness in front to a little below the bust. A frill of narrow lace follows the edges of the fancy collar with dainty effect.

The one-seam leg-o'-mutton sleeves are mounted on coat-shaped linings and gathered at the top. A ribbon passed about the waist is arranged at the back in a bow like that on the collar. The small



FIGURE NO. 296 P.—GIRLS' DRESS.—This illustrates Pattern No. 7928 (copyright), price 1s. or 25 cents.

(For Description see Page 438.)

engraving shows the effect of the costume without the fancy collar, Paquin points and applied plait.

Effective combinations of novelty dress goods with velvet, satin or fancy silks may be arranged according to the mode, and when a single material is desired, cheviot, Henrietta, cashmere, camels'-hair, serge, plain cloth, crêpon or silk-and-wool mixtures may be chosen. Lace edging or insertion, ribbon, passementerie, gimp and fancy braid are suitable trimmings.

We have pattern 7942 in seven sizes for misses from ten to sixteen years of age. For a miss of twelve years, the costume needs four yards and three-fourths of dress goods forty inches wide, with one yard of velvet twenty inches wide. Of one material, it calls for eight yards and a half twenty-two inches wide, or seven yards thirty inches wide, or five yards and seven-eighths thirty-six inches wide, or four yards and seven-eighths forty-four inches wide. Price of pattern, 1s. 6d. or 35 cents.

MISSES' DRESS, WITH STRAIGHT, FULL SKIRT. (TO BE MADE HIGH OR LOW NECKED AND WITH FULL-LENGTH OR ELBOW PUFF-SLEEVES.)

(For Illustrations see Page 444.)

No. 7923.—Figured silk and plain velvet are prettily combined



FIGURE NO. 297 P.—GIRLS' DRESS.—This illustrates Pattern No. 7941 (copyright), price 1s. or 25 cents.

(For Description see Page 438.)

in this dress at figure 291 P in this publication, where the dress is made up with a low neck for party wear and trimmed with lace frills and velvet ribbon.

The attractive features of this costume are well brought out in the present combination of spotted suiting and plain velvet. The dress may be made with a high neck and long sleeves or with a low, round neck and elbow puff-sleeves, as shown in the engravings. The waist is made with a smooth, high-necked lining that is faced with the material to have the effect of a round-yoke above a full front and full backs that are gathered at the top and bottom, the full front drooping in French blouse style. The lining is closely adjusted by single bust darts and under-arm and side-back gores. Under-arm gores separate the full portions and render the waist smooth at the sides. The closing is made invisibly at the back. A fanciful Bertha, which outlines the yoke facing, lends the dress quite an elaborate air; it is pointed at the center of the front and back, where it

has the effect of a smooth, low-necked, pointed yoke and is deepest over the shoulders, rippling prettily and falling over the sleeves with the effect of deep, square-cornered epaulettes; its upper and lower edges are followed by a row of lace ruching. The coat-shaped sleeves are covered to the elbow with huge balloon puffs that are gathered at the top and bottom. The standing collar is covered with a crush collar of the suiting that has frill-finished ends fastened at the back; and a Paquin point of velvet edged with a frill of narrow lace falls over the collar in front at each side of the center. A twisted ribbon encircles the waist and ends under two rosettes at the back, and a rosette is tacked to it at each side of the fulness in front. The straight, full skirt, which is deeply hemmed at the bottom, is gathered at the top and sewed to the waist, falling in graceful folds about the figure. It measures three yards around in the middle sizes.

Combinations of velvet and wool goods or of velvet and silk will be effective made up in this manner, or one material may be used throughout. Serge, cashmere, cr  pon, novelty goods and inexpensive silks are appropriate for the mode.

We have pattern No. 7923 in seven sizes for misses from ten to sixteen years of age. For a miss of twelve years, the dress calls for five yards and a fourth of dress goods forty inches wide, with a yard and a fourth of velvet twenty inches wide. Of one material, it needs nine yards and three-fourths twenty-two inches wide, or seven yards and an eighth thirty inches wide, or five yards and three-fourths thirty-six inches wide, or five yards and a fourth forty-four inches wide. Price of pattern, 1s. 3d. or 30 cents.

MISSES' GORED PRINCESS DRESS. (TO BE MADE WITH OR WITHOUT A ROUND OR SQUARE APPLIED YOKE.)

(For Illustrations see Page 445.)

No. 7900.—This graceful dress may be seen made of novelty dress goods and lace net, with an elaborate decoration of lace and ribbon, at figure No. 293 P in this magazine.

The dress, which offers exceptional opportunities for pretty combinations of materials and trimmings, is here pictured simply made up in dress goods and velvet. It is closely fitted to the figure by side-front gores extending to the shoulders, under-arm darts and side-back gores, and the closing is made invisibly at the center of the back to a desirable depth, the edges being seamed below. In the skirt the dress hangs in pronounced flutes at the back and in pretty ripples at the sides, and it measures three yards and a half round at the foot in the middle sizes. On the upper part of the dress is applied a yoke that may be square or round, as preferred, the pattern providing both styles, as illustrated. The round yoke is shown in the large views made of the velvet; its



FIGURE NO. 298 P.—GIRLS' COAT.—This illustrates Pattern No. 7927 (copyright), price 10d. or 20 cents.

(For Description see Page 439.)

lower outline is followed by a row of   cru lace insertion, and similar insertion follows the upper and lower edges of the standing collar, which closes at the back. The sleeves are in one-seam



FIGURE NO. 299 P.—MISSSES' JACKET.—This illustrates Pattern No. 7930 (copyright), price 1s. 3d. or 30 cents.
(For Description see Page 439.)

Paquin style; they are gathered at the top and bottom, mounted on coat-shaped linings and finished with shallow, round cuffs that are outlined at the top and bottom with a row of lace insertion.

The mode invites ample decoration, which may be provided by gimp, spangled lace or passementerie and numerous other trimmings, lace and ribbon being always available, and it will make up well in serge, cheviot, camel's-hair and other standard weaves, as well as in crépon, mohair and novelty goods of all kinds. Velvet or fancy silk will unite suitably with any of these fabrics.

We have pattern No. 7900 in nine sizes for misses from eight to sixteen years of age. For a miss of twelve years, the dress requires nine yards and a half of goods twenty-two inches wide, or seven yards and a fourth thirty inches wide, or six yards thirty-six inches wide, or four yards and a fourth forty-four inches wide, each with five-eighths of a yard of velvet for the yoke, cuffs and collar. Price of pattern, 1s. 3d. or 30 cents.

GIRLS' DRESS.

(For Illustrations see Page 446.)

No. 7933.—This charming little dress may be seen made of old-rose novelty suiting and trimmed with a black ribbon stock, black braid and small buttons at figure No. 295 P in this issue of THE DELINEATOR.

The dress is here shown made of fancy cheviot and trimmed with dark-green fancy braid. It has a straight, full skirt that is hemmed at the bottom, gathered at the top and sewed to the round body, the joining of the skirt and body being concealed by a row of fancy braid. The front and backs of the body are separated by under-arm gores and present a smooth effect at the top, while fullness below is prettily collected in gathers at the lower edge. The closing is made with button-holes and buttons at the back. A becomingly trim appearance is given by a lining fitted by single bust darts and under-arm and side-back gores. A standing collar trimmed along its upper edge with braid is at the neck, and below it falls a deep collar that is broad and square across the front and back and extends in two tabs upon each sleeve, the edges of this collar being followed by a row of fancy

braid. Great puffs gathered at the top and bottom are disposed above the elbow on the coat-shaped sleeves, which are trimmed at the wrists with a row of fancy braid.

The mode favors combinations of colors or fabrics, although a single material of woollen or silken texture will make up very satisfactorily. Narrow lace edging utilized to outline the fancy collar will make an effective trimming.

We have pattern No. 7933 in eight sizes for girls from five to twelve years of age. For a girl of eight years, the dress requires six yards and three-eighths of material twenty-two inches wide, or four yards thirty-six inches wide, or three yards and a half forty-four inches wide. Price of pattern, 1s. or 25 cents.

GIRLS' DRESS. (TO BE MADE WITH A HIGH OR LOW NECK AND WITH FULL-LENGTH OR ELBOW PUFF-SLEEVES.)

(For Illustrations see Page 446.)

No. 7941.—At figure No. 297 P in this magazine this dress is illustrated made up in a combination of serge and velvet, with lace insertion and lace-trimmed velvet buttons for decoration.

In this instance cashmere and velvet are stylishly united in the dress and velvet rosettes and fancy gimp provide effective decoration. The waist is arranged over a high-necked lining that is closely adjusted by single bust darts and under-arm and side-back gores, and the closing is made invisibly at the center of the back. The full front and full back are shaped with a low square neck and laid in a box-plait at each side from the shoulder to the lower edge. Between the box-plaits the front and backs are gathered at their upper and lower edges and the front droops slightly at the center in French blouse style. Under-arm gores separate the front from the backs and give a smooth effect at the sides. Above the full front and backs the lining is smoothly faced with velvet, giving the effect of a square yoke, and the lower edge of the facing is outlined with a row of gimp. A row of similar gimp decorates the upper and lower edges of the standing collar. The coat-shaped sleeves have full balloon puffs above the elbow and over the puffs fall triple-pointed epaulettes, the points of which are outlined with a row of fancy



FIGURE NO. 300 P.—GIRLS' CIRCULAR CAPE.—This illustrates Pattern No. 7905 (copyright), price 10d. or 20 cents.

(For Description see Page 439.)

gimp. A rosette of velvet is placed at the top and bottom of each box-plait in front. The full, straight skirt is deeply hemmed at the bottom and gathered at the top, where it is joined to

GIRLS' DRESS.

(For Illustrations see Page 447.)



FIGURE No. 301 P.—GIRLS' JACKET.—This illustrates Pattern No. 7931 (copyright), price 10d. or 20 cents.

(For Description see Page 439.)

the waist, falling in graceful folds about the figure. The dress may be made up with a high neck and long sleeves, or with a low neck and elbow puff-sleeves, as shown in the engravings, both styles being provided for by the pattern.

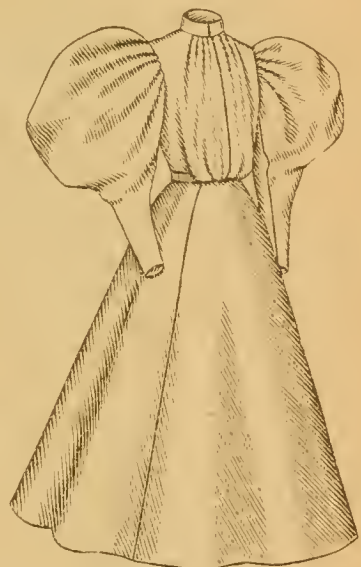
For the slight, undeveloped figure of youth this is a becoming style and it may be suitably made in cloth, serge, cheviot, silk, velvet or any two materials that will combine prettily. Velvet, *poult de soie* or faille silk may be united happily with almost any wool goods now fashionable and if the colors are selected with care, a satisfactory result will be assured. Jetted or silk cord, gimp or braid will afford neat decoration.

We have pattern No. 7941 in eight sizes for girls from five to twelve years of age. For a girl of eight years, the dress calls for three yards and five-eighths of dress goods forty inches wide, with a yard and an eighth of velvet twenty inches wide. Of one material, it will require seven yards and three-eighths twenty-two inches wide, or four yards and a fourth thirty-six inches wide, or three yards and five-eighths forty-four inches wide, or three yards and an eighth fifty inches wide. Price of pattern, 1s. or 25 cents.

No. 7928.—Plaid wool goods and plain velvet are shown in stylish combination in this dress at figure No. 296 P in this publication, the velvet and buttons constituting the ornamentation.

Plaid poplin and plain velvet are here united in the dress. It has a fanciful body from which a full, straight skirt that is deeply hemmed at the bottom falls in pretty folds caused by gathers at the top. The body, which is made over a lining fitted by single bust darts and under-arm and side-back gores, has a full front and full backs that are gathered at the top and bottom and separated by under-arm gores, the front and backs extending only to within square-yoke depth of the neck. The front droops in the graceful blouse fashion now admired and is overlapped by the fanciful front of a deep yoke that imparts a decidedly dressy air. The yoke is shaped by shoulder seams and is in ordinary square-yoke shape at the back, while in front it forms a pointed tab at each side and extends at the center in a narrow strap that droops with the fronts like an applied plait. At the neck is a becoming standing collar, cut like the yoke, from velvet. Great gathered puffs are arranged above the elbow on the coat-shaped sleeves.

The dressiness of the mode makes it desirable for best wear, for which use it will be made of figured, checked or plaid mohair, taffeta, serge or cloth in combination with velvet or some other ornamental



7942

View without Fancy Collar, Paquin Points and Plait.



7942

Front View.



7942

Back View.

MISSSES' COSTUME, WITH FOUR-GORED SKIRT. (COPYRIGHT.)

(For Description see Page 440.)

fabric. Cheviot, tweed, serge, mohair, cashmere or homespun may be selected for ordinary wear.

We have pattern No. 7928 in eight sizes for girls from five to

twelve years of age. For a girl of eight years, the dress requires three yards and an eighth of plaid dress goods forty inches wide, with five-eighths of a yard of velvet twenty inches wide. Of one material, it needs five yards and a half twenty-two inches wide, or four yards and an eighth thirty inches wide, or three yards and five-eighths thirty-six inches wide, or three yards forty-four inches wide. Price of pattern, 1s. or 25 cents.

MISSES' WRAPPER.

(For Illustrations see Page 447.)

No. 7932.—At figure No. 294 P in this publication this wrapper is shown made of cashmere and silk and prettily trimmed with lace and ribbon.

Cardinal-red cashmere was here selected for the wrapper, which is made dressy in effect by a large sailor-collar. The full fronts, which fall free over short lining-fronts fitted by single bust and under-arm darts, are drawn by gathers at the neck to fall in soft folds at each side of the closing, which is made with buttons and button-holes at the center. Under-arm darts into which the under-arm darts in the lining-fronts pass, render the fronts smooth at the sides. The back is fitted in Princess style with side-back gores and a curving center seam and is sprung at the seams below the waist-line to fall naturally in handsome flutes. A rolling collar outlined with three rows of black velvet ribbon is at the neck, and below it a large sailor-collar showing a similar decoration falls deep and square at the back, its broad square ends being sewed to the fronts just back of the fulness. The sailor collar may be omitted if not desired. The full bishop sleeves are gathered at the top and bottom and arranged on coat-shaped linings, that are faced below the sleeves and reversed to give the effect of rolling cuffs, the inside seam being discontinued at the roll to allow the edges to flare prettily. The reversed portions are faced with the material and trimmed with three rows of ribbon.

When the wrapper is intended for practical uses, flannelette or some similar inexpensive material will be chosen and made up without decoration. Dainty wrappers may be fashioned from soft woollen goods of all descriptions and prettily figured silks, with lace insertion or edging, fancy braid, narrow lace rûches or ribbon quillings for trimming.

We have pattern No.

7932 in seven sizes for misses from ten to sixteen years of age. For a miss of twelve years, the wrapper needs eight yards and an eighth of goods twenty-two inches wide, or six yards and five-eighths thirty inches wide, or six yards thirty-six inches wide, or four yards and a fourth forty-four inches wide. Price of pattern, 1s. 3d. or 30 cents.

MISSES' WRAPPER. (WITH FITTED LINING) WHICH MAY BE OMITTED.)

(For Illustrations see Page 448.)

No. 7916.—A very dainty effect is realized in this wrapper with striped challis, lace edging and ribbon at figure No. 292 P.

The wrapper is here illustrated made of figured dress goods and is remarkably graceful in effect. It may be made with or without a body lining that is fitted by single bust and under-arm darts, side-back gores and a curving center seam. The long, flowing fronts, which are joined to the back in shoulder and under-arm seams, have pretty fulness drawn to the center by gathers at the neck, and are rendered perfectly smooth at the sides by under-arm darts taken up with the corresponding darts in the lining. The back is gathered and arranged in a box-plait at the neck, the fulness falling with the effect of a Watteau, being held in place by tackings at the sides. Ribbon ties start at each side of the fulness in the back and are drawn forward and bowed tastefully over the closing, which is made at the center of the front. A bow of narrow ribbon appears between the ends of the rolling collar, which is covered with a row of lace edging, and a fancy collar that falls in two short points at the front and back is bordered by a frill of



7923



7923

Front View.



7923

Back View.

MISSES' DRESS, WITH STRAIGHT, FULL SKIRT. (TO BE MADE HIGH OR LOW-NECKED AND WITH FULL-LENGTH OR ELBOW PUFF-SLEEVES.) (COPYRIGHT.)

(For Description see Page 441.)

edging. The full sleeves, which are mounted upon coat-shaped linings, are gathered at the top, and two rows of shirring are made far enough from the lower edge to form deep frills that droop softly over the hand below the lining. The small view shows the wrapper without the pointed collar and with the frills cut off.

Flannel and flannelette in delicate tints or showing polka-spots or stripes will be charming made up in this way, with decorations of lace, braid, ribbon, etc. Cashmere, Bedford cord, Henrietta cloth and soft silk are also appropriate, and crêpon will make up with a particularly soft and graceful effect. A charming wrapper was made in this way of pale-blue cashmere with eyeletted grass linen for the pointed collar. Blue satin

ribbon furnished decoration, being used for tie strings and bows.

We have pattern No. 7916 in seven sizes for misses from ten to sixteen years of age. To make the wrapper for a miss of twelve years, calls for nine yards and a half of material twenty-two inches wide, or seven yards and three-eighths thirty inches wide, or six yards and an eighth thirty-six inches wide, or five yards and three-eighths forty-four inches wide. Price of pattern, 1s. 3d. or 30 cents.



7900

GIRLS' MOTHER HUBBARD WRAPPER.

(For Illustrations see Page 448.)

No. 7894.—Several of these perfectly simple and serviceable wrappers should be included in every little woman's wardrobe, and they will be found a decided economy. The wrapper is shown made of polka-dotted flannel. It has a deep, square yoke shaped by shoulder seams, and the full flowing back and fronts are gathered at the top and joined to the yoke. The

to nine years of age. For a girl of eight years, the wrapper requires six yards and an eighth of goods twenty-two inches wide, or four yards and three-eighths thirty inches wide, or four yards thirty-six inches wide, or three yards and seven-eighths forty-four inches wide. Price of pattern, 10d. or 20 cents.

MISSES' SKELETON WATERPROOF CLOAK, WITH HOOD (WHICH MAY BE OMITTED) AND CAPE.

(For Illustrations see Page 449.)

No. 7899.—Plaid waterproof cloth was here selected for the coat, with plain cloth for lining the hood. The long fronts of the cloak are joined in shoulder seams to a narrow back that is fitted with a center seam and extends only to the waist-line; the back is lengthened by skirt portions that are hemmed and widely lapped at their back edges and joined to the fronts under a deep backward-turning plait at each side. The cloak has no sides above the waist-line, the fronts and back being deeply hollowed out; and the back is held in to the figure by tie-strings attached to small rounding straps joined to the side edges at the waist-line and tied in front underneath. The fronts are rendered smooth over each hip by a dart, and a large patch-pocket having rounding lower corners and finished with a square-cornered lap is applied to each side. The cloak is provided with a cape on the military order that is made smooth-fitting at the top by a dart on each shoulder and falls about the figure in ripples. The

cape is closed with buttons and button-holes in a fly, and the fronts are closed all the way down with buttons and button-holes. The hood is shaped by a seam extending from the center to the outer edge; it is lined with plain cloth matching the ground color of the plaid and its edge is prettily reversed. A rolling collar is at the neck. The cloak is finished in the approved way with machine-stitching.

Mackintosh cloth, cravenette and pluette are satisfactory for developing waterproof cloaks, mackintosh cloth being obtainable in plaids, checks and stripes as well as in plain colors.

We have pattern No. 7899 in nine sizes for misses from eight to sixteen years of age. For a miss of twelve years, the garment requires four yards and a half of material forty-five inches wide, or four yards fifty-four inches wide, or three yards and three-fourths sixty inches wide, each with half

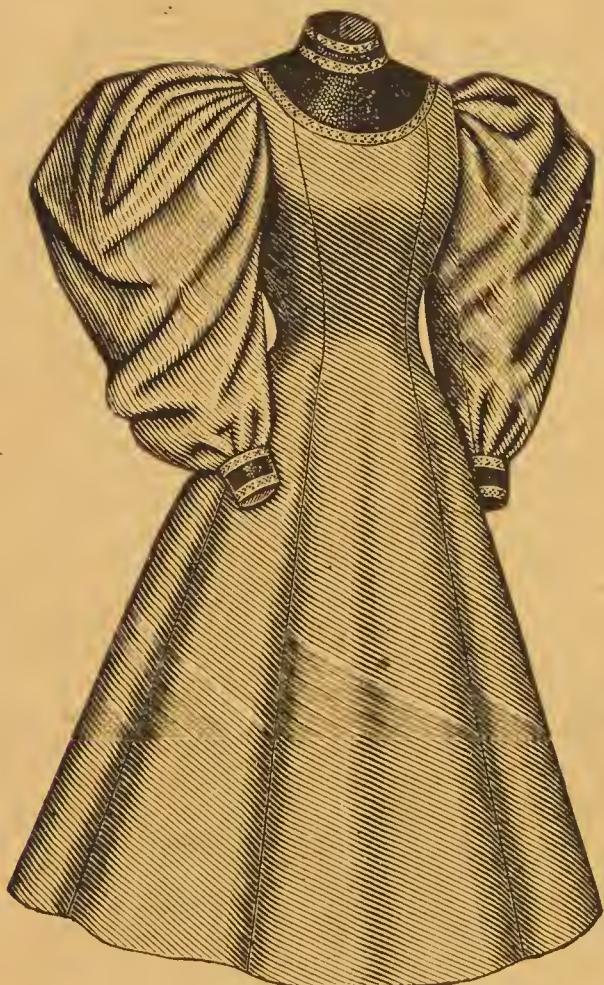
a yard of contrasting material forty-five inches wide to line the hood. Price of pattern, 1s. 3d. or 30 cents.

MISSES' LONG COAT.

(For Illustrations see Page 449.)

No. 7919.—At figure No. 289 P in this issue of THE DELINEATOR this coat is portrayed made of cheviot, with a tailor finish of machine-stitching.

The protective qualities and stylish outlines of the coat render it very desirable for the promenade or for travelling. The coat is here shown made of hunter's-green faced cloth and finished in tailor style with machine-stitching. The loose fronts



7900

Front View.



7900

Back View.

MISSES' GORED PRINCESS DRESS. (TO BE MADE WITH OR WITHOUT A ROUND OR SQUARE APPLIED YOKE. (COPYRIGHT.)

(For Description see Page 441.)

closing is made with buttons and button-holes at the center of the front, and the front and lower edges of the wrapper are hemmed. The collar is in rolling style, with rounding ends that flare prettily at the throat. The very full bishop sleeves are gathered at their upper and lower edges and finished with wristbands.

Flannelette is a much favored material for wrappers, as it is inexpensive and looks well after being laundered, if this work is carefully done. French flannel, cashmere or light-weight cloths either in plain or figured varieties will be chosen when dainty wrappers made fanciful by lace frills, ribbon bows or fancy stitching, are desired.

We have pattern No. 7894 in ten sizes for girls from one-half

are rendered clinging and smooth at the sides by under-arm darts and are widely lapped and closed with a fly; they are reversed at the top in small lapels that meet the rolling collar with only a slight flare. The collar is as wide as the lapels at the ends but of the regular coat-collar depth at the back. At the sides and back the coat is closely fitted by side-back gores and a curving center seam, the parts being shaped on the lines of the masculine coat and giving an unusually long and slender waist. The center seam terminates at the top of long coat-laps, that may be closed with button-holes and buttons in a fly; the side-back seams disappear under coat-plaits, and the sides ripple prettily. The two-seam leg-o'-mutton sleeves are of stylish width at the top, where the fulness is collected in forward and backward turning plaits; they are encircled at round cuff depth with two rows of machine-stitching and the outside seams are terminated at the top of underlaps allowed on the under portions and secured under three buttons. Side pockets inserted in the fronts are covered with square pocket-laps, the edges of which are finished, like the collar, lapels, fronts and coat-laps, with a double row of machine-stitching. A row of stitching also defines the back edges of the flies.

The recently imported cheviots that show happy blendings of color or those of solid hue are chosen for coats of this kind, also covert cloth and faced or rough-surfaced cloths and the heavier diagonals and meltons. Machine-stitching is the most popular finish for garments made in this manner.

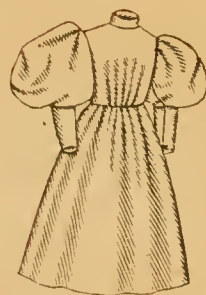
We have pattern No. 7919 in seven sizes for misses from ten to sixteen years of age. For a miss of twelve years, the garment needs eight yards and three-eighths of goods twenty-two inches wide, or five yards and seven-eighths thirty-six inches wide, or five

GIRLS' COAT, WITH CIRCULAR SKIRT AND RIPPLED DOUBLE-STAR COLLAR.

(For Illustrations see Page 450.)

No. 7927.—Tan cheviot and dark-brown velvet are united in this coat at figure No. 298 P in this issue of THE DELINEATOR, the collars being edged with lace gimp.

The ripple double star-collar is an attractive and stylish feature of the coat, which is here represented made of dark-



7933



7933

Front View.



7933

Back View.

GIRLS' DRESS. (COPYRIGHT.)

(For Description see Page 442.)



7941



7941

Front View.



7941

Back View.

GIRLS' DRESS. (TO BE MADE WITH A HIGH OR LOW NECK AND WITH FULL-LENGTH OR ELBOW PUFF-SLEEVES. (COPYRIGHT.)

(For Description see Page 442.)

yards forty-four inches wide, or three yards and seven-eighths fifty-four inches wide. Price of pattern, 1s. 6d. or 35 cents.

three-eighths forty-four inches wide, or two yards and seven-eighths fifty-four inches wide. Price of pattern, 10d. or 20 cents.

blue faced cloth. The skirt is circular, with a center seam and two flaring box-plaits at the back; it is joined smoothly to the round body and ripples prettily at the sides. The body is made smooth-fitting by under-arm gores and a center seam and is closed at the center of the front with button-holes and buttons. A row of black Astrakhan fur binding covers the joining of the body and skirt, and a similar decoration is applied to the wrists of the large, one-seam leg-o'-mutton sleeves, which are gathered at the top. The star collar is in circular style, with a center seam in each portion and almost entirely conceals the body; its lower edges are shaped in a succession of points, and decorated with a row of fur binding that is continued up the front edges. The rolling collar gives a high finish to the neck and is also trimmed with a row of the fur.

Faced cloth, cheviot, diagonal and light-weight melton will make stylish coats of this kind, and they may be finished plainly or with machine-stitching or decorated with fur binding, fancy braid, etc.

We have pattern No. 7927 in eight sizes for girls from five to twelve years of age. To make the garment for a girl of eight years, will require six yards and a half of material twenty-two inches wide, or four yards and three-fourths thirty-six inches wide, or three yards and

MISSES' AND GIRLS' LARGE TWO-SEAM LEG-O'-MUTTON SLEEVE, WITH LINING. (TO BE GATHERED OR PLAITED AT THE TOP.) (FOR OUTSIDE GARMENTS.)
(For Illustrations see Page 450.)

No. 7918.—Outside garments require sleeves of great width



7928

Front View.



7928

Back View.

GIRLS' DRESS. (COPYRIGHT.)
(For Description see Page 443.)

so as to slip on easily over the large dress sleeves in vogue. The sleeve, which is shown made of cloth and lined with silk, is handsomely shaped by inside and outside seams and mounted on a similarly shaped lining that is gathered at the top. The fulness at the top of the sleeve may be arranged in forward and backward turning plaits or in gathers, as preferred. The adjustment on the forearm is comfortably and fashionably close.

The sleeve may be developed stylishly in cloth, cloaking materials, serge, whipcord, velvet and such dress goods as are usually selected for jackets or outside garments. Such sleeves added to a former season's coat or jacket, will give it an entirely new and stylish air.

We have pattern No. 7918 in eight sizes for misses from two to sixteen years of age. For a miss of twelve years, a pair of sleeves requires two yards and three-eighths of material twenty-two inches wide, or a yard and a half thirty-six inches wide, or a yard and three-eighths forty-four inches wide, or a yard and three-eighths fifty inches wide, or a yard and a fourth fifty-four inches wide. Price of pattern, 5d. or 10 cents.

GIRLS' CIRCULAR CAPE, WITH POINTED COLLAR.

(For Illustrations see Page 450.)

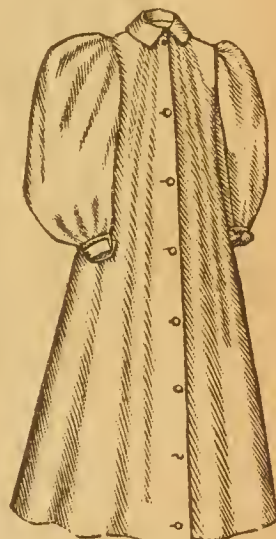
No. 7905.—This cape is represented made of cloth and trimmed with ruffles of the cloth and bands of Astrakhan fur at figure No. 300 P in this magazine.

The cape is becoming a fashionable top-garment for little women, one of the newest styles being here shown in fawn-colored cloth trimmed with éceru lace inser-

tion and edging. Being in circular style, it is smooth at the top and breaks into a series of deep ripples below all round. A deep, smooth cape-collar falling over the cape shapes a point at the center of the front and back and over each shoulder. A frill of lace edging is added to the lower and front edges of the cape and cape collar, the frills being graduated quite narrowly toward the neck. A band of insertion heads the frill on the cape collar, and the standing collar is overlaid with insertion.

Silk, velvet, satin and cloth in dark or light shades may be selected for the development of the cape.

We have pattern No. 7905 in eight sizes for girls from five to twelve years of age. To make the cape for a girl of eight years, needs a yard and three-fourths of goods twenty-two inches wide, or a yard and three-eighths thirty-six inches wide, or a yard and a fourth forty-four inches wide, or a yard and an eighth fifty-four inches wide. Price of pattern, 10d. or 20 cents.



7932

MISSES' JACKET.

(For Illustrations see Page 451.)

No. 7930.

—At figure No. 299 P in this magazine this handsome jacket is portrayed



7932

Front View.



7932

Back View.

MISSES' WRAPPER. (COPYRIGHT.)

(For Description see Page 444.)

made of novelty coating and finished with machine-stitching. The jacket is one of the stylish novelties of the season and is



7916

Front View.



7916

Back View.

MISSSES' WRAPPER, WITH FITTED LINING. (WHICH MAY BE OMITTED.) (COPYRIGHT.)
(For Description see Page 444.)

here shown made of melton and finished in tailor style with machine-stitching. The loose fronts lap widely and are reversed at the top in neat pointed lapels by a rolling collar that flares only slightly from the lapels, and is as wide as the lapels at the ends. The closing is made with button-holes and buttons in a fly. The sides and back are closely adjusted by under-arm and side-back gores and a curving center seam, the parts, which take the lines of the masculine coat giving a long, slender waist and being sprung below the waist to ripple effectively. The one-seam *gigot* sleeves are placed on linings similarly shaped and are laid in forward and backward turning plaits at the top. Side-pockets in both fronts and a small breast-pocket in the left front are finished with square-cornered laps put on as in a boy's coat. All the edges of the jacket are finished with a single line of machine-stitching and a row of stitching defines the fly closing.

We have pattern No. 7930 in seven sizes for misses from ten to sixteen years of age. For a miss of twelve years, the jacket calls for five yards and three-fourths of material twenty-two inches wide, or three yards and three-fourths thirty-six inches wide, or three yards forty-four inches wide, or two yards and a half fifty-four inches wide. Price of pattern, 1s. 3d. or 30 cents.

GIRLS' JACKET.

(For Illustrations see Page 451.)

No. 7931.—This jacket is portrayed made of cloth, with the collar inlaid with velvet, at figure No. 301 P in this issue of THE DELINEATOR.

The jacket is a jaunty style that is certain to be very popular during the coming season. Gray smooth-surfaced cloth was here used for the jacket and the finish is in true tailor style. The jacket has loose fronts, but is nicely conformed to the figure at the sides and back by under-arm gores and a curving center seam, the seams being sprung below the waist-line to produce stylish flutes in the skirt. The fronts lap quite widely and are reversed in lapels by a rolling collar that is as wide as the lapels at the ends and forms decided points with the lapels. The closing is made with buttons and button-holes in a fly. Two rows of stitching follow the free edges of the collar and lapels and a single row completes the front and lower edges of the



7916

View without Fancy Collar and Sleeve Frills.

jacket and outlines the fly. Pocket-laps covering openings to side-pockets are set in as in a boy's jacket and finished with two rows of stitching, and two rows of stitching outline shallow cuffs on the one-seam leg-o'-mutton sleeves, which are gathered at the top and mounted on

linings of similar shape, plaited at the top.

Dressy jackets of this kind will be made of melton or tailor cloth, while for ordinary wear, either rough or smooth surfaced coating of an inexpensive variety may be chosen. A collar cover of velvet will be a stylish addition.

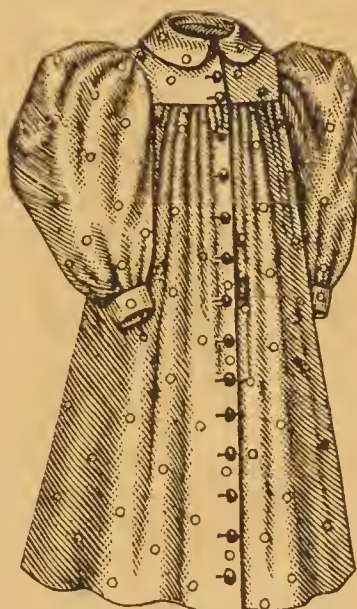
We have pattern No. 7931 in eight sizes for girls from five to twelve years of age. To make the jacket for a girl of eight years, calls for four yards and a half of goods twenty-two inches wide, or two yards and three-fourths thirty-six inches wide, or

two yards and three-eighths forty-four inches wide, or a yard and seven-eighths fifty-four inches wide. Price of pattern, 10d. or 20 cents.

GIRLS' MOTHER HUBBARD APRON, WITH SAILOR COLLAR. (TO BE MADE WITH OR WITHOUT BISHOP SLEEVE-SLEEVES.)

(For Illustrations see Page 451.)

No. 7915.—The little girl who is arrayed in this pretty apron may wear a best dress without fear of detriment to its freshness,



7894

Front View.



7894

Back View.

GIRLS' MOTHER-HUBBARD WRAPPER. (COPYRIGHT.)

(For Description see Page 445.)

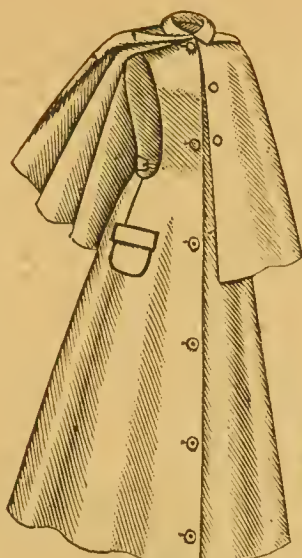
and if made with sleeves, the apron may serve the purpose of a dress. White lawn was here chosen for the development of the

apron and lace edging supplies the decoration. The full front and backs, which are joined in under-arm seams, are gathered at the top to fall in pretty folds from a square yoke shaped with shoulder seams. The closing is made at the center of the back with button-holes and buttons and the lower edge is deeply hemmed.

The bishop shirt-sleeve is gathered at the top and bottom and completed with shallow cuffs or wristbands. The deep sailor-collar is a novel and pleasing accessory, giving a dressy air to the apron; it is in two sections that flare slightly at the back, the front ends being in stole shape and flaring widely; it is trimmed along its lower edges with a frill of lace edging that is continued up the front ends and tapered nearly to points at the throat.

Pretty aprons may be made like this of lawn, cross-barred muslin, dimity and various sheer washable fabrics, and embroidery and lace edging will form an effective decoration.

We have pattern No. 7915 in ten



7899



7899

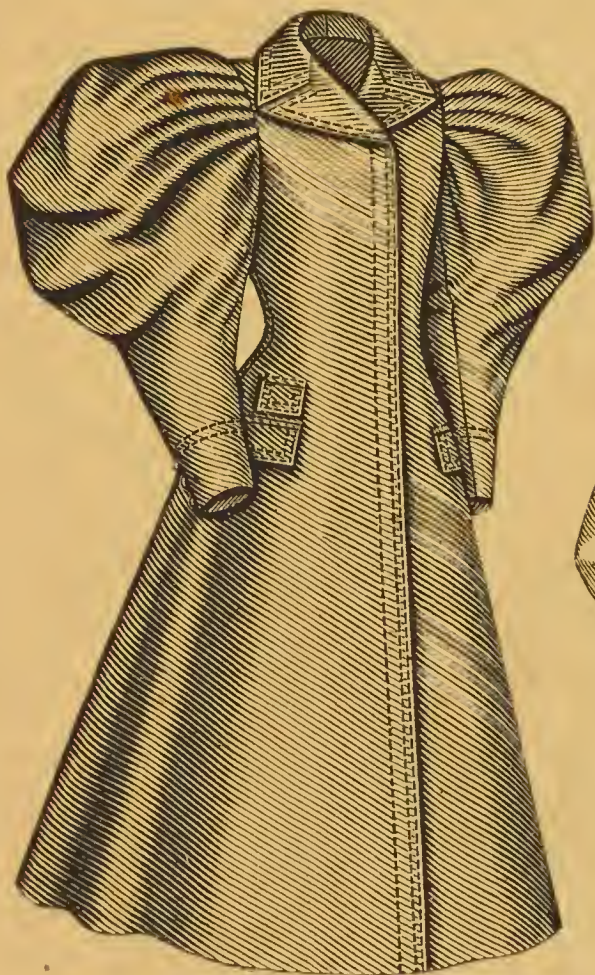
Front View.

7899

Back View.

MISSSES' SKELETON WATERPROOF CLOAK, WITH HOOD (WHICH MAY BE OMITTED) AND CAPE.
(COPYRIGHT.)

(For Description see Page 445.)



7919

Front View.

7919

MISSSES' LONG COAT. (COPYRIGHT.)

(For Description see Page 445.)



7919

Back View.

goods twenty-two inches wide, or four yards and a fourth twenty-seven inches wide, or three yards and five-eighths thirty-six inches wide, or two yards and three-fourths forty-four inches wide. Price of pattern, 10d. or 20 cents.

MISSSES' CIRCULAR SKIRT.
(TO BE GATHERED OR PLAITED AT THE BACK.)

(For Illustrations see Page 452.)

No. 7937.—Fancy mixed suiting was chosen for this skirt, which is in circular style, with a seam at the center of the back. The skirt fits smoothly at the top at the front and sides,

sizes for girls from three to twelve years of age. For a girl of eight years, the apron requires five yards and three-eighths of

and the fulness at the back may be collected in gathers to fall in full folds, or laid in two backward-turning plaits at each side of

the placket, which is finished above the seam, the plaits flaring in rolling folds. Graceful flutes below the hips and slight ripples in the front are caused by the circular shaping, and the skirt flares stylishly toward the bottom, where it measures three yards and seven-eighths in the middle sizes. An underfacing of some stiffening material may be added, if desired.

The skirt may be worn with any style of basque or waist and will prove a satisfactory mode for serge, cheviot, tweed and other serviceable woollens, and also silken textures and silk-and-wool mixtures. Appliqué lace, ribbon, gimp or fancy braid will afford decoration, if any be desired.

We have pattern No. 7937 in seven sizes for misses from ten to sixteen years of age. For a miss of twelve years, the skirt requires four yards and three-eighths of material twenty-two inches wide, or three yards and five-eighths thirty inches wide, or two yards and an eighth thirty-six inches wide, or two yards forty-four inches

wide, or a yard and seven-eighths fifty inches wide. Price of pattern, 1s. or 25 cents.

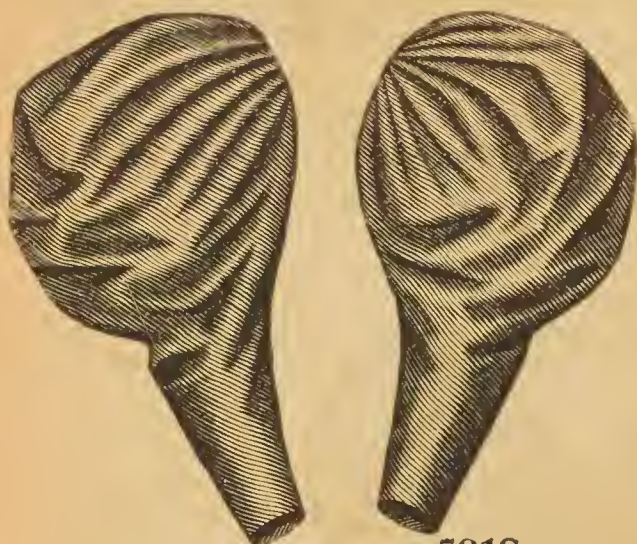


7918

GIRLS' NIGHT-GOWN, WITH ROUND YOKE.

(For Illustrations see Page 452.)

No. 7897.—The night-gown here shown made of cambric and all-over em-

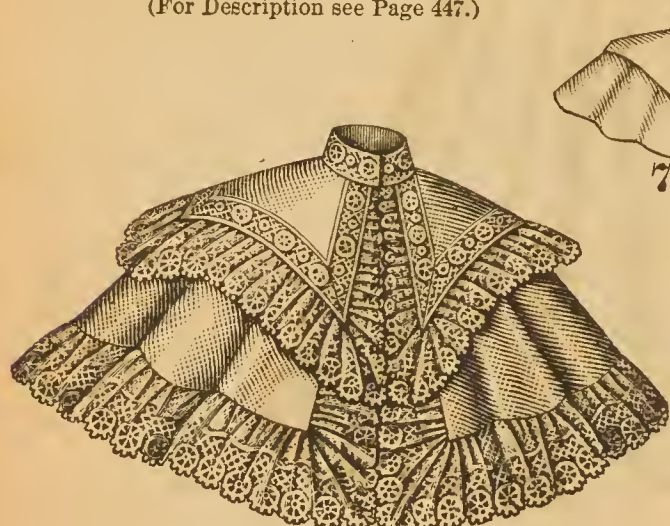


7918

7918

MISSSES' AND GIRLS' LARGE TWO-SEAM LEG-O'-MUTTON SLEEVE WITH LINING.) (TO BE GATHERED OR PLAITED AT THE TOP.) (FOR OUTSIDE GARMENTS.) (COPYRIGHT.)

(For Description see Page 447.)

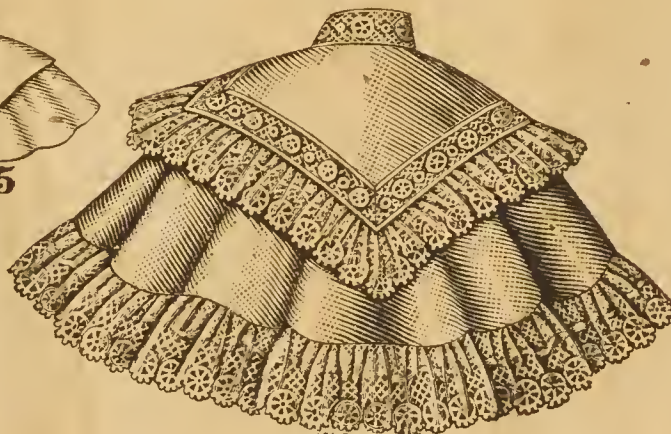


7905

Front View.



7905



7905

Back View.

GIRLS' CIRCULAR CAPE, WITH POINTED COLLAR.
(COPYRIGHT.)

(For Description see Page 447.)

to the yoke are sewed the back and fronts, which are gathered with pretty fulness at the top and joined in under-arm and short shoulder seams. The closing is made to a convenient depth at the center of the front with button-holes and buttons and the

edges below are lapped and tacked. The standing collar is trimmed at its upper edge with a standing frill of embroidered edging, and a frill of edging follows the lower edge of the yoke. The sleeves are of generous width and are gathered at their upper and lower edges and finished with wristbands of all-over embroidery decorated with frills of edging.

Very pretty night-gowns may be made up in this way of nainsook, linen

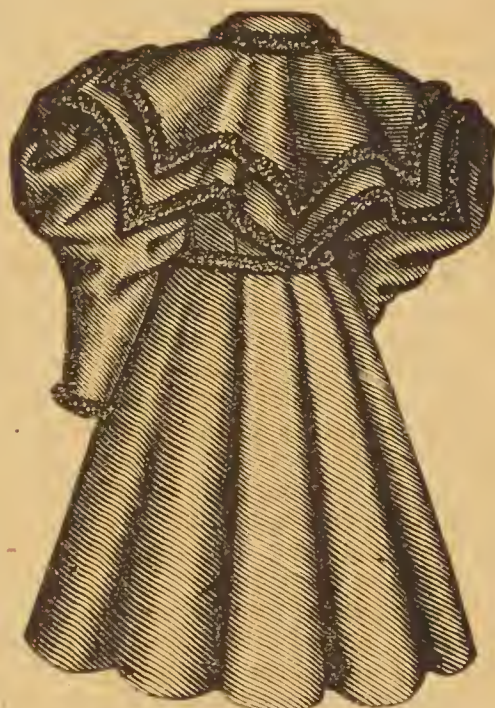


7927



7927

Front View.



7927

Back View.

GIRLS' COAT, WITH CIRCULAR SKIRT AND RIPPLED DOUBLE STAR-COLLAR. (COPYRIGHT.)
(For Description see Page 446.)

broidery is designed in a simple, dainty style. The upper part of the gown is a smooth, round yoke shaped by shoulder seams, and

lawn, fine muslin or wash silk, in combination with all-over embroidery in an open pattern. Trimmings of ribbon-run beading and edging, insertion or frills of the material will add to their daintiness.

We have pattern No. 7897 in seven sizes for girls from three to nine years of age. To make the gown for a girl of eight years, needs four yards and five-eighths of cambric thirty-six inches wide, with three-eighths of a yard of all-over embroidery twenty-seven inches wide. Of one fabric, it calls for six yards twenty-two inches wide, or four yards and five-eighths thirty or thirty-six inches wide, or three yards and a half forty-four inches wide. Price of pattern, 10d. or 20 cents.

Blouse fronts are as much in vogue as ever.

Stock collars are the preferred neck finish for all save tailor-made gowns.

In one of the newly-designed sailor collars the same square outline is observed back and front. The fronts in another style flare widely in acute points.

The skirt of a graceful wrapper may be cut *en train* or in round length.

Pleasing attributes of a stately tea-gown

are epaulettes, which furnish a pretty framing for the neck when the latter is cut Pompadour.

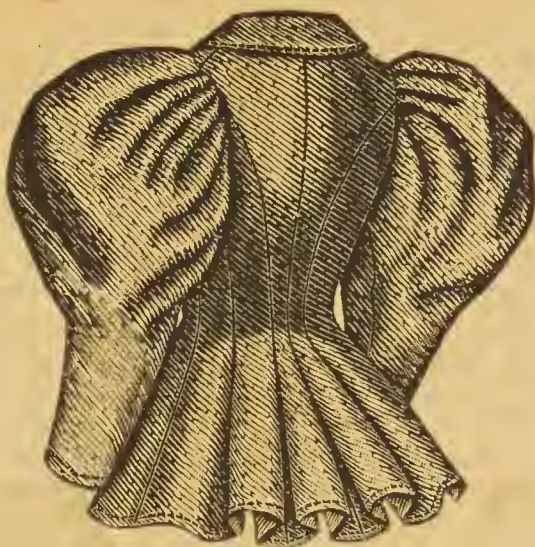
Fashion remains faithful to *gigot* sleeves.

In a daintily fashioned dressing-sack the fronts flow from a



7930

Front View.



7930

Back View.

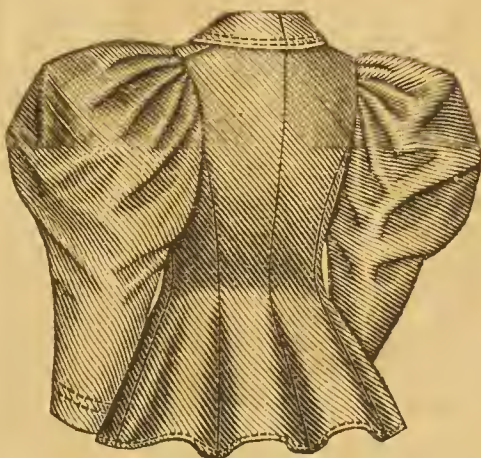
MISSSES' JACKET. (COPYRIGHT.)

(For Description see Page 447.)



7931

Front View.



7931

Back View.

GIRLS' JACKET. (COPYRIGHT.)

(For Description see Page 448.)

yoke, which, however, is nearly concealed by a very deep and ornamental rolling collar.

What is known as the costume waist is, if possible, more than ever in favor for wear upon dressy occasions. It differs from the blouse in the elegance of its fabric and in its artistic finish and exact adjustment.

New costume waists are being made open and sometimes low at the top for dinners, dances and operas. Their day, as well as the day of the blouse, has no evening in sight.

Next to the joy of possessing two or three elegant costume-waists, is the happiness of a new tea-gown made not unlike a skirt and blouse-waist. It is of one material but has a sleeveless short jacket of another material with fancy shoulder wings and long tabs in front that reach to the hem of the skirt, or very nearly.

Short jackets with long tab fronts and wings to fall over the tops of sleeves are worn over whatever house gown suits the occasion—white, black or colored—and transform it forthwith into a tea-gown. Such jackets are prettily lined and edged with passementerie, plissé or lace and are made of some decorative material, satin and velvet being favorites.

Crépon is to follow us through another Winter, say purveyors of foreign styles, while fashion prophets at home declare that fine smooth cloth will supersede it—which two assertions may be safely taken to mean that both materials will be popular.

Short coats for slight and young women and half long ones for matrons, tall women and stout, will prevail.

Wraps must stay with us so long as sleeves are too voluminous for coats to go easily over them.

Gold braid is again making a bid for the popularity it is likely to win. A new imported gown is of dark-green smooth cloth

with lines of inch-wide braid on all the upright skirt seams. The basque that fastens invisibly at one side is crossed, Breton fashion, with rows of half-inch braid; five at the top and seven at the bottom. The wrists are trimmed chevron-fashion, to near the elbow with half-inch braid and the military collar is striped across with the braid. It is a gay and becoming costume for a young lady and will doubtless be largely copied.

Cascades of black lace are fashionably arranged over narrow white satin side-front gores upon new black skirts of velvet, crépon, satin, etc. The front of the bodice is white under cascades of lace. If for a dinner dress, elbow sleeves are edged with wide white satin plissé flounces under lace of the same width.

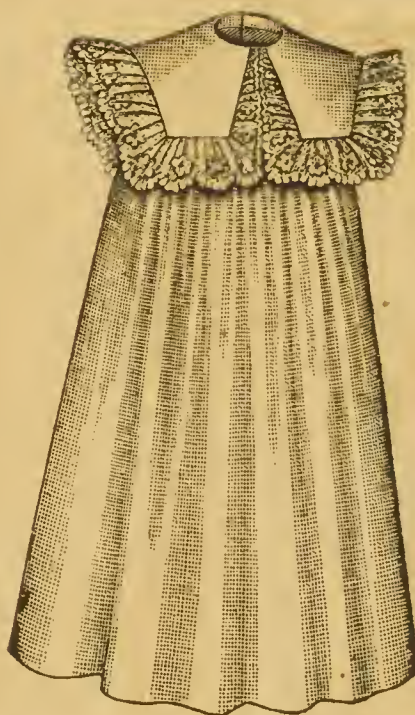
It is said that we are to have a black and white Winter, though why, since so recently the magpie style prevailed, nobody can say. But the combination is both lady-like and becoming and laces, black and white, are still favorite trimmings for indoor and outdoor apparel.

One pretty innovation upon black and white toilettes is a tiny edge or piping of scarlet or cerise velvet used at the top of collars and girdles or at the edges of wrists. Choux of the same may also be applied, with reserve. A quarter or a third of a chou of red velvet may be of black velvet, or the proportion of black may be greater. The effect of this touch of color is charming and novel.

White mohair is to be the girlish evening and dinner fabric during the coming season. A half-low baby waist with a dear old-fashioned lace or chiffon Bertha, elbow sleeves edged to correspond and a belt of gold braid, or a sash of yellow

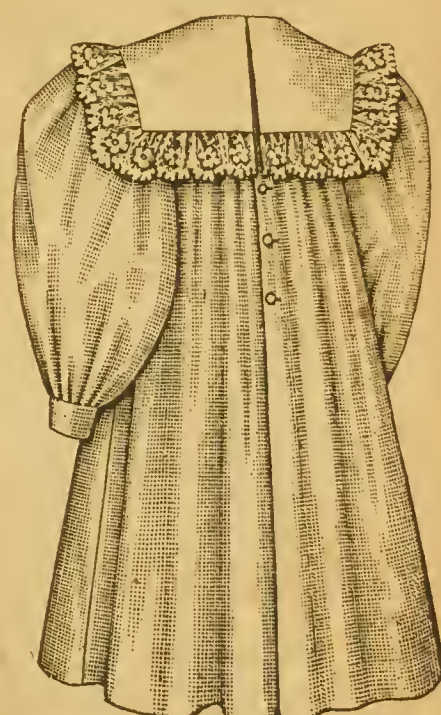


7915



7915

Front View.



7915

Back View.

GIRLS' MOTHER HUBBARD APRON, WITH SAILOR COLLAR. (TO BE MADE WITH OR WITHOUT BISHOP SHIRT-SLEEVES.) (COPYRIGHT.)

(For Description see Page 448.)

satin striped gauze, complete a dainty toilette for early Winter evenings at dances, dinners or operas. Of course other colors than primrose-yellow or nasturtium-brown may be stylishly applied to mohairs or brilliantines but these hues are especial favorites.

STYLISH LINGERIE.

(For Illustrations see Page 387.)

Present fashions give, in effect, ample proportions to the slenderest of figures. This result is attained by the various accessories which may be worn with bodices. Collars, yokes, bretelles and a variety of pretty belongings are in vogue, and unique indeed are the outlines in some instances. Close-fitting and blouse bodices are equally improved by these adjuncts, which in color may correspond or contrast strikingly with them. One bodice may do duty for several styles of fancy neck-decorations, a pleasing change in the toilette being thus provided. Lace, ribbon and jet are the most popular trimmings, and daintiness is the chief element in their make-up.

FIGURE No. 1.—LADIES' FANCY COLLAR.—Pale-green silk under white lace net is shown in this collar. The collar falls in square tabs at each side on the dress sleeves, in two short points at the back and in a point at each side of a strap extension that gives the effect of a drooping box-plait at the center of the front. Lace is frilled along all the loose edges of the collar. The neck is finished with a standing collar, over which in front are reversed a pair of Paquin points of lace net edged like the collar. The collar is included in pattern No. 7880, price 1s. 3d. or 30 cents.

FIGURE No. 2.—LADIES' FANCIFUL BERTHA.—Dark-green silk was used in the construction of this handsome adjunct. It flares in rather sharp points on the shoulders and shapes a point in front, at each side of an extension that has the effect of a tapering, drooping box-plait. Gold cord adorns the Bertha, being arranged in trefoils at the points; and a row of jet buttons in graduated sizes is added to the box-plait. The Bertha is part of pattern No. 7922, price 1s. 8d. or 40 cents.

FIGURES Nos. 3 AND 5.—LADIES' SAILOR COLLARS.—The collar pictured at figure No. 5 is cut from all-over point Venise lace

and is square both back and front. A row of lace insertion is applied above the edge of the collar, which is outlined by a deep frill of lace edging.

The collar illustrated at figure No. 3 is made of black China silk. The fronts flare abruptly in points and écreu point de Gêner lace flows full from the edge, which is followed above the lace with a steel-and-jet spangle band. Similar trimming is laid about the neck. Both collars are embraced in one pattern, which is No. 7892, price 5d. or 10 cents.

FIGURE No. 4.—LADIES' BRETTELLES.—These adjuncts fall without a ripple over the shoulders,

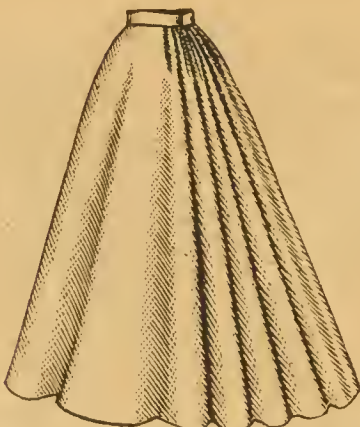
and while belonging to a tea-gown, they are equally appropriate for blouse and other bodices. They form part of pattern No. 7934, price 1s. 8d. or 40 cents. Crimson silk was used in their development and white silk cord loops of unequal length and tiny white crocheted buttons are decoratively disposed about the edges at intervals. A frill of deep lace falls from the edges, and long ends of red satin ribbon are bowed in front in a graceful way.

FIGURE No. 6.—LADIES' FANCY COLLAR.—A very ornamental collar is here represented developed in black faille and embodied in pattern No. 7938, price 1s. 3d. or 30 cents.

The collar falls square at the back in regulation sailor style and the ends in front taper to points and fall in cascades to the waist. The collar is elaborately decorated with spangles.

FIGURE No. 7.—LADIES' FANCY BRETTELLES.—A dressy air will be conferred upon a plain bodice by the application of these bretelles. They are fashioned from old-rose silk and present a many-pointed outline. A vermicelli design is wrought on the bretelles with fine black silk cord at each side of a row of white lace insertion applied over a band of dark ribbon.

The bretelles could be made of the material to correspond with the dress. They are comprised in pattern No. 7940, price 1s. 3d. or 30 cents.

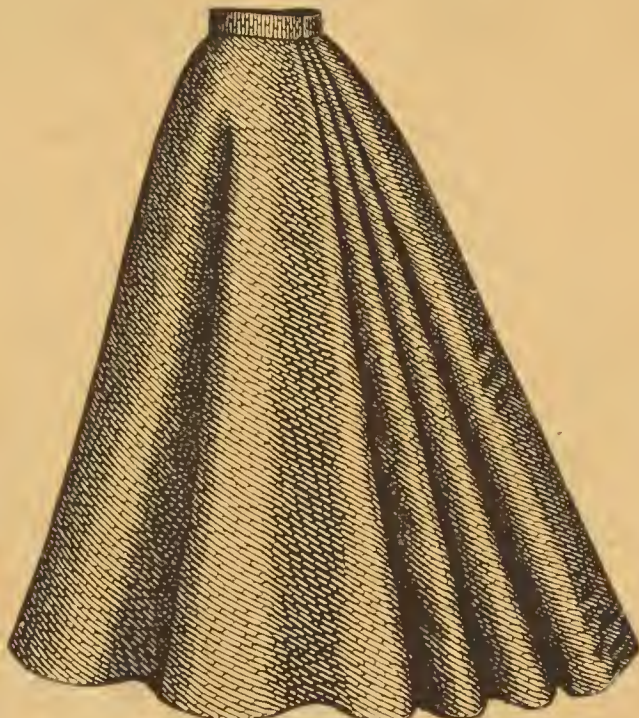


7937



7937

Side-Front View.

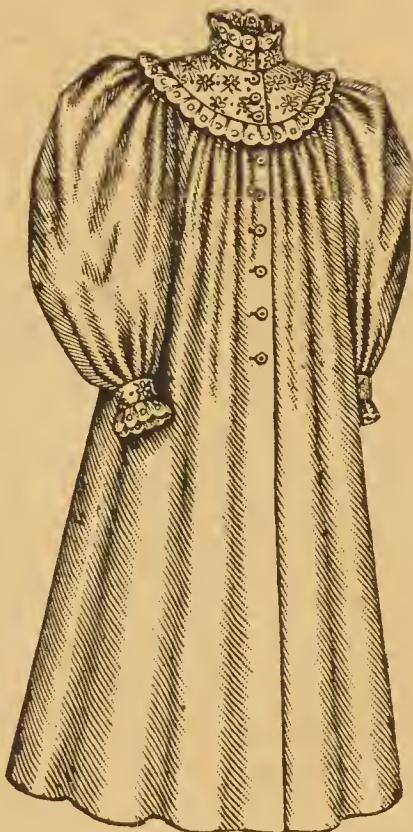


7937

Side-Back View.

MISSSES' CIRCULAR SKIRT. (TO BE GATHERED OR PLAITED AT THE BACK.) (COPYRIGHT.)

(For Description see Page 449.)



7897

Front View.



7897

Back View.

GIRLS' NIGHT-GOWN, WITH ROUND YOKE. (COPYRIGHT.)

(For Description see Page 450.)

Styles for Little Folks.

FIGURES NOS. 302 P AND 303 P.—LITTLE GIRLS' DRESSES.
(For Illustrations see this Page.)

FIGURE No. 302 P.—This illustrates a Little Girls' dress. The pattern, which is No. 7896 and costs 10d. or 20 cents, is in nine sizes for little girls from one to nine years of age, and is differently portrayed on page 455.

The simplicity of this little frock gives it an air of childish grace that is particularly pleasing in the union of shell-pink cashmere and lace net here shown. The dress is made with a short body-lining and its front and back depend in full, flowing folds from a V-shaped yoke that is outlined with broad triple-pointed bretelles. The yoke is of lace net over cashmere and the bretelles are daintily decorated with two frills of lace edging arranged to give the effect of double bretelles. A doubled section of cashmere shirred through the center is disposed about the standing collar. The full bishop sleeves are finished with round cuffs that are prettily trimmed at their upper and lower edges with upturning frills of lace edging.

All soft fabrics are suitable for children's dresses, crépon, Bedford cord, cashmere and India silk being largely favored.

FIGURE No. 303 P.—This represents a Little Girls' dress.

The pattern, which is No. 7936 and costs 10d. or 20 cents, is in seven sizes for little girls from one to seven years old, and is again portrayed on page 454.

Dark and light green silk, old-rose cashmere and lace net are prettily combined in the little dress in the present instance. The very short, plain body is of the light-green silk, and from it the full skirt hangs in pretty folds all about the figure. The neck is finished with a standing collar closed, like the dress, at the back. The sleeves have great puffs of the cashmere above the elbow, and are covered below the puffs with dark silk overlaid with lace net. Fancy bretelles that pass over the shoulders and end at the lower edge of the body are of silk overlaid with lace net, and rosette bows of green ribbon set over their lower front corners give an artistic touch to the dress.

The mode is exceptionally dainty and will be found especially

pleasing when made up in a combination of crépon, cashmere, serge, camel's-hair or soft silk with velvet or plaid silk. Lace over the yoke or bretelles gives a dressy touch without adding appreciably to the necessary outlay, and a simple trimming of ribbon, gimp, insertion or edging is also effective.

FIGURE No. 304 P.—LITTLE GIRLS' OUTDOOR TOILETTE.

(For Illustration see Page 454.)

FIGURE No. 304 P.—This consists of a Little Girl's bonnet and coat. The coat pattern, which is No. 7921 and costs 10d. or 20 cents, is in eight sizes, from one-half to seven years, and

is differently represented on page 456. The bonnet pattern, which is No. 7888 and costs 5d. or 10 cents, is in five sizes for little girls from one-half to seven years and may be seen again on page 457.

Gobelin-blue Bengaline silk was here selected for this dainty little coat, which is quite elaborately decorated with lace edging and insertion. The simple short waist is shaped by shoulder and short under-arm seams and closed in front with button-holes and buttons; and to it is joined the full skirt, which is hemmed at the bottom and at the front edges

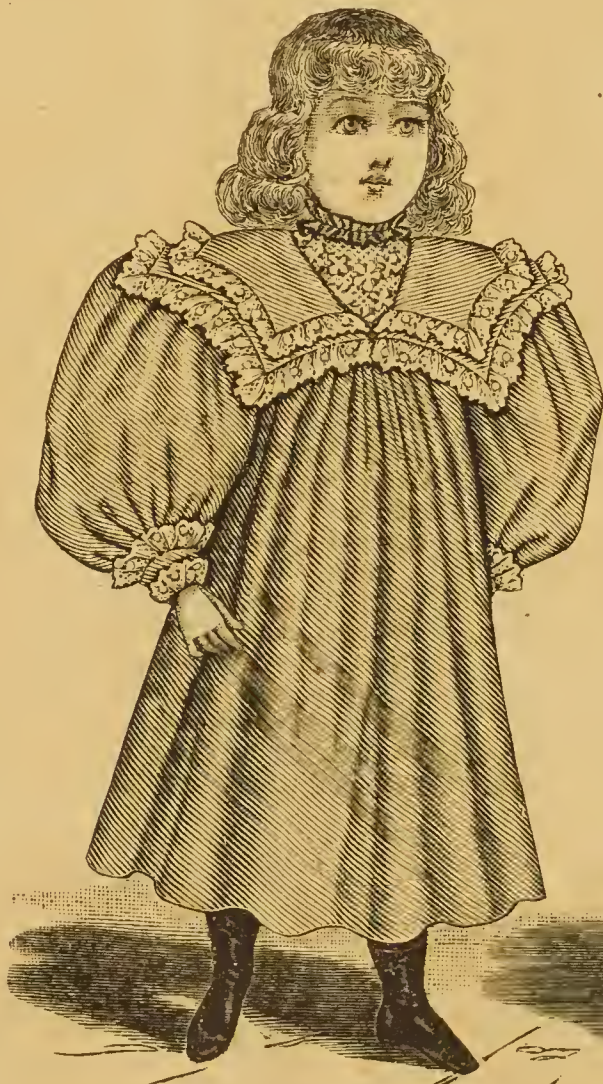


FIGURE No. 302 P.



FIGURE No. 303 P.

FIGURE No. 302 P.—LITTLE GIRLS' DRESS.—This illustrates Pattern No. 7896 (copyright), price 10d. or 20 cents. FIGURE No. 303 P.—LITTLE GIRLS' DRESS.—This illustrates Pattern No. 7936 (copyright), price 10d. or 20 cents.

(For Descriptions see this Page.)

and gathered at the top, falling in soft folds about the figure. The stole sailor collar is deep and square at the back and its stole ends flare slightly from the throat; it is entirely overlaid with bands of lace insertion and decorated at the lower edge with a double frill of lace edging. The neck is finished with a standing collar. The full puff sleeves are gathered at the top and bottom and placed over coat-shaped linings that are finished below the sleeves to have the effect of round cuffs and decorated at the wrist edges with a band of insertion.

The front and crown of the bonnet are of silk to match the coat, and the bonnet is prettily framed with a double frill of lace edging. Ribbon loops and ends are placed directly on top and ribbon tie strings are bowed prettily under the chin.

Quaintness and simplicity of detail is a marked feature of this toilette. The coat is protective and is appropriate for cloth,

in a smooth or rough variety, corded silk, cheviot and fancy coatings of light or heavy weight. The bonnet may be of corded

Faced cloth, whipcord and fancy coatings will be most generally selected for the garment, and fur, braid and Astrakhan will be the most popular garnitures.

The felt hat has a fluted brim turned off the face and is trimmed with ribbon.



FIGURE NO. 304 P.

FIGURE NO. 305 P.

FIGURE NO. 304 P.—LITTLE GIRLS' OUTDOOR TOILETTE.—This illustrates Child's Coat No. 7921 (copyright), price 10d. or 20 cents; and Bonnet No. 7888 (copyright), price 5d. or 10 cents. FIGURE NO. 305 P.—CHILD'S COAT.—This illustrates Pattern No. 7926 (copyright), price 10d. or 20 cents.

(For Descriptions see Pages 453 and 454.)

or plain silk or of light weight cloth. Lace edging and insertion may decorate the coat, and lace edging and ribbon will be suitable trimming for the bonnet.

decoration may be supplied by fancy silk braid, satin ribbon, embroidery or lace.

FIGURE NO. 305 P.—CHILD'S COAT.

(For Illustration see this Page.)

FIGURE NO. 305 P.—This illustrates a Child's coat. The pattern, which is No. 7926 and costs 10d. or 20 cents, is in eight sizes for children from one to eight years of age, and may be seen again on page 456.

This pretty coat of light-green cloth is tastefully decorated with soutache braid and gray Astrakhan fur and will be gratifying to mothers who seek for practical ideas and stylish effects. The circular skirt, which is attached to the simple, round waist, is laid in a box-plait at each side of the center seam and the waist is shaped by shoulder and under-arm seams and closed in front with button-holes and buttons. A rippled double cape-collar is a commendable feature of the mode; it is made with a seam at the center of each portion and is smooth at the top, falling below in rippling folds. Soutache braid prettily coiled decorates the cape-collar, which is also bordered with a row of gray Astrakhan fur. The neck finish is a rolling collar having prettily flaring ends and decorated at its free edges with Astrakhan fur. The full sleeves are gathered at the top and bottom and are placed over coat-shaped linings that are finished with cuff effect below the sleeves and decorated with braid.

LITTLE GIRLS' DRESS.

(For Illustrations see this Page.)

No. 7936.—A very pretty effect is realized in this dress at figure No. 303 P in this magazine with green silk, old-rose cashmere, white lace net and ribbon rosettes.

The dress is picturesque looking and exceedingly simple in detail. Its present development is particularly tasteful, the material being a pretty all-wool goods in a soft old-rose shade. The very short, round body is shaped by seams on the shoulders and under the arms, and from it depends a full, straight skirt that is gathered at the top and hemmed at the bottom. The closing is made invisibly at the center of the back. A row of écu insertion trims the skirt above the hem and two rows trim the lower part of the body both back and front between smooth epaulette-like bretelles that cross the shoulders. The bretelles have broad ends that extend in points on the sleeves, both back and front, and are outlined at their ends and lower edges with a row of insertion. Wrinkled ribbons cover their sewed-on edges and are finished at the ends with rosette bows from which long, notched ends fall over the skirt. A row of insertion encircles the wrists of the coat sleeves, upon which, above the elbows, are arranged great puffs that are gathered at their upper and lower edges. A row of insertion covers the standing collar.

India silk, figured or plain taffeta, cashmere, vailings, camel's-hair and crépon showing indistinct crinkles are fashionable for these little dresses and



7936



7936

Front View.



7936

Back View.

LITTLE GIRLS' DRESS. (COPYRIGHT.)

(For Description see this Page.)

We have pattern No. 7936 in seven sizes for little girls from one to seven years of age. To make the dress for a girl of five years, calls for five yards of material twenty-two inches wide, or

three yards and a fourth thirty-six inches wide, or two yards and five-eighths forty-four inches wide, or two yards and three-eighths fifty inches wide. Price of pattern, 10d. or 20 cents.

LITTLE GIRLS' DRESS.

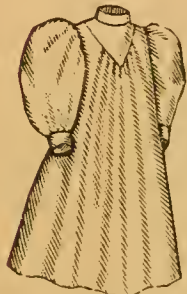
(For Illustrations see this Page.)

No. 7896.—Pink cashmere and lace net are prettily combined in this dress at figure No. 302 P in this issue of *THE Delineator*, with frills of lace edging for decoration.

White serge was here selected for the dress, which is both quaint-looking and graceful. The dress has a plain body-lining, shaped by shoulder and under-arm seams and is closed invisibly at the back. The upper part of the dress is a pointed yoke made with seams on the shoulders, and to the yoke are sewed the front and back, which are joined in under-arm and short shoulder seams and gathered at the top, all the fulness being arranged at the center. Quaint bretelles that are curved at their ends and lower edges to form triple points, are sewed to the dress along the lower edge of the yoke; and a frill of fine butter-colored lace edging follows their ends and lower edges, being continued without interruption along the front. The full bishop sleeves, which are arranged over smooth coat-shaped linings, are gathered top and bottom and finished with shallow cuffs. A standing collar of moderate height is at the neck.

The mode is adaptable to combinations of fabrics, the yoke and bretelles affording opportunity for the advantageous use of an ornamental material. Fancy braid is much favored this season for trimming children's dresses, and other pretty garnitures are ribbon rosettes, lace insertion or edging, or narrow silk gimp.

We have pattern No. 7896 in nine sizes for little girls from one to nine years of age. For a girl of five years, the dress calls for five yards and an eighth of material twenty-two inches wide, or four yards and a half thirty inches wide, or three yards and a fourth thirty-six inches wide, or two yards and seven-eighths forty-four inches wide. Price of pattern, 10d. or 20 cents.



7896

CHILD'S SMOCKED PEASANT OR VASSAR DRESS.

(For Illustrations see this Page.)

No. 7907.—This pretty little dress is pictured made of rose cashmere and smocked with green embroidery silk. It is composed



7896

Front View.



7896

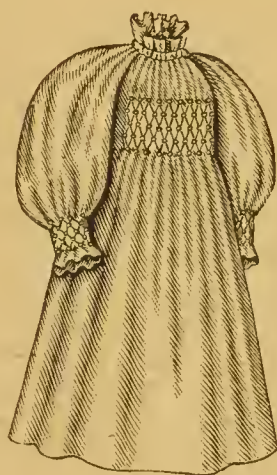
Back View.

LITTLE GIRLS' DRESS. (COPYRIGHT.)

(For Description see this Page.)

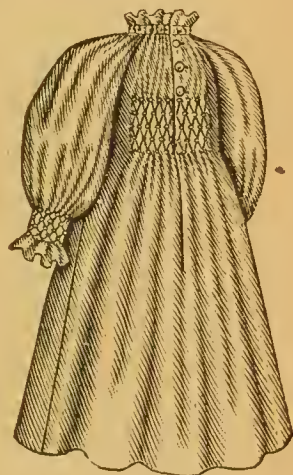
of a full front and full back joined in seams under the arms and separated at the top by the full sleeves, which extend to the neck. At the bottom it is deeply hemmed; and at the top it is turned

under and shirred to form a frill about the neck, the shirrings being drawn to fit a round-yoke stay that is shaped with shoulder seams. The dress is prettily smocked across the front and back from the waist-line to some distance above with green embroidery silk, giving a pretty short-waisted effect, and below the smocking it falls in free, graceful folds about the figure. It is closed above the



7907

Front View.

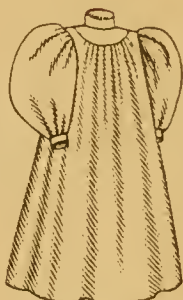


7907

Back View.

CHILD'S SMOCKED PEASANT OR VASSAR DRESS. (COPYRIGHT.)

(For Description see this Page.)

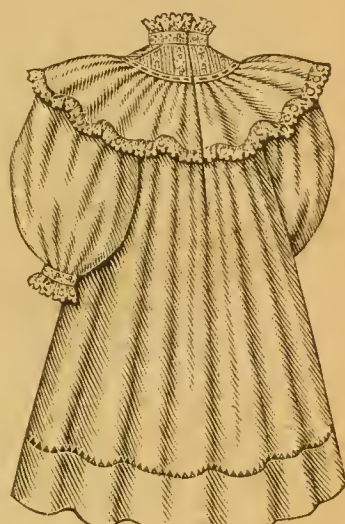


7924



7924

Front View.



7924

Back View.

LITTLE GIRLS' DRESS, WITH STRAIGHT LOWER EDGE FOR HEMSTITCHING. (COPYRIGHT.)

(For Description see this Page.)

smocking in the back with buttons and button-holes and along the smocking with hooks and loops. The sleeves are turned under at the wrist to form a frill and are smocked above the frill, the smocking being tacked to a stay underneath.

Simple and becoming little frocks may be made like this of crêpon, serge and soft silks like surah, China or India silk. Henrietta or vailing in delicate shades will also be stylish.

We have pattern No. 7907 in seven sizes for children from one-half to six years of age. To make the dress for a child of five years, needs five yards of goods twenty-two inches wide, or three yards and seven-eighths thirty inches wide, or three yards and an eighth thirty-six or forty-four inches wide. Price of pattern, 10d. or 20 cents.

LITTLE GIRLS' DRESS, WITH STRAIGHT LOWER EDGE FOR HEMSTITCHING.

(For Illustrations see this Page.)

No. 7924.—The little dress here illustrated is dainty and child-like and is made of nainsook and fancy tucking with lace edging, insertion and beading for decoration. The upper part of the dress is a shallow, round yoke, to which the lower portion is joined after being gathered for some distance from the center both front and back. The yoke is shaped by shoulder seams and the lower portion is seamless excepting for

short seams on the shoulders, which are continuous with the seams in the yoke. The dress falls in folds and the lower edge is straight to make it suitable for hemstitching. Included in the seam joining the dress and yoke is a lace-edged Bertha frill, in two sections the front ends of which are decorated with a rosette of ribbon, a row of ribbon-threaded beading heading the frill. The bishop sleeves are gathered at the top and bottom and are completed with wristbands of insertion that are decorated with a frill of edging. The collar is of insertion trimmed with a lace frill.

The mode is so dainty and easily made that it will be chosen for cashmere, cr  pon, serge or silk frocks, and also for a long list of white and colored washable fabrics.

We have pattern No. 7924 in seven sizes for little girls from one-half to six years of age. For a girl of five years, the dress requires four yards and a half of nainsook thirty-six inches wide, with a fourth of a yard of fancy tucking twenty-seven inches wide and three-fourths of a yard of insertion one inch and three-fourths wide. To make it of one material, calls for six yards twenty-two inches wide, or four yards and seven-eighths twenty-seven inches wide, or four yards and a half thirty-six inches wide, or three yards and a half forty-four inches wide. Price of pattern, 10d. or 20 cents.

CHILD'S COAT, WITH STOLE SAILOR COLLAR.

(For Illustrations see this Page.)

No. 7921.—This coat is shown again at figure No. 304 P in this issue of *THE DELINEATOR*.

The coat is here shown made of white bengaline. It has a short body shaped by shoulder and under-arm seams and closed in front with button-holes and buttons; and to the body is joined the skirt. The puff sleeves are gathered at the top and bottom and arranged over coat-shaped linings which are decorated with three encircling rows of ribbon below the puffs. The sailor collar is included in the

seam with the standing collar, and its stole ends flare from the throat; its lower edge is decorated with a frill of lace below three rows of ribbon, the ribbon being continued up the front edges. Three rows of ribbon trim the standing collar.

We have pattern No. 7921 in eight sizes for children from one half to seven years of age. For a child of five years, the garment needs six yards and a fourth of bengaline twenty inches wide, with four yards and a half of lace edging six inches and three-fourths wide. Of one material, it re-



7926



7926

Front View.



7926

Back View.

CHILD'S COAT, WITH CIRCULAR SKIRT AND RIPPLED DOUBLE CAPE-COLLAR. (COPYRIGHT.)

(For Description see this Page.)

and seven-eighths thirty-six inches wide, or three yards forty-four inches wide, or two yards and a half fifty-four inches wide. Price of pattern, 10d. or 20 cents.

CHILD'S COAT, WITH CIRCULAR SKIRT AND RIPPLED DOUBLE CAPE-COLLAR.

(For Illustrations see this Page.)

No. 7926.—Another stylish illustration



7921



7921

Front View.



7921

Back View.

CHILD'S COAT, WITH STOLE SAILOR COLLAR. (COPYRIGHT.)

(For Description see this Page.)

of this coat is given at figure No. 305 P in this magazine.

It is here shown made of military-gray cloth and trimmed with dark-blue braid. The coat has a smooth, short body shaped by shoulder and under-arm seams and closed at the front with button-holes and buttons. The skirt, which is joined to the body, is in circular style with a seam at the center and a rolling box-plait at each side of the seam. The full puff sleeves are gathered at the top and bottom and arranged upon coat-shaped linings, which are trimmed below the puffs with five encircling rows of braid. Falling deeply over the coat so as to entirely conceal the body is a rippled double cape, each portion being shaped with a center seam. The front and lower edges of the cape are trimmed with five rows of braid and the rolling collar is similarly decorated.

Tasteful mothers will devise numerous pretty combinations for the coat, using corded silk, taffeta or velvet for the cape and for cuff facings when the remainder of the coat is of fine diagonal, melton, zibeline or fancy coating.

We have pattern No. 7926 in eight sizes for children from one to eight years of age. For a child of five years, the garment needs six yards and seven-eighths of material twenty-two inches wide, or five yards and a half twenty-seven inches wide, or four yards and five-eighths thirty-six inches wide, or three yards and a half forty-four inches wide, or three yards and an eighth fifty-four inches wide. Price of pattern, 10d. or 20 cents.

LITTLE GIRLS' CAPE, WITH HOOD.

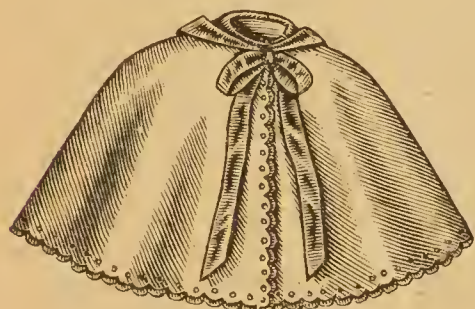
(For Illustrations see Page 457.)

No. 7906.—This dainty little cape for the wee girl is a miniature copy of mamma's and will be equally serviceable and picturesque. It is fashioned from tan cloth in circular style and the lower and front edges are cut in small scallops and button-hole stitched, a dot being embroidered in each scallop. The picturesque hood has a seam extending from the point to the outer edge, which is prettily reversed. The hood and cape are finished together at the neck with a facing and both are lined with silk. The cape is secured at the throat with ribbon ties.

quires five yards and three-fourths twenty-two inches wide, or four yards and three-eighths thirty inches wide, or three yards

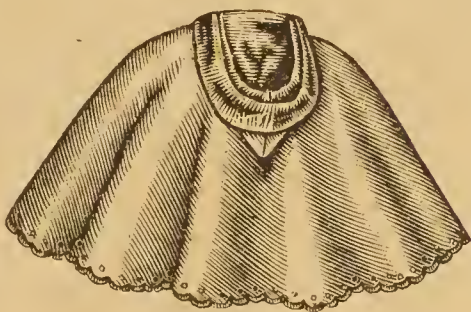
Serge, flannel, cheviot, and fancy cloakings will be chosen to make capes of this kind. The hood should be lined with bright silk that may be plain, plaided or figured and the cape may be scalloped and embroidered or trimmed with braid.

We have pattern No. 7906 in ten sizes for little girls from one-half to nine years of age. For a girl of five years, the cape



7906

Front View.

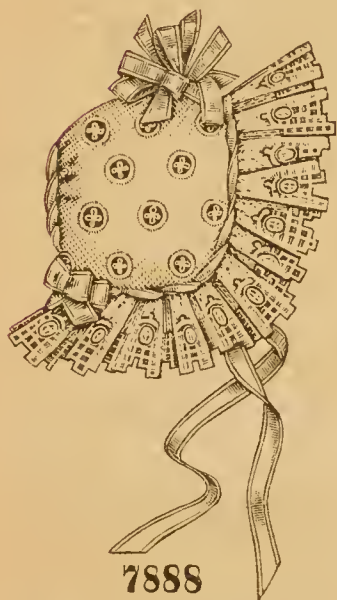


7906

Back View.

LITTLE GIRLS' CAPE, WITH HOOD. (COPYRIGHT.)

(For Description see Page 456.)



7888

LITTLE GIRLS' BONNET.
(COPYRIGHT.)

(For Description see this Page.)

needs a yard and seven-eighths of goods twenty-two inches wide, or a yard and three-eighths thirty-six or forty-four inches wide, or a yard and a fourth fifty-four inches wide, each with three-eighths of a yard of silk twenty inches wide to line the hood. Price of pattern, 7d. or 15 cents.

LITTLE GIRLS' BONNET.

(For Illustration see this Page.)

No. 7888.—This bonnet is shown worn with a stylish little top-coat at figure No. 304 P in this publication.

The very quaint little bonnet is here portrayed made of silk,

lace net, lace edging and ribbon. The front has its ends joined in a short seam at the center of the back and its back edge is gathered and joined to a circular center, the joining being concealed by a twist of ribbon. A gathered frill of the silk and one of lace edging are joined to the outer edges of the bonnet. A twist of ribbon is arranged over the joining of the frills to the front and a bow of the ribbon is set over the twist at the center of the front and back. Ribbon ties are tacked at the ends of a ruche set under the frills in front.

Plain India silk and silk crêpe are dainty for little girls' bonnets, those of the plain silk being frequently elaborated with rich embroidery. Mull, embroidery, and, for cold weather, velvet and satin are also used, suitable trimming being added.

We have pattern No. 7888 in five sizes for little girls from one-half to seven years of age. To make the bonnet for a girl of three years, needs one yard of silk twenty inches wide, with a fourth of a yard of lace net twenty-seven inches wide, and a yard and three-fourths of edging three inches and a fourth wide, and a yard of ribbon one inch and a fourth wide. Of one material, it requires a yard and an eighth twenty-two, thirty-six or forty-four inches wide. Price of pattern, 5d. or 10 cents.

CHILD'S BOX-COAT. (TO BE MADE WITH A SAILOR COLLAR OR A COAT COLLAR.)

(For Illustrations see this Page.)

No. 7911.—The stylish little box-coat here pictured is made of cloth with a tailor finish of machine-stitching. The broad seamless back is joined in shoulder and side seams to loose fronts that are nicely fitted at the sides by under-arm darts, the darts ending just above inserted pockets that are finished with welts, and the side seams being discontinued at the top of

underlaps allowed on the fronts. The fronts lap and are closed with a fly and above the closing they are reversed in small lapels that form notches with the ends of a deep sailor collar. The full puff sleeves are gathered top and bottom and are arranged upon coat-shaped linings.

Mixed cheviots and the heather mixtures are particularly pretty for these little coats, and if the collar, lapels and cuffs are covered with velvet, the effect will be still more attractive. Plain cloth in light grays or tans is frequently selected for best wear.

We have pattern No. 7911 in seven sizes for children from one to seven years of age. For a child of five years, the garment requires three yards and five-eighths of material twenty-two inches wide, or three yards twenty-seven inches wide, or two yards and a fourth thirty-six inches wide, or one yard and seven-eighths forty-four inches wide, or a yard and five-eighths fifty-four inches wide. Price of pattern, 10d. or 20 cents.

INFANTS' YOKE DRESS.

(For Illustrations see this Page.)

No. 7895.—Nainsook and fancy tucking are combined in this dainty little dress, with fine embroidered edging for decoration. The square yoke is of fancy tucking and is made with seams on the shoulders. The front and back of the dress are joined in under-arm seams and are gathered at their upper edges, the pretty fullness falling gracefully. A narrow band of nainsook conceals their joining to the yoke. The pretty full sleeves are shaped by inside seams and gathered at the



7911

Front View.



7911

7911

Back View.

CHILD'S BOX-COAT. (TO BE MADE WITH A SAILOR COLLAR OR A COAT COLLAR. (COPYRIGHT.)

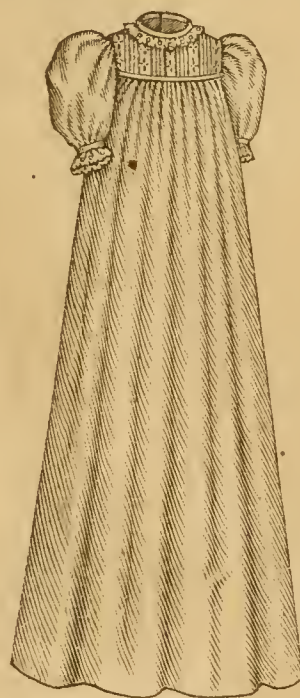
(For Description see this Page.)

top and bottom; they are completed at the wrists with narrow bindings, from which droop frills of edging. The neck is similarly bound and a frill of edging follows the seaming of the binding.

The sheerest and softest of cotton and linen fabrics are used for infants' dresses and the trimmings will be fine lace or embroidery with

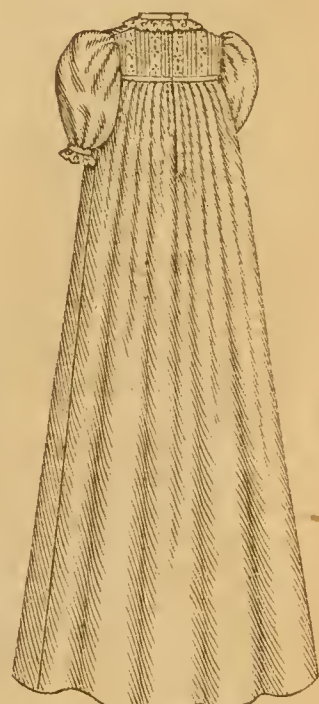
sometimes rosettes of baby ribbon on the shoulders and at the wrists.

Pattern No. 7895 is in one size only and calls for two yards



7895

Front View.



7895

Back View.

INFANTS' YOKE DRESS. (COPYRIGHT.)

(For Description see this Page.)

and three-eighths of nain-sook thirty-six inches wide, with a fourth of a yard of fancy tucking twenty-seven inches wide. Of one fabric, it needs two yards and three-eighths thirty-six inches wide. Price of pattern, 10d. or 20 cents.

INFANTS' LONG CAPE.

(For Illustrations see this Page.)

No. 7908.—The circular cape is one of the requirements of an infant's wardrobe as it envelops the form completely and is comfortable and graceful. White flannel was chosen for the pretty cape here illustrated and the edges are cut in small scollops and button-holes stitched with embroidery silk, a dot being worked in each scollop. The cape is circular in shape and is fitted smoothly at



7908
Front View.

7908
Back View.

INFANTS' LONG CAPE. (COPYRIGHT.)

(For Description see this Page.)

the top by a dart on each shoulder; it falls in full, soft folds, and to the neck is joined a double cape-collar that shapes a point at the center of the front and back. Ribbon tie strings are tacked at the throat and prettily bowed.

French flannel, basket flannel, cashmere, Henrietta, crépon, serge or cloth are the materials most frequently chosen for a baby's long cape and white or delicate colors are for the most part selected.

Pattern No. 7908 is in one size only and calls for three yards and five-eighths of goods twenty-two inches wide, or three yards and a fourth twenty-seven inches wide, or two yards and five-

eighths thirty-six inches wide, or a yard and three-fourths forty-four inches wide. Price of pattern, 10d. or 20 cents.

Styles for Boys.

FIGURE No. 306 P.—LITTLE BOYS' MIDSHIPMAN SUIT.

(For Illustration see this Page.)

FIGURE No. 306 P.—This illustrates a Little Boys' suit. The pattern, which is No. 7883 and costs 1s. or 25 cents, is in eight sizes for little boys from three to ten years old, and is shown again on page 459 of this magazine.

The suit, which is here pictured made of navy-blue diagonal and white duck, will be a prime favorite with small boys. The vest of white duck has single breasted fronts closed with buttons and button-holes and very slightly notched below the closing; it is finished with a notched collar, and a side and a breast pocket are inserted in each front.

The well fitting jacket forms a point at the center of the back, and the fronts are reversed in long, tapering lapels that extend in points beyond the ends of a coat collar. Black bone buttons are set at the back ends of two button-holes worked in each front below the lapels, and in each lapel two simulated button-holes are made. Two buttons are set at the back of each wrist below a row of machine-stitching, which outlines shallow cuffs on the comfortable coat sleeves.

The trousers reach to the knees and are of fashionable cut.



FIGURE No. 306 P.

FIGURE No. 307 P.

FIGURE No. 306 P.—LITTLE BOYS' MIDSHIPMAN SUIT.—This illustrates Pattern No. 7883, price 1s. or 25 cents. FIGURE No. 307 P.—LITTLE BOYS' SAILOR SUIT.—This consists of Little Boys' Sailor Suit No. 7884, price 1s. or 25 cents; and Cap No. 3033, price 5d. or 10 cents.

(For Descriptions see this Page.)

They are closed with a fly and have side-pockets. The suit is neatly finished with machine-stitching.

Serge, flannel, cheviot and mixed suitings are appropriate for the suit, and the vest may be of the same material as the remainder of the suit. The edges may be stitched, bound with braid or finished plainly.

FIGURE No. 307 P.—LITTLE BOYS' SAILOR SUIT.

(For Illustration see this Page.)

FIGURE No. 307 P.—This illustrates a Little Boys suit and cap. The suit pattern, which is No. 7884 and costs 1s. or 25 cents, is in eight sizes for little boys from three to ten years of age and is differently shown on page 459 of this publication. The cap pattern, which is No. 3033 and costs 5d. or 10 cents, is in seven sizes, from six to six and three-fourths, cap sizes, or from nineteen inches and a fourth to twenty-one inches and a half, head measures, and is again illustrated on its label.

This style of suit is a delight to the growing boy and in its present development of blue and white flannel with a decoration of white braid it is pleasing and serviceable. The blouse is shaped by the usual under-arm and shoulder seams and closed

with a fly at the center of the front. The lower edge is drawn closely about the waist by an elastic in the hem, and the blouse droops in the usual way. The sailor collar is deep and square at the back and its ends, which taper to points, meet over the center of a shield of white serge that is secured to the fronts with button-holes and buttons. The shield is decorated near the top with a prettily embroidered emblem, and the edges of the collar are followed by one row of wide braid and two rows of narrow braid, the ends of the collar meeting under a ribbon bow. The sleeves are gathered at the top and bottom and finished with stylish cuffs that are trimmed at their pointed upper edges with two rows of braid.

The trousers are shaped by the usual seams and are closed with a fly; pockets are inserted at the outside seams.

The cap matches the suit and is banded with ribbon.

Flannels and serges are preferred for this style of suit, although cheviots and some light suitings are often used.

LITTLE BOYS' MIDSHIPMAN SUIT, WITH SHORT TROUSERS CLOSED WITH A FLY.

(For Illustrations see this Page.)

No. 7883.—At figure No. 306 P in this publication this suit is illustrated made of navy diagonal and white duck.

The little suit is here illustrated made of serge, and finished in the approved way with stitching. The trousers reach to the knees, and are shaped by the usual inside and outside leg-seams, center seam, and hip darts. Side-pockets are inserted at the top of the outside leg-seams and the closing is made with a fly. The top of the trousers may be finished with an under-waistband in which button-holes are made for attachment to an under-waist.

The vest is shaped by under-arm and shoulder seams and is cut low at the top to accommodate a notched-lapel collar. The width of the back is regulated at the waist-line by straps buckled together at the center, and the fronts are very slightly notched below the closing, which is made with buttons and button-holes. Welts finish openings to a side pocket and a breast pocket inserted in each front.

The jacket is particularly natty. Its back, which is made shapely by side-back gores and a center seam, is pointed at the lower edge at the center, and the fronts separate over the vest and are reversed in long narrow lapels by a coat-collar which meets the lapels in very slight notches, the lapels extending in points beyond the collar. Two buttons and button-holes ornament each front below the lapels, and on each lapel are made two simulated button-holes. The sleeves are comfortably wide and are decorated with two buttons set at the back of each wrist below a row of machine-stitching.

Flannel, cheviot and serge in the navy-blue shade will be most generally used for suits like this, but diagonal, striped or checked suitings and tricot are also appropriate.

We have pattern No. 7883 in eight sizes for little boys from three to ten years of age. For a boy of seven years, the suit will need three yards of goods twenty-seven inches wide, or a yard and a half fifty-four inches wide. Price of pattern, 1s. or 25 cents.

LITTLE BOYS' SAILOR SUIT, WITH SHORT TROUSERS CLOSED WITH A FLY.

(For Illustrations see this Page.)

No. 7884.—Blue and white serge are stylishly united in this

suit at figure No. 307 P in this magazine, the decoration being braid, a ribbon bow and an embroidered emblem.

This suit will be becoming to small boys and is here shown in a combination of brown and cream flannel. The trousers are shaped by inside and outside leg seams and a center seam and are fitted smoothly at the back by hip darts. Pockets are inserted in the outside leg seams and the trousers are closed with a fly. The trousers may be finished to wear with suspenders or with an underwaist, as preferred, an under waistband with button-holes being added when the underwaist is worn, or the regulation suspender buttons for the suspenders.

The blouse is shaped by shoulder and under-arm seams and the lower edge is turned under for a hem that holds an elastic which draws the edge closely about the waist, the blouse drooping in the regulation way. The fronts are closed with a fly and are cut in low V shape at the top; and the neck is finished with a sailor-collar of white flannel that falls deep and square at the back, and has tapering ends that meet at the closing under a pretty ribbon bow. A shield of white flannel buttoned underneath to the fronts fills in the opening at the neck. The sleeves have stylish fulness collected in gathers at the top and bottom and are slashed at the back of the arm and finished with underlaps and overlaps in regular shirt-sleeve style; to their lower edges are joined cuffs of the white serge that are pointed at their upper edges and finished with machine-stitching.

We have pattern No. 7884 in eight sizes for little boys from three to ten years of age. To make the suit for a boy of seven years, requires two yards and seven-eighths of blue, with a yard and an eighth of white flannel, each twenty-seven inches wide. Of one material, it needs four yards twenty-seven inches wide, or a yard and three-fourths fifty-four inches wide. Price of pattern, 1s. or 25 cents.



7883

Front View.



7883

Back View.

LITTLE BOYS' MIDSHIPMAN SUIT, WITH SHORT TROUSERS CLOSED WITH A FLY.

(For Description see this Page.)



7884

Front View.



7884

Back View.

LITTLE BOYS' SAILOR SUIT, WITH SHORT TROUSERS CLOSED WITH A FLY.

(For Description see this Page.)



7882



7882

BOYS' LEGGING AND OVER-GAITER.

(For Description see this Page.)

BOYS' LEGGING AND OVER-GAITER.

(For Illustrations see this Page.)

No. 7882.—This pattern includes a legging and an over-gaiter, which are illustrated made of cloth. The legging may reach over the instep or only to the instep, as preferred. It is shaped by a well curved seam at the center of front and back, the seams being pressed open and their edges stitched. A leather strap attached to the inside at the lower edge is passed under the boot and buckled to the outside, when the legging extends over the instep. The legging is closed at the outside with buttons and button-holes, and is made doubly secure at the top by a leather strap stitched to the front and buckled to the back.

The over-gaiter extends well over the instep, and reaches over the shoe-tops. It is closed with buttons and button-holes, and a strap sewed to the inside is passed under the boot and buckled to the outside in the regular way. Machine-stitching finishes both the legging

and over-gaiter neatly.

We have pattern No. 7882 in six sizes for boys from six to sixteen years of age. For a boy of ten years, a pair of leggings requires three-fourths of a yard of goods twenty-seven inches wide, or three-eighths of a yard fifty-four inches wide, each with a piece of leather measuring two inches and a half by seven inches and a fourth. A pair of over-gaiters will need three-eighths of a yard twenty-seven inches wide, or a fourth of a yard fifty-four inches wide, each with a piece of leather measuring two inches and a half by five inches. Price of pattern, 5d. or 10 cents.

Illustrated Miscellany.

DRESSMAKING AT HOME.

(For Illustrations see Pages 460 to 462.)

This season's modes are made elaborate by lavish trimmings, skirts—hitherto most frequently finished plainly—sharing the decoration, but not to the same extent as bodices. Even tailor-made gowns are not characterized by the extreme plainness of past seasons, the strapped seams now deemed correct modifying considerably their severity, although not detracting from their dignity. Bindings of fur are also permitted on these gowns.



FIGURE NO. 1.—DECORATION FOR A LADIES' CAPE.—(Cut by Pattern No. 7910; 10 sizes; 28 to 46 inches, bust measure; price 1s. or 25 cents.)

Sleeves continue to spread and show either plaited or gathered fulness. Their broad effect is often emphasized by bretelles or caps that extend over them.

Capes are favorite top garments and they are much elaborated, fur being the usual decoration.

FIGURE NO. 1.—DECORATION FOR A LADIES' CAPE.—This stylish cape was made of tan melton by pattern No. 7910, price 1s. or 25 cents. It is in circular style, falling in the ripples peculiar to this shape, and reaches to a trifle below the waist-line. The lower edge is bordered with a band of black marten fur surmounted by a decoration of soutache braid, and this trimming is



FIGURE NO. 2.—COMBINATION AND DECORATION FOR A LADIES' CAPE.—(Cut by Pattern No. 7886; 10 sizes; 28 to 46 inches, bust measure; price 10d. or 20 cents.)



FIGURE NO. 4.—COMBINATION AND DECORATION FOR A LADIES' BASQUE-WAIST.—(Cut by Pattern No. 7939; 13 sizes; 28 to 46 inches, bust measure; price 1s. 3d. or 30 cents.)

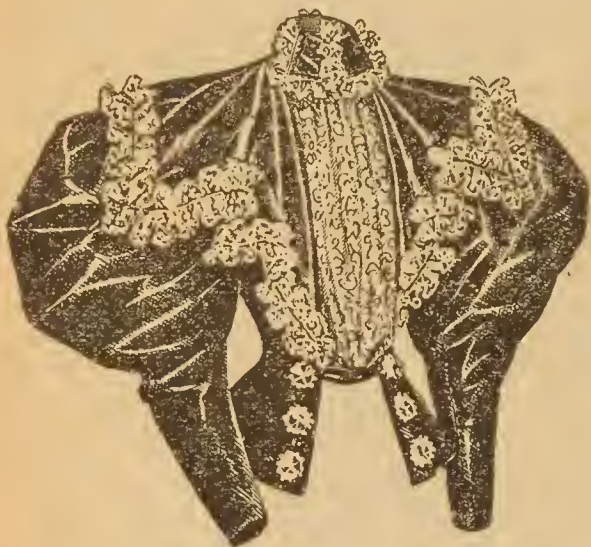


FIGURE NO. 5.—COMBINATION AND DECORATION FOR A LADIES' JACKET-BASQUE.—(Cut by Pattern No. 7938; 13 sizes; 28 to 46 inches, bust measure; price 1s. 3d. or 30 cents.)



FIGURE NO. 6.—COMBINATION AND DECORATION FOR A LADIES' BASQUE.—(Cut by Pattern No. 7940; 12 sizes; 32 to 48 inches, bust measure; price 1s. 3d. or 30 cents.)

repeated on a smooth fancy collar that is straight across the center of the back and pointed at the front and sides, the fur being continued along the front edges of the collar. Fur also edges the turn-down collar, on which the braid design is repeated.

FIGURE NO. 2.—COMBINATION AND DECORATION FOR A LADIES' CAPE.—Astrakhan and seal are associated in this cape, which is in circular style, fitting smoothly over the shoulders and hanging in ripples below. The cape is of Astrakhan, and at the lower edge is set a border of seal that is cut in scallops at the top. At the neck is a rolling collar of seal. Capes like this are handsome in any kind of fur, satin or rich cloth, and



FIGURE NO. 3.—COMBINATION AND DECORATION FOR A LADIES' CAPE-WRAP.—(Cut by Pattern No. 7885; 10 sizes; 28 to 46 inches, bust measure; price 1s. or 25 cents.)

a lining of plaid or changeable silk gives a nice finish. The pattern of the cape is No. 7886, price 10d. or 20 cents.

FIGURE NO. 3.—COMBINATION AND DECORATION FOR A LADIES' CAPE-WRAP.—The wrap is fitted at the back and belted in to the figure at the waist-line, while at the sides and front it flows free after the manner of a cape. Seal-plush and a handsome velvet brocade are richly combined in this instance. The lower edge of the wrap is bordered by a broad band of plush, and plush was used for the fancy collar, which is double-pointed at the center of the back and extends in tabs at the front. At the neck is a high collar on the Medici order, also of plush. This becoming and stylish garment was shaped according to pattern No. 7885, which costs 1s. or 25 cents.

FIGURE NO. 4.—COMBINATION AND DECORATION FOR A LADIES' BASQUE-WAIST.—This waist, decidedly French in appearance, was made of plaid silk and plain velvet by pattern No. 7939, price 1s. 3d. or 30 cents. The back shows plaited fulness in the lower part and a smooth effect at the top, while the front has gathered fulness which droops over a wrinkled belt of the silk that is formed in a spread bow at the back. The box-plait of velvet at the center droops with the fronts; it is ornamented with

(For Descriptions of Figures Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6, see "Dressmaking at Home," on Pages 460 and 461.)

four jewelled buttons, and a similar button is placed in the point of a strap that crosses each shoulder. The sleeves are of the full Paquin shape, with close, shallow cuffs of velvet that each end in a point ornamented with a button. Paquin points fall over the wrinkled stock, which has frilled ends closed at the back. The mode is quite as adaptable to woollen goods and silk-and-wool mixtures as to richer textures.

FIGURE NO. 5.—COMBINATION AND DECORATION FOR A LADIES' JACKET-BASQUE.—This basque is elaborate in design, and is made still more sumptuous by its present development in black satin and butter-colored lace net, with a decoration of large cut-steel buttons and lace edging. The pattern followed in fashioning the basque is No. 7938, which costs 1s. 3d. or 30 cents. The jacket is snugly

about the waist at the back and sides, passing under a box-plait that is applied at the center of the back. A deep sailor-collar having jabot ends that taper to the waist-line in front also passes beneath the plait; the collar is handsomely edged with a ruche trimming consisting of two frills of lace joined together. Single frills of similar edging trim two Paquin tabs, that fall over the front of the wrinkled stock. A large cut-steel button is set on each front over the end of the long belt-section and two similar buttons are placed immediately below. The sleeves are of the stylish leg-o'-mutton shape, with gathered fulness.

FIGURE NO. 6.—COMBINATION AND DECORATION FOR A LADIES' BASQUE.—The tasteful combination pictured in this basque is arranged with heliotrope velvet, lace net and silk. The adjustment is exact, and the introduction of an extra under-arm gore at each side makes the mode especially appropriate for stout women. The sleeves are in leg-o'-mutton style and upon them bretelles curved to form points stand out broadly. The bretelles are of velvet overlaid with lace net and bordered



FIGURE NO. 9.—(Cut by Pattern No. 7775; 10 sizes; 20 to 38 inches, waist measure; price 1s. 3d. or 30 cents.)

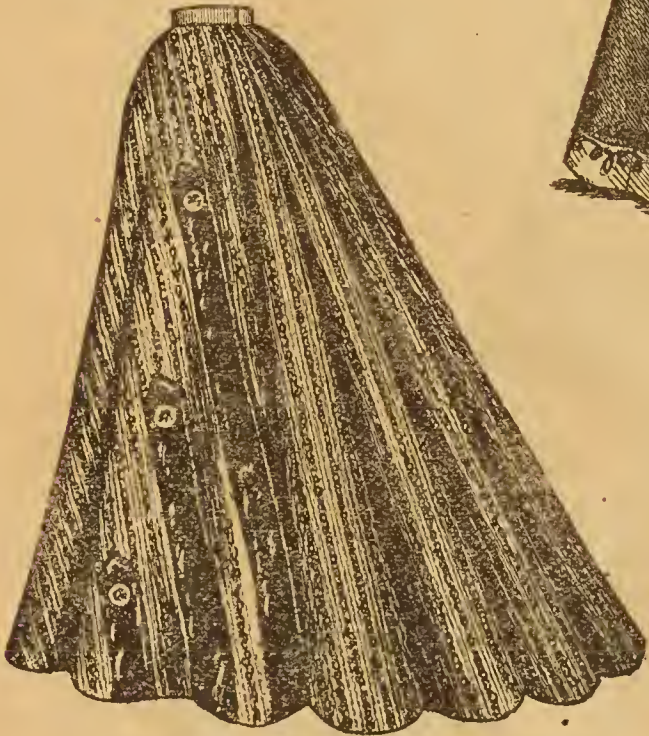


FIGURE NO. 7.—(Cut by Pattern No. 7677; 9 sizes; 20 to 36 inches, waist measure; price 1s. 3d. or 30 cents.)

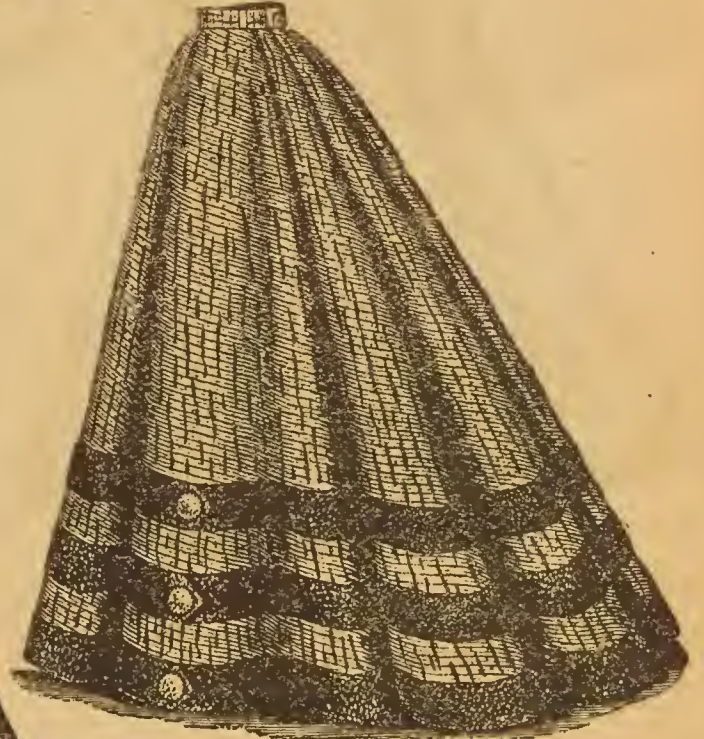


FIGURE NO. 11.—(Cut by Pattern No. 7827; 9 sizes; 20 to 36 inches, waist measure; price 1s. 3d. or 30 cents.)

FIGURES NOS. 7, 8, 9, 10 AND 11.—STYLISH SKIRT DECORATIONS.

(For Descriptions of Figures Nos. 7, 8, 9, 10 and 11, see "Dressmaking at Home," on Pages 461 and 462.)

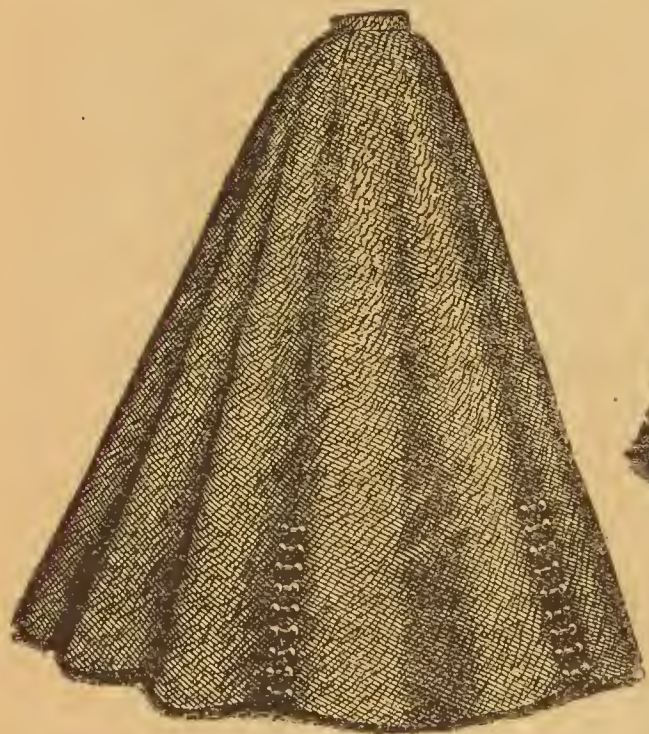


FIGURE NO. 8.—(Cut by Pattern No. 7698; 10 sizes; 20 to 38 inches, waist measure; price 1s. 3d. or 30 cents.)



FIGURE NO. 10.—(Cut by Pattern No. 7844; 9 sizes; 20 to 36 inches, waist measure; price 1s. 3d. or 30 cents.)

with bands of spangle trimming, the trimming on the inner edges being continued to the lower edge of the basque, where they meet in points at the back, while in front they are separated by a similar band applied over the closing. Between the bands at the front the

reach only to the waist-line, the rest of the jacket extending well over the hips. A short wrinkled belt-section covers the lower edges of the vest fronts and a longer section is arranged

fitted, and the fronts separate over full vest-fronts of lace net that

waist is covered with a facing of velvet overlaid with white lace, the effect being very rich. The sleeves are trimmed at the wrists with a velvet facing overlaid with lace net and headed by a band of the spangled ribbon. Velvet was used for the wrinkled stock, which has frill-finished ends closed at the back, and a twist of velvet follows the lower outline of the basque. Provision for a low V, square or round neck is also made in the pattern, which is No. 7940, price 1s. 3d. or 30 cents.

FIGURES NOS. 7, 8, 9, 10 AND 11.—STYLISH SKIRT-DECORA-

TIONS.—A graceful skirt is illustrated at figure No. 7 made of bouclé suiting. The decoration is arranged at the left side and is supplied by three bands of ribbon in graduated lengths. The bands start at the lower edge of the skirt and extend upward, their upper ends being finished in points and ornamented with buttons. The pattern is No. 7677, price 1s. 3d. or 30 cents.

Rough-surfaced cloth ornamented with buttons and soutache braid is depicted in the skirt illustrated at figure No. 8, which is



FIGURE NO. 12.—COMBINATION AND DECORATION FOR A LADIES' COSTUME.—(Cut by Pattern No. 7917; 15 sizes; 28 to 48 inches, bust measure; price 1s. 8d. or 40 cents.)

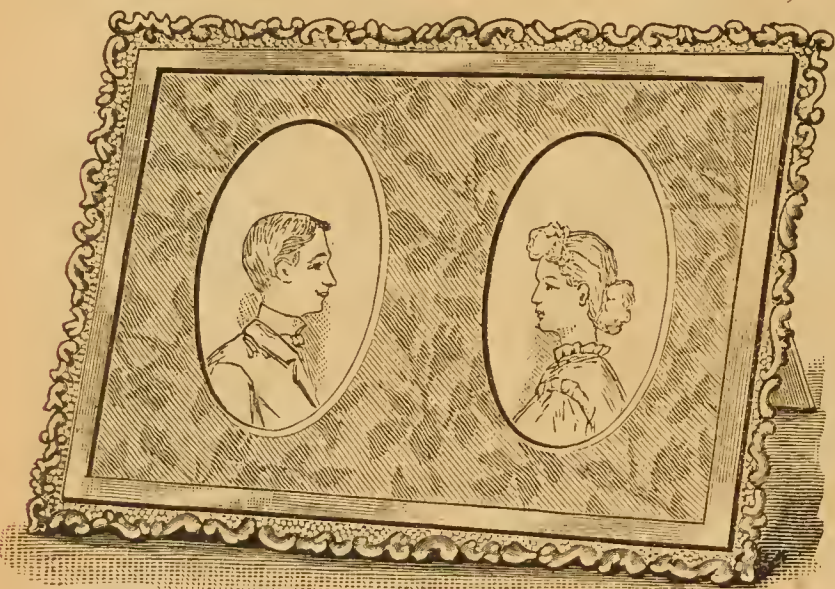


FIGURE NO. 1.—PHOTOGRAPH FRAME.

Very graceful is the decoration on the skirt shown at figure No. 9 made of blue serge. A band of white serge upon which is coiled a row of soutache braid is arranged at the lower edge



FIGURE NO. 13.—COMBINATION AND DECORATION FOR A LADIES' COSTUME.—(Cut by Pattern No. 7925; 13 sizes: 28 to 46 inches, bust measure; price 1s. 8d. or 40 cents.)

(For Descriptions of Figures Nos. 12 and 13, see "Dressmaking at Home," on this Page.)

of graceful design and is cut by pattern No. 7698, price 1s. 3d. or 30 cents.

ping ends finished in points at the left side and adorned with fancy buttons.

FIGURE NO. 12.—COMBINATION AND DECORATION FOR A LADIES' COSTUME.—This smart tailor-made costume is of fancy cheviot combined with black velvet

and fur, fur also contributing the decoration. The skirt is in five gores and is laid in side-plaits at the back and forms the fashionable ripples at the front and sides. The close-fitting basque is double-breasted, the closing being made invisibly. At the top the fronts are rolled back in lapels which form narrow notches with the ends of a rolling collar of fur that is as deep as the lapels at the ends. The opening at the neck is filled in with a removable velvet chemisette finished with a standing collar closed at the left side. The lower outline of the waist is uniform, and coat-laps are formed below the waistline at the center of the back. Fur binding decorates the edges of the lapels, the front and lower edges of the basque and the wrists of the bouffant leg-o'-mutton sleeves, and also borders the skirt effectively. The pattern of the costume is No. 7917, price 1s. 8d. or 40 cents.

FIGURE NO. 13.—COMBINATION AND DECORATION FOR A LADIES' COSTUME.—This costume is composed of crépon and

and a second coiled row and a straight row are disposed above this band. The skirt illustrates pattern No. 7775, which costs 1s. 3d. or 30 cents.

At figure No. 10 is shown a shapely skirt on which three rows of metallic braid form the decoration. The skirt was made of smooth-surfaced suiting by pattern No. 7844, price 1s. 3d. or 30 cents.

Mixed cheviot was chosen for making the skirt shown at figure No. 11, which was cut by pattern No. 7827, price 1s. 3d. or 30 cents. The decoration consists of velvet bands having overlap-

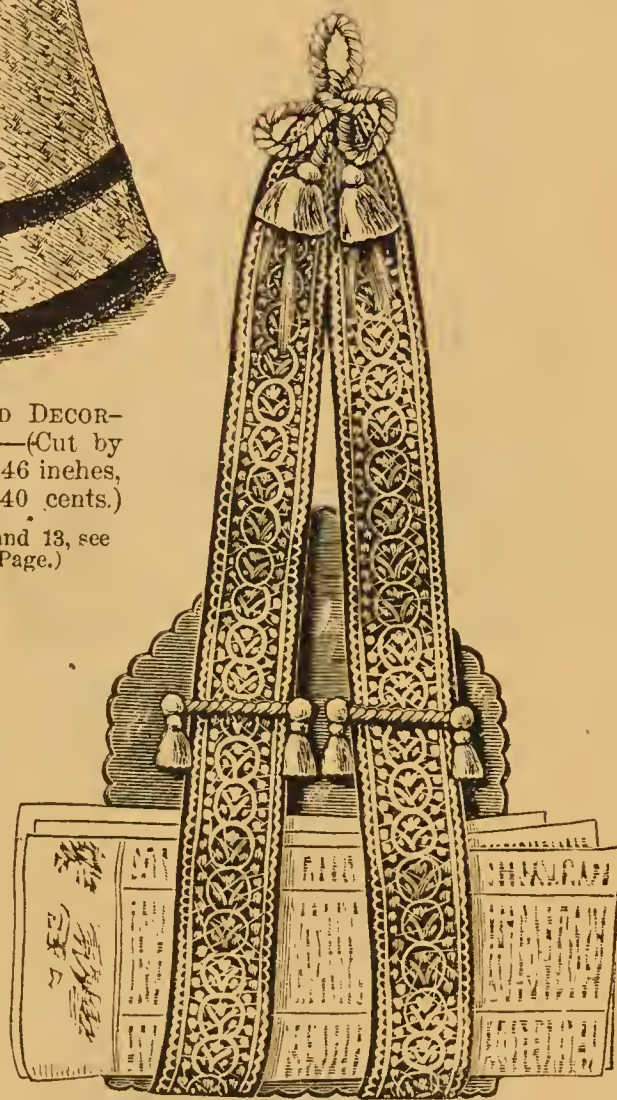


FIGURE NO. 2.—NEWSPAPER RACK.

(For Descriptions of Figures Nos. 1 and 2, see "The Work-Table," on Page 463.)

velvet combined with much taste, the velvet also entering into the decoration. The skirt is six-gored and is arranged in a double box-plait at the back and ripples at the front and sides. It is uniquely trimmed with two encircling bands of velvet, each finished at the front with an overlapping, pointed end in which is set a cut-steel button. The basque-waist has a square front-yoke below which full fronts droop in the graceful French style over a velvet belt that has a pointed, overlapping end decorated

traits are slipped in, the pictures, of course, facing each other.

FIGURE No. 2.—NEWSPAPER RACK.—This article may be easily reproduced and is eminently practical. The back is cut

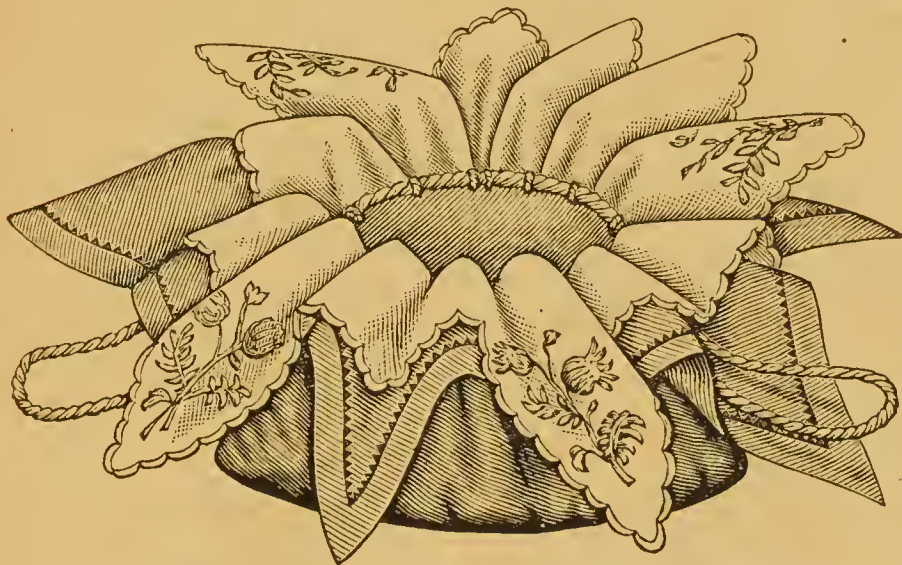


FIGURE No. 3.—FANCY BAG.

with a button. The standing collar is covered with a band of velvet finished in a point and ornamented with a button at the center of the front. Three velvet tabs trimmed along their side edges with a row of small buttons extend in epaulette fashion over the leg-o'-mutton sleeves, which are trimmed at the wrists with a band corresponding with the belt and collar. The costume may be made with a square neck, the pattern, No. 7925, price 1s. 8d. or 40 cents, providing for this style.

THE WORK- TABLE.

(For Illustrations see Pages 462 and 463.)

FIGURE No. 1.—PHOTOGRAPH FRAME.—This illustrates a novel idea in a mat for a photograph frame. The frame itself is of gold leaf with a narrow moulding in a Rococo design about its edges. Instead of the usual cardboard mat, one of cream-white brocaded silk is used, with fine effect. Two oval openings are cut in the mat and the por-

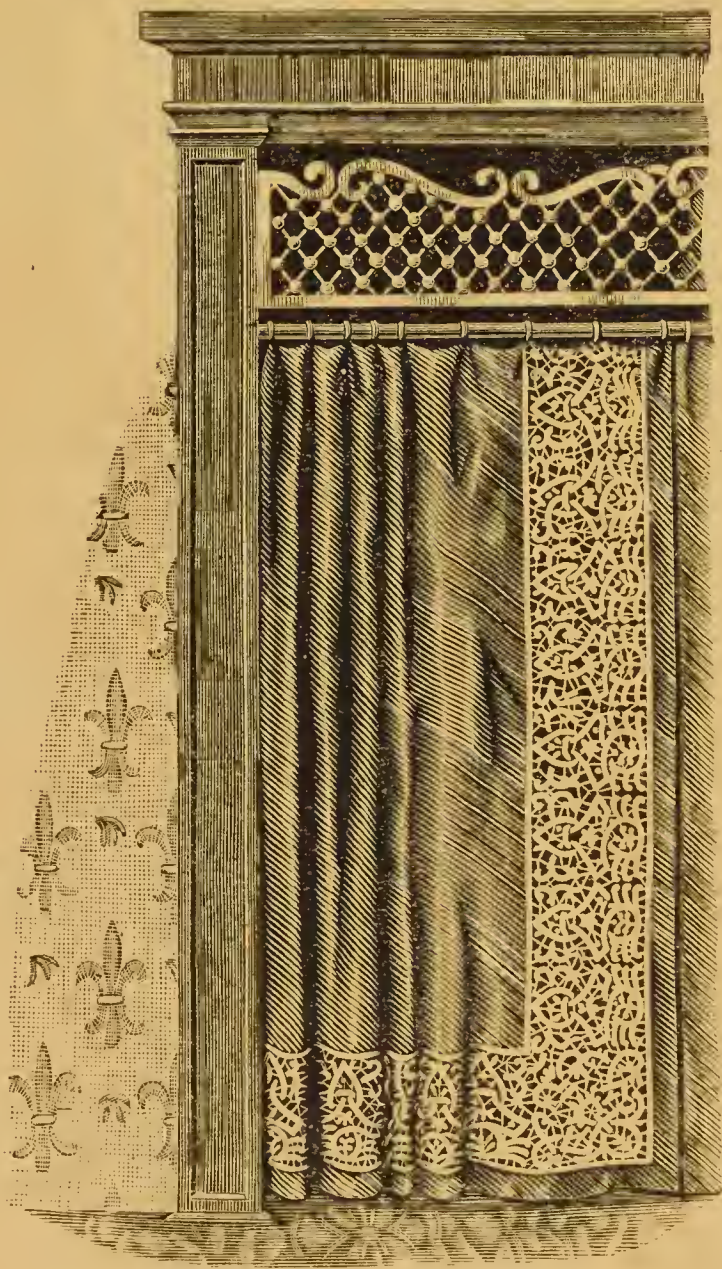


FIGURE No. 1.—PORTIERE.

(For Description see "Artistic Needlework," on Page 464.)

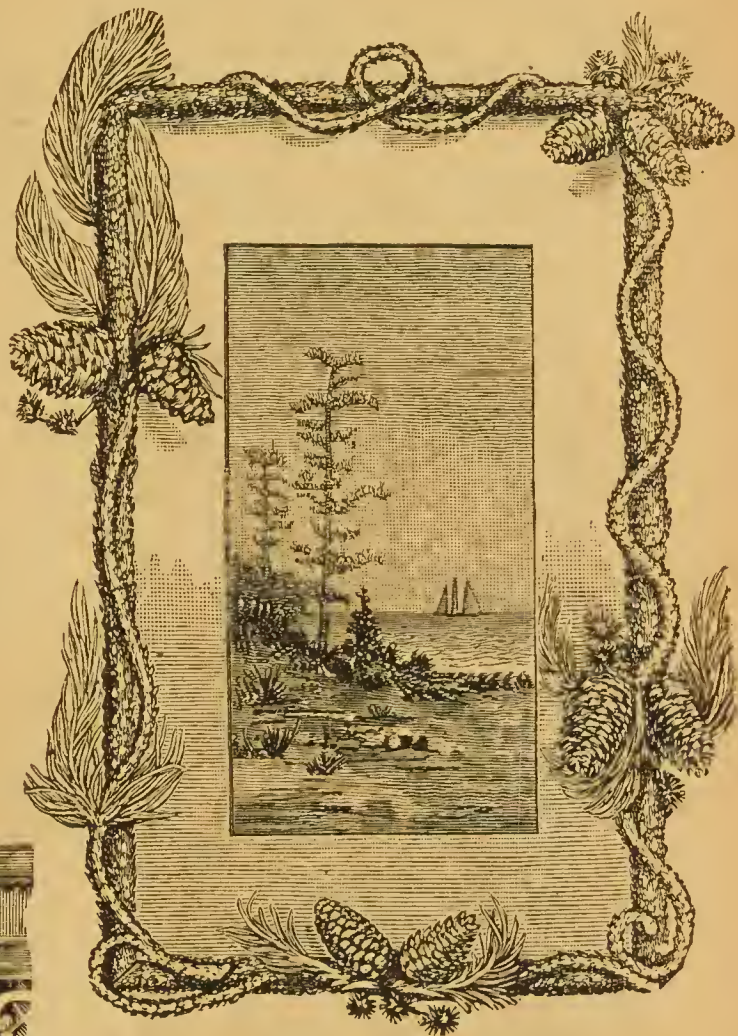


FIGURE No. 4.—PICTURE FRAME.

(For Descriptions of Figures Nos. 3 and 4, see "The Work-Table," on this Page.)

from thin wood or very heavy cardboard and is covered smoothly with dark-brown silk. The straps are of heavy ribbon in a gay Persian color combination. The lower ends of the straps are secured to the back and the upper ends meet under a blue silk tassel-finished suspension cord arranged in a trefoil. A strip of cord with a tassel at each end is adjusted over each strap and secured to the back to hold the straps in position, newspapers and magazines being placed within the pocket, which the straps form.

FIGURE No. 3.—FANCY BAG.—A bag for holding odds and ends is pictured in this engraving. A hem-stitched yellow silk handkerchief and an embroidered linen one are used in the construction. The linen handkerchief is adjusted over the silk one in such a way that its corners come between those of the silken one. Tiny gilt rings are sewed at intervals inside the bag, the two handkerchiefs being stitched together. Through the rings is slipped gold cord by which to draw the bag closely. The idea is a clever one, and as to the usefulness of such a bag there can be no argument.

FIGURE No. 4.—PICTURE FRAME.—A suggestion of Autumn is conveyed by this rustic frame, which admirably suits the marine engraving within it. It is made of split pine limbs neatly trimmed and mitred at the corners, and over it are scrolled pine twigs ornamented, as pictured, with pine cones and needles. The frame is touched with varnish, which gives it gloss and keeps it intact. A white mat encloses the picture, but its adoption is a matter of choice.

ARTISTIC NEEDLEWORK.

(For Illustrations see Pages 463 to 465.)

Since lace-making has become a fashion with women whose leisure permits of such occupation, lace is employed for various decorative purposes in addition to its use upon clothes and other personal belongings. Our illustrations show a charming example of this in a lace-trimmed portière. Velours, plush, velvet and heavy silk or satin are the textiles preferred for such treatment, and when thus ornamented, the portières are hung in library or drawing-room.

The portière pictured at figure No. 1 is of olive-green velours hung from a pole fixed beneath a fancy grille. The decoration is contributed by a deep band of Battenburg lace, the directions for making which are given in detail in "The Art of Modern Lace-Making," a book published by us at 2s. or 50 cents. Figures Nos. 2 and 3 show the details in outline of the design, which is of a purely conventional character. At figure No. 3 is represented the design partially worked. The pattern should be traced on tissue or tracing paper and then transferred to the material to be decorated, the design given being of the exact size to be used. The dotted lines indicate where the sections should meet, the letters marked in the corners corresponding. The

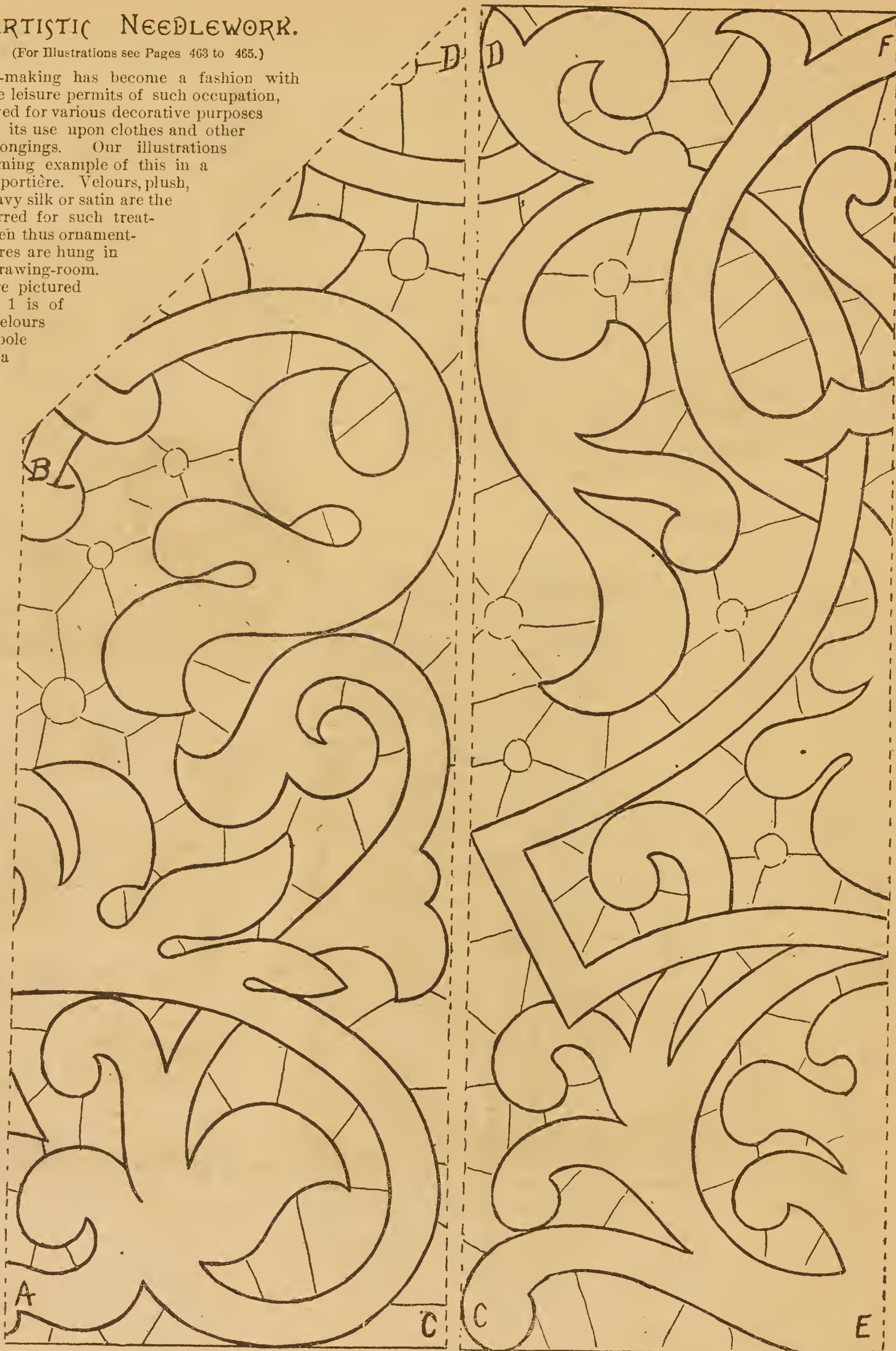


FIGURE NO. 2.—SECTION OF DESIGN, IN OUTLINE, FOR PORTIÈRE (CORRECT SIZE).

(For Description see "Artistic Needlework," on this Page.)

letters *F* and *E*, marked respectively in the upper and lower corners at figure No. 2, indicate the center of the design, which

may be reversed at this point and repeated indefinitely. The application of this lace requires the greatest care and skill.

STYLES FOR GENTLEMEN.

(For Illustrations see Pages 466 and 467.)

It has been long since the windows of shops devoted to men's furnishings have so flamed with brilliant color as at present. Among the new cloths for neckwear heavy double English twills and all-over designs are prominent; they are made up in effectively novel patterns. Rich *natté* grounds are now produced in the brilliant coloring peculiar to the Roman effects, and cross-stripes are promised a return to favor, if the public demand is large enough to warrant their manufacture. Pointillé

In ground shades, black, indigo and white are most favored; then come scarlet, cardinal, Burgundy, Japon-green, Russe, matelot (new blue), petunia (new purple), fuchsia (new red), campanule (new heliotrope), Yucca (new bronze), Vandyke (new orange), Formose (coffee), ivoire (ivory).

The leading shot effects for the season at hand are: Coquelicot, sédum (new light-bronze), roseau (new sage), Paradis (new gold), Goëlette (new blue), Moskowa (new apple-green), jacinthe (new lavender), margottin (new cherry), Corée (new light-beige), scarlet, sultan, Lyon's-blue, Magda (new rose), horizon (new light-blue).

A fascinating novelty has been introduced among the new



FIGURE NO. 3.—SECTION OF DESIGN FOR PORTIERE, PARTIALLY WORKED. (CORRECT SIZE.)

(For Description see "Artistic Needlework," on Page 464.)

backgrounds are again shown, and if one wishes a medley of colors and designs, a scarf of this character will be entirely satisfactory, for several patterns are always scattered "hit or miss" fashion over the surface, but invariably with effective results. Madras and Scotch plaids must be taken into account when considering the season's collection of cloths; not alone for their natty appearance but also for their well-known wearing qualities. Dimity or multi-colored effects bid fair to regain their hold upon popular esteem.

designs in the form of glacé effects, and the combinations formed are as follows: Pêche (gold and chartreuse), ara (dark-blue and light-green), punch (navy and cardinal), oriental (cherry and blue).

The illustrations this month show two of the new De Joinville ties, a puff scarf, a Teck, a graduated Ascot, two band bows, three pairs of half hose, a pair of suspenders and a watch chain.

FIGURE NO. 1.—BAND BOW.—So closely do the made-up

band bows simulate those tied upon the wearer that the casual observer never notices the difference. The material here illustrated is a dark-blue satin figured with ovate white dots irregularly disposed.

FIGURE NO. 2.—BAND BOW.—The Roman color effect is seen on this dainty band bow of grosgrain silk, various harmonizing tints being striped upon a background of light-blue.

FIGURE NO. 3.—“DEFENDER” WATCH CHAIN.—The vivid interest in yachting is illustrated in this neat sterling silver watch chain, nautical in design and bearing miniature fac-similes of the pennants of the Defender and the New York Yacht Club, enamelled in authentic colors.

FIGURE NO. 4.—HALF HOSE.—Three popular tartan plaids in spun silk are seen in this group of men's half hose. In the example on the left the combination is of white, yellow, red and blue; in that in the middle, of green, blue, red and black; in that on the right, of yellow, light-brown and dark-brown—the tops, heels and toes being black in all three.

FIGURE NO. 5.—SUSPENDERS.—Even in suspenders the plaid effect is now seen, the pair here illustrated having a white and red basket-work design on a background of blue. The material is an elastic cotton webbing, the ends being of leather.

FIGURE NO. 6.—TECK SCARF.—A stylish Teck scarf called “The Trilby” is here shown made up in dark-green silk bearing an odd lavender figure.

FIGURE NO. 7.—GRADUATED ASCOT SCARF.—To gentlemen *au fait* in the easily-acquired art of tying their own knots, this rich-looking graduated Ascot in black satin figured with red dots and green and gold stars will provide the means of an exceptionally handsome neck finish.

FIGURE NO. 8.—PUFF SCARF.—This handsomely made-up

example of the new Scotch plaids. The tie is of heavy silk in basket weave and in hue combines green, blue, black and white, the prevailing tone being dark though very rich.

FIGURE NO. 10.—DE JOINVILLE TIE.—In this tie the basket-weave pattern is effectively developed in green, red, blue and white. It is of silk and will tie very handsomely.



FIGURE NO. 1.—BAND BOW.

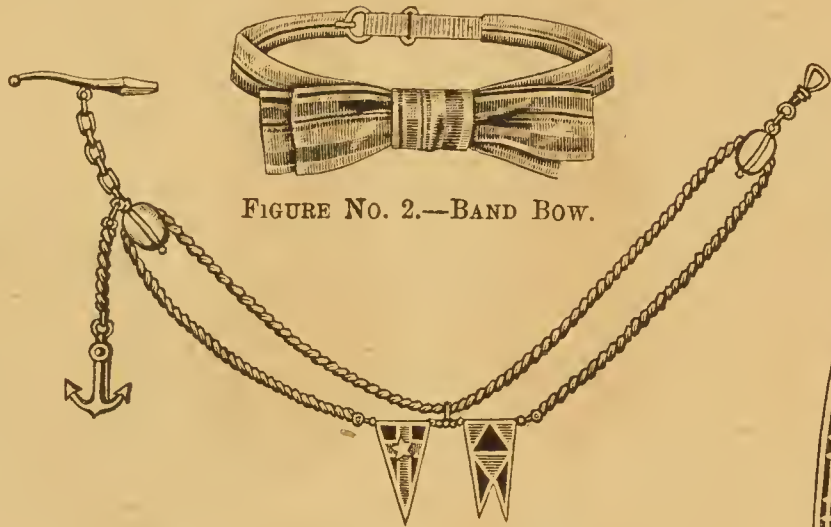


FIGURE NO. 2.—BAND BOW.

FIGURE NO. 3.—“DEFENDER” WATCH CHAIN.

CHILDREN'S CORNER.

(For Illustrations see Page 468.)

Lessons in patience and skill, of which all my young friends are in need, may be learned by cutting out the little paper toys that from time to time appear in this department, and a satisfactory result is always pleasing, especially when you have worked hard to attain it.

You see at picture No. 1 a dainty basket of paper, a frail affair, but, nevertheless, it will hold a light article. If I were

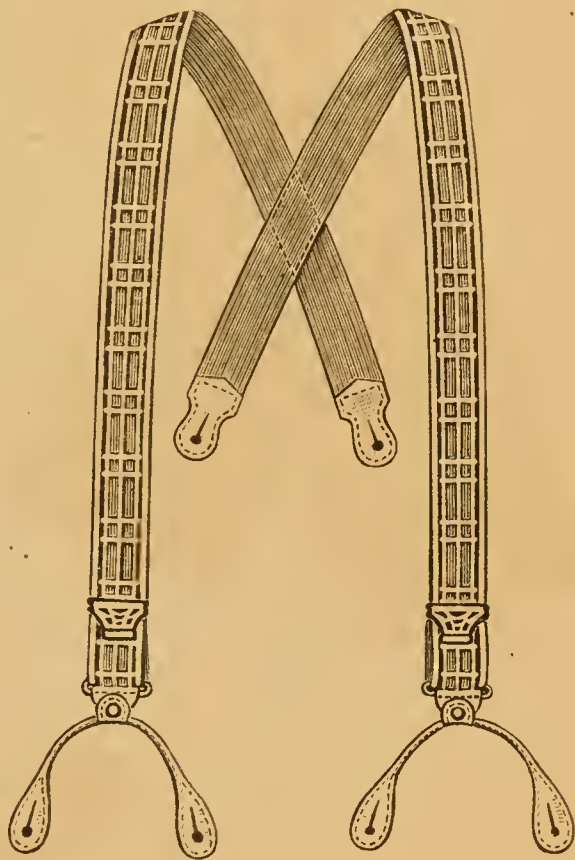


FIGURE NO. 5.—SUSPENDERS.

(For Descriptions of Figures Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5, see “Styles for Gentlemen,” on Pages 465 and 466.)



FIGURE NO. 4.—HALF HOSE.

scarf, known as “The Calyx,” is of black satin figured with a neat design in light-brown.

FIGURE NO. 9.—DE JOINVILLE TIE.—This illustrates a typical

you, I should make it of colored paper, as it will thus be more effective than in white. Cut a square of paper,

fold it crosswise, corner to corner, then fold the triangle thus formed double and fold over once again. The paper is shown correctly folded at figure No. 2. The cross lines indicate where incisions should be made in the paper. At the center of the wide edge shape a little extension, as illustrated, and when opened the little knob-shaped arrangements will serve to hold the lid in place, as you shall presently learn. Figure No. 3 gives you a diagram of the lid. Cut a disc or circular piece of paper and fold it over and over according to the lines marked in the illustration. Cut out the center as marked and then cut openings to admit the little projections in the basket. At picture No. 4 is shown the lid all ready for adjustment. Place it over the basket, fitting in and pasting the little projections in the openings, as pictured at figure No. 1. An apple made of cloth or flannel and filled with hair or cotton may be placed in the basket. A slender wire handle is fastened to the basket, and at the top of the handle is tied a bright-colored ribbon, which

in color, may or may not match the basket. Such a basket is easily made and very pretty. If it were mine, I should hang it in my room in a prominent place.

You have so often had silhouette pictures explained to you that it is hardly necessary to tell you about their construction now. If you are skilful at drawing you may copy these, or you may reproduce them as shadows on a sheet or any other white surface for the entertainment of your little friends. In the latter event, you must darken the room, suspend a dampened sheet from the ceiling away from the wall and then imitate the poses behind the sheet, the light of a lamp or candle being thrown upon the sheet so as to show the figures. These I should call "shadow tableaux."

At figure No. 5 is represented a mamma



FIGURE NO. 6.—TECK SCARF.

she rocks baby's cradle and the little one seems to enjoy it, since he kicks his chubby little foot and shakes his rattle vigorously.

A very awkward man is seen stepping on the trailing gown of a lady at picture No. 6. No doubt she is angry, though he apologizes for his blundering.

At figure No. 7 Mary is pouting over her broken cart, which John is trying hard to mend. Perhaps it is a hopeless case, but John looks as if he could conquer obstacles, even in the way of mending carts.

Have you ever amused yourselves as the children are doing at figure No. 8? John is teasing a turtle with a stick, just to see him stretch his neck, and Mary is looking on and urging him on, too.

Isn't the picture shown at figure No. 9 funny? Two men



FIGURE NO. 8.—PUFF SCARF.



FIGURE NO. 7.—GRADUATED ASCOT SCARF.

industriously knitting some small stockings for her baby's use. While thus employed,

white or pale silks trim choker collars of ribbon and add daintiness and tidiness to throat dressings.

Cross-tucked large sleeves do not lose their popularity, even when heavy materials are worn. For very long arms they are not unbecoming.

Close-fitting bodices of rich, high-colored brocades or side-

have been fishing and no doubt they have waited long for a bite. At last they each feel something tugging at the line and bring up—the same fish! What an aggravation!

But then, even fishing is not without its drawbacks.

Do you quite understand the idea of reproducing the shadow tableaux? If you should merely want to copy the silhouettes, trace them on tracing paper from the originals and then transfer them to Bristol board, cutting them out, when drawn, very carefully with a sharp pair of scissors. You may fill in the outlines with black water-color paint or India ink, using a fine camel's-hair brush for the purpose. When dry, you may paste them on cards and hang them in the nursery or in your own room, as you wish.

NOTES FOR THE MONTH.

For dances, taffeta petticoats are most fashionable when they match the color trimmings upon white gowns.

Gold chiné ribbons and laces of the same color are in high favor for decorating black, white and écreu gowns, and indeed those in other evening colors, but their effect upon gay tints is not so happy.

Month by month we hear of a near-by lessening of the size of sleeves only to see them grow larger and larger with added tops, ruffles, wings and lapels. Happily for exacting tastes their amplitude now droops more modestly towards the elbow.

Turn-over collars of lace, mull, tucked,

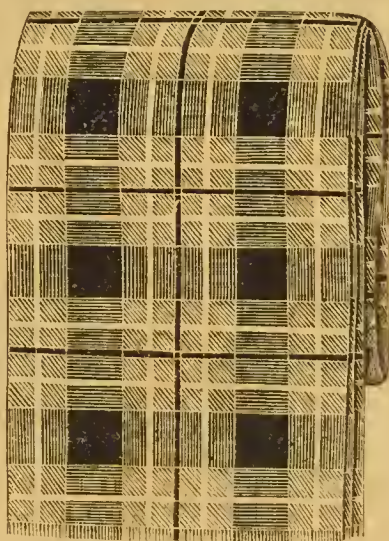


FIGURE NO. 9.

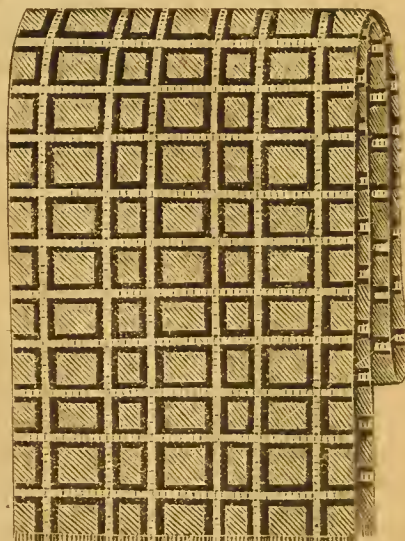


FIGURE NO. 10.

FIGURES NOS. 9 AND 10.—DE JOINVILLE TIES.

(For Descriptions of Figures Nos. 6, 7, 8, 9 and 10, see "Styles for Gentlemen," on Page 466.)

plaited satins are to continue in favor with cloth, crépon and satin gowns for visiting and carriage wear.

There are many good reasons for believing that we are drifting back to the styles of Louis XVI., the fichu and its disposal upon the bust being one indication and the shape of the lower edges of the bodice another.

Bicycling is likely to modify all street fashions, especially if the wheel becomes as much a convenience as it is now a pleasure. To be able to mount a wheel without change of attire, as one

now enters a wagon or carriage, to hurry off upon an errand, will be a seriously-considered matter in designing the street attire of fashionable women, and, indeed, of all women.

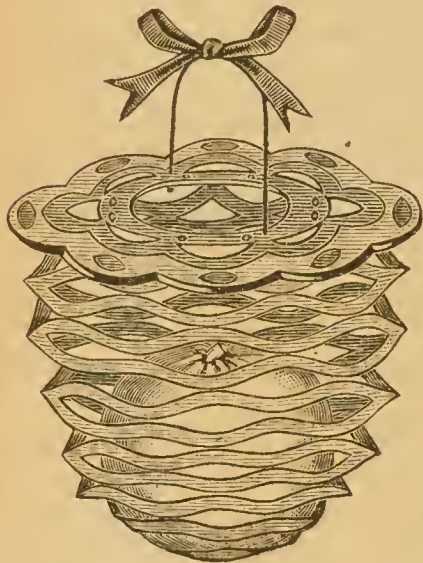


FIGURE No. 1.

More and more distinct and contrasting are to be the house and the street apparel of women.

It is prophesied that feathers will wholly supersede flowers as dress and wrap trimmings. The orders for feather decorations placed with New York wholesale dealers are immense.

Stand-up plumage has had a prolonged vogue and drooping plumes are in readiness for an expected change in taste.

Bird of Paradise feathers and lyre bird tail plumage, heron aigrettes, and that most beautiful of trimmings, Marabout, in



FIGURE No. 2.

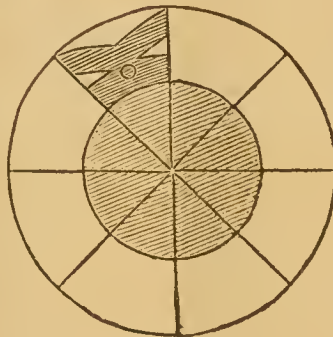


FIGURE No. 3.

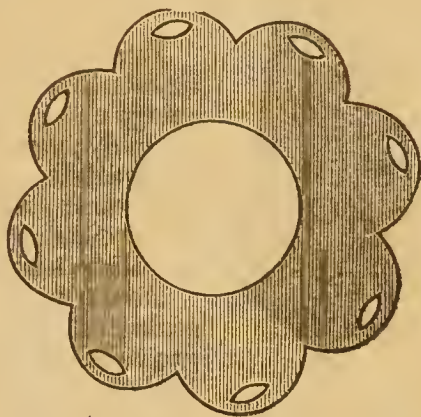


FIGURE No. 4.

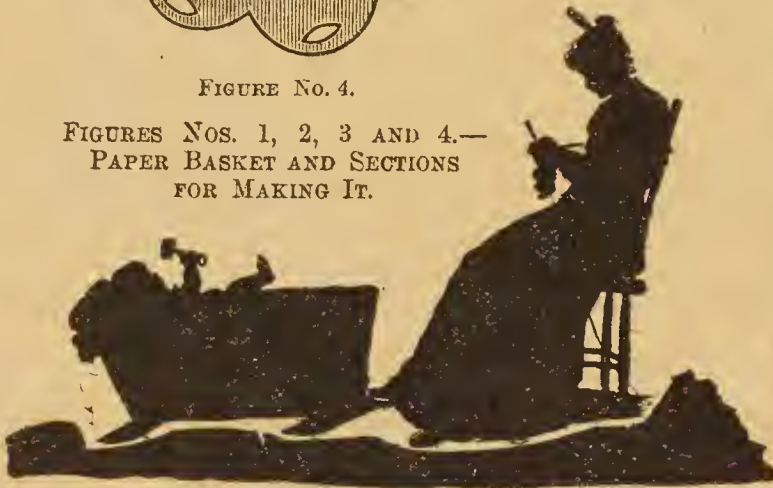
FIGURES NOS. 1, 2, 3 AND 4.—
PAPER BASKET AND SECTIONS
FOR MAKING IT.

FIGURE No. 5.



FIGURE No. 6.



FIGURE No. 7.



FIGURE No. 8.

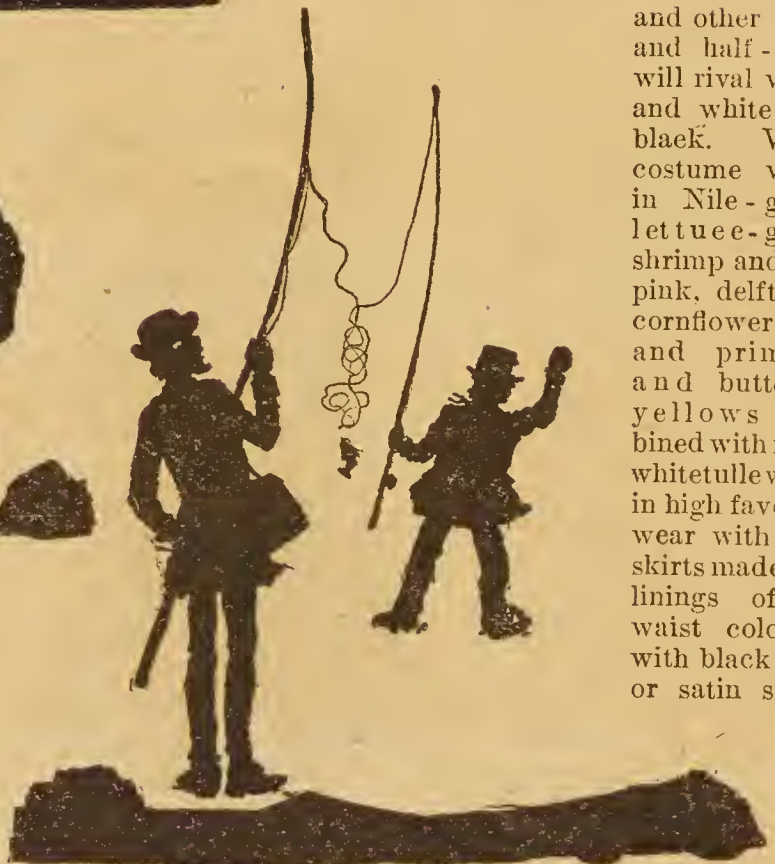


FIGURE No. 9.

FIGURES NOS. 5, 6, 7, 8 AND 9.—SILHOUETTES

(For Descriptions of Figures Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8 and 9, see "Children's Corner," on Pages 466 and 467.)

least they are less noticed, in black well-cut, not too close-fitting gloves.

Tight gloves are pronounced ugly if not positively vulgar by high fashion authorities.

Hats will be more compact and less outré in shape this season than last. Pretty as a big hat may be in its curves and waves and its hearse-like upright plumage, the winds of Winter take insolent and inconvenient liberties with it.

Tea jackets promise to divide popularity with tea-gowns this season. They are equally stylish for unceremonious weekly "at homes" but are too informal for stately receptions. For the more formal occasions dinner dresses are appropriate. The fashion of wearing evening attire in the afternoon has grown out of the current custom of giving a formal dinner afterward to those who have received with the hostess, there being no time for making another toilette before it is served. Since formal receptions are lighted artificially by day, dinner or evening dress produces a befitting effect.

Fabrics in soft hues rather than in positive colors will be stylish and will be made up with passementerie, Persian bands or lace decoration. Doe, dove-gray, écreu, pale delft-blue, cedar

and other tones and half-tones will rival white, and white with black. Velvet costume waists in Nile-green, lettuce-green, shrimp and rose pink, delft and cornflower blues and primrose and buttercup yellows combined with much whitetulle will be in high favor for wear with mull skirts made over linings of the waist color or with black tulle or satin skirts.

pompons and borderings for evening gowns, are offered and taken in those markets patronized by extravagant buyers.

Long, full boas of ostrich feathers will continue in high vogue. Black glacé gloves are gaining in favor for evening dress, as well as for street wear. They make shapely hands more attractive and hands less than fine in outlines appear shapelier, or at

MODERN LACE-MAKING.

CENTER-PIECE FOR ROUND TABLE.

FIGURE No. 1.—This center-piece is very handsome and is intended for the center of a round mahogany or other polished table. The design is exquisite and can be obtained by enlarging it with a pantograph if the lady who is to make the center-

rings, buttons, braids, etc., used in making the center-piece, which, in the original, is about forty-five inches in diameter.

DESIGN IN HONITON LACE.

FIGURE No. 2.—This dainty edging is suitable for trimming underwear, baby-clothes, *lingerie* or the adjuncts of a house

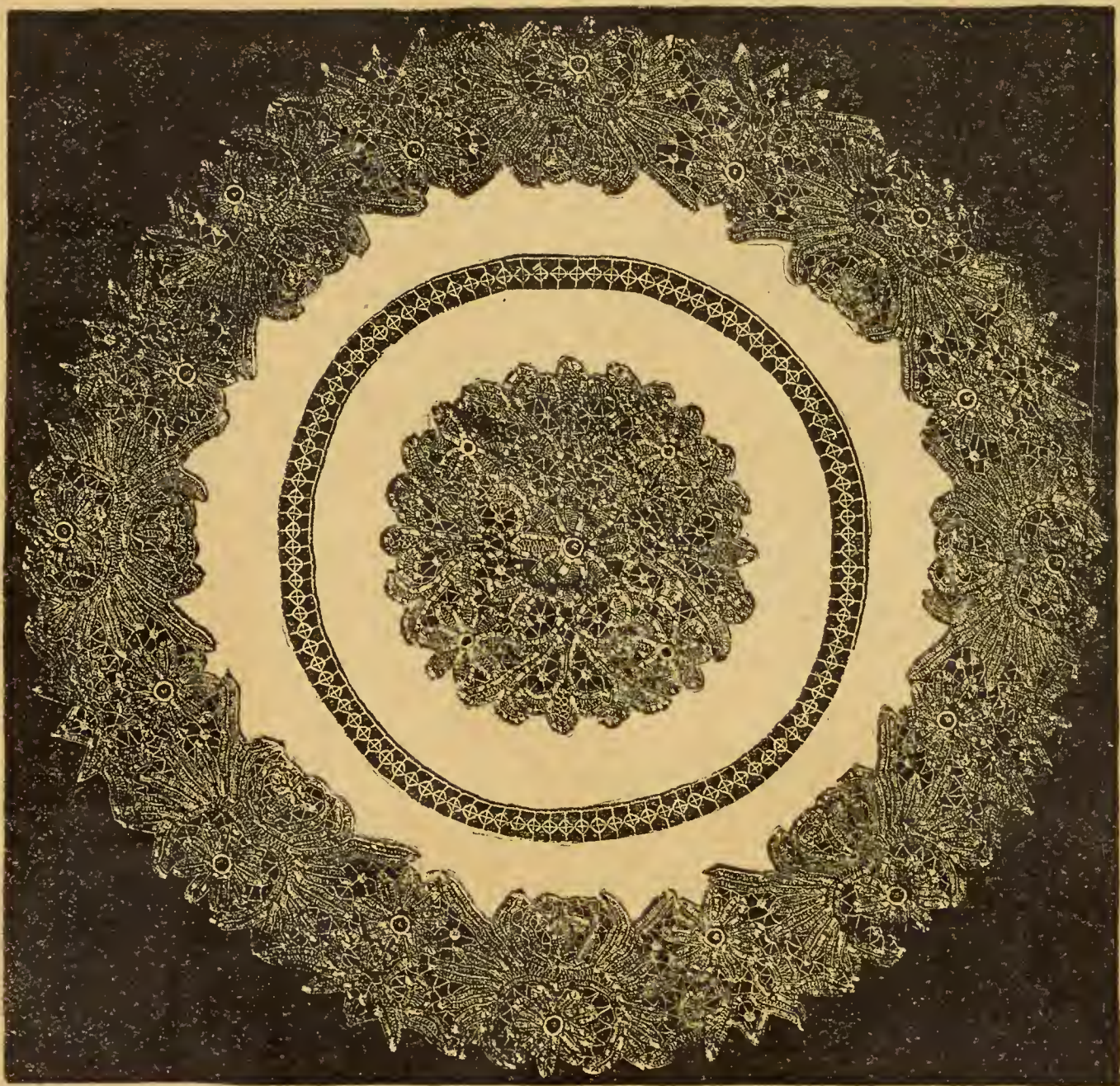


FIGURE NO. 1.—CENTERPIECE FOR ROUND TABLE. (LINEN AND BATTENBURG LACE.)

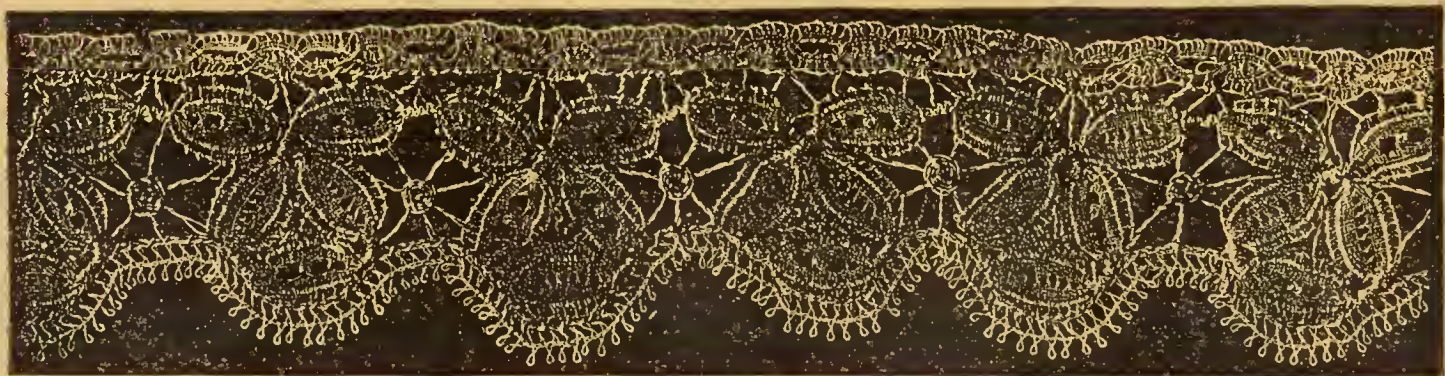


FIGURE NO. 2.—DESIGN IN HONITON LACE.

piece cannot draw the design of the size she desires it to be. Or, a professional lace-maker will furnish a section—say one-quarter of it for a reasonably moderate charge.

The ring of narrow work is simply a series of filling-in stitches arranged in a circle. In our book on Modern Lace Making, price 50 cents or 1s., will be found many designs in stitches pretty for the purpose, and also illustrations of the

toilette, such as collars, cuffs, bretelles, revers, etc. The design is nearly full size and will therefore be easy to follow. In the book mentioned in the other description may be seen illustrations, full size, of the braids used in making it.

For the information contained in this article, thanks are due to Miss Sara Hadley, professional lace-maker, of 922 Broadway, New York City.

FANCY STITCHES AND EMBROIDERIES.

BY EMMA HAYWOOD.

THREE NEW STYLES OF EMBROIDERY.

The newest idea for a handkerchief case is to make it long enough to afford room for two lots of handkerchiefs placed side by side. This shape is especially suitable for home use, the neatest and most convenient shape for travelling being simply a square or rather an oblong pocket joined up on three sides, one of the shorter sides being left open for the mouth of the pocket.

Illustrations Nos. 1 and 2 show a design for the first-named style of case. In the working out of this simple yet essentially artistic design, a new application is made of the popular Honiton lace braid, so familiar to the readers of these pages because of its legitimate employment in lace-making. Here it is merely appliquéd upon a silk or satin foundation of delicate coloring. Our example is of pale Nile-green, showing up admirably the light-purple of the violets forming the floral decoration. It may be noted that on the front of the case a single blossom, embroidered on the satin, takes the place of the usual open frilling of lace stitches within the pattern formed by the braid.

The design being drawn to scale and a perfect diagram being given of the proportions and parts required, there need be no difficulty in the making up of the case or in the choice of the proper braid to fit the design. A full illustrated list of lace braids will be found in our admirable handbook entitled "The Art of Modern Lace-Making," price 2s. or 50 cents per copy. The braid here used is No. 12 on the list.

The length of the case when finished is a full half-yard, the width when folded about seven inches. The best plan is to cut the satin with a good margin and then lay the braid on exactly as shown in the pattern. The sections should be counted to ensure the necessary exactness. The above dimensions are for the case when closed. But it must be observed that the parts intersected by dotted lines are cut all in one piece. This includes the front, back and flap for one pocket belonging to the back or under side. This flap, illustrated at figure No. 1, is five inches deep and is merely folded over and joined up at each end. The separate pocket for the upper side is trimmed all the way around, as shown in the drawing, so as to accord with the edge of the front or upper part of the case. The scalloped edges can be neatly

sewn together with invisible stitches lost in the button-holing.

The lace braid is secured to the linen after being basted in position by fine linen thread run around the extreme edges. The scallops are button-holed with white silk as are also the up



FIGURE NO. 1.



FIGURE NO. 2.

FIGURES NOS. 1 AND 2.—HANDKERCHIEF CASE AND FLAP.

strokes on the apex of each scallop on the inside. The blossoms are worked with filo floss in two or three shades of pale-purple, with a yellow dot in the center of each executed in French knot stitch. The lettering is carried out in white, to match the scallops, with very close stem-stitch. A double row will be necessary to give the required richness. The silk should be quite

thick for the same reason. Roman floss would serve, as would also two or three strands of filo floss put together. The case may be lined with white or may be made entirely of the green satin.

The glove case shown in Illustration No. 3 is represented as finished and folded over. Its construction and dimensions are about the same as for the handkerchief case, but the pocket flaps are left on at both ends in cutting out and are folded over,

turned in and concealed beneath the border. The cushion should be of silk or satin. Butter-color makes a good foundation. The square must be of a sheer white material—either bolting cloth, or perhaps better still, linen lawn of the most transparent texture. The flowing lines are executed in stem-stitch with bright gold-colored etching silk. The stitches must be very short in order to keep the lines clear on the numerous curves. All the leaves and oblong forms between the dots are

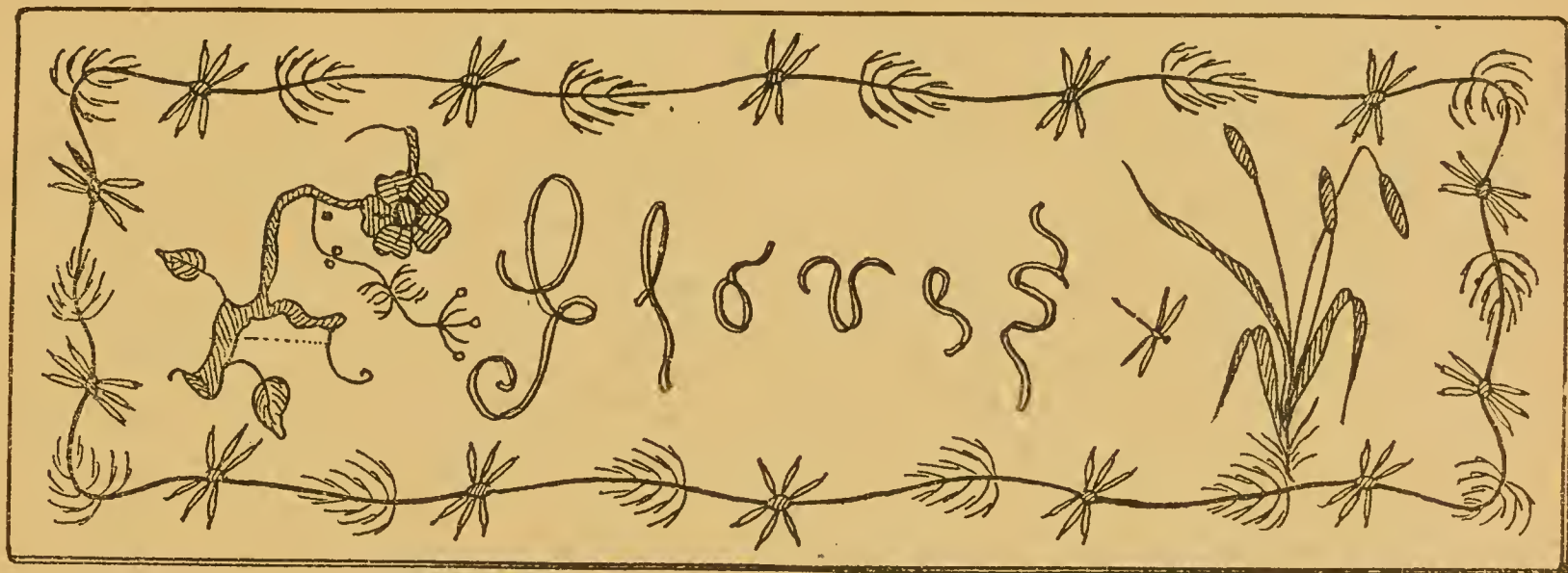


FIGURE NO. 3.—GLOVE CASE.

the edges being plain. The material is thin China silk of a fawn color lined with light-green. The undulating line forming the main stem of the border is Japanese gold thread of the untarnishable kind, couched down with split sewing silk to match; well waxed to make it strong. The forms on either side of the lettering are outlined in the same manner, the lettering itself being carried out in a double line of gold. The coloring is bright and varied. Odd lengths of silk can be readily utilized in such a design. The centers of the stars on the line are solid dots of satin-stitch worked over the gold. Each point of the stars is formed with a single button-hole stitch caught down at the point. The leafy forms between are made as illustrated, with a kind of crazy stitch. The rest is put in solidly with satin-stitch before being outlined with the gold thread. This design, when carried out tastefully, has a very charming and *bizarre* effect, and, although quickly worked, it looks very handsome. This is doubtless owing to the judicious blending of several bright colors, with a glint of gold after the Oriental fashion, which is always very effective.

Illustration No. 4 shows one corner of a square that can be made of any desired size. It is intended for the top of a square cushion. The cushion should be frilled or trimmed with lace and the square should be put on cornerwise, the raw edge being

put in with butter-colored filo floss, in raised satin-stitch, that is, slightly padded by putting in a few stitches the long way first and working over them. The dots are intended to give a jewelled effect and are therefore very much raised, standing out from the linen like beads. To accomplish this, take some filling silk exactly matching the color of the filo floss to be used in finishing. With the filling silk make a large French knot, then lay several strands of filo floss together and pass them over the French knot, drawing them tight enough to lay smooth and spreading them so that they cover the sides as well as the top of the knot. A little practice is required to do this well and keep

the knots even, but the result is most striking. In the present design pearls, turquoises and topazes—the last-named of a pale-pink—can be introduced in about equal proportions, the disposition of the three colors being left entirely to individual taste.

This style of design should be worked in a light, wooden frame—not the double hoop usually employed for linen embroidery, but a firm, square

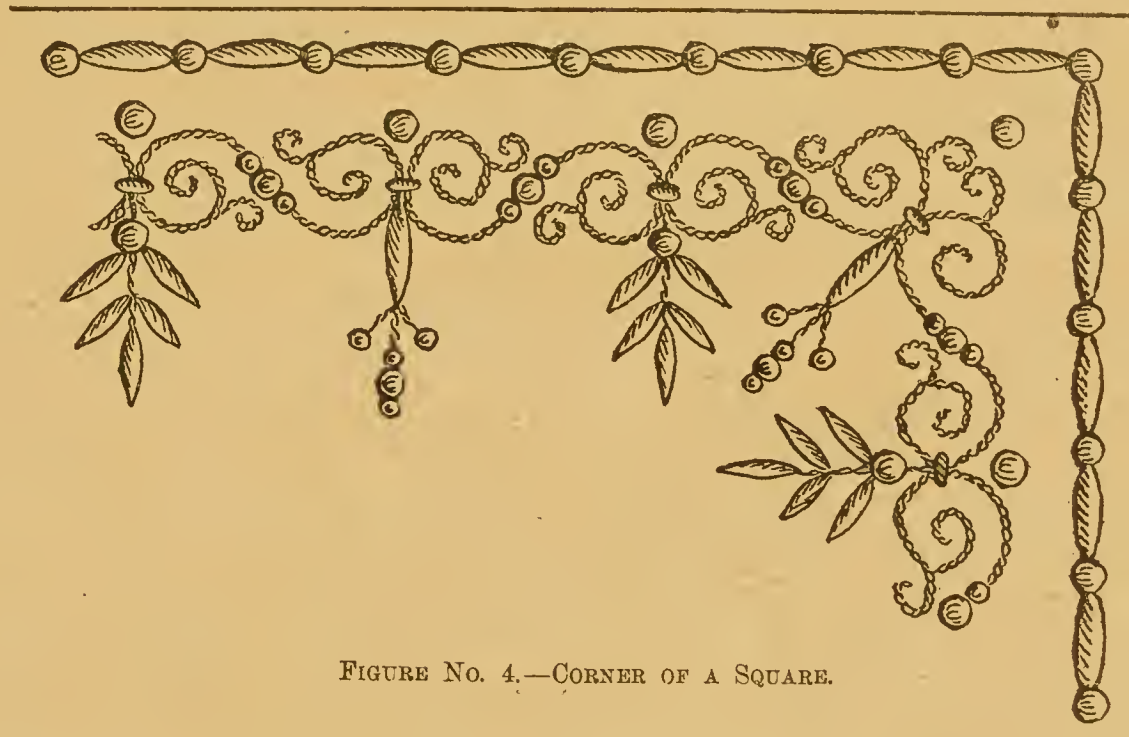


FIGURE NO. 4.—CORNER OF A SQUARE.

frame in which the material can be tightly and evenly secured on all four sides at once.

The three distinctive styles of embroidery above described give ample choice to those seeking for something new and pretty. They can be adapted in many ways.

MEASURING TAPES.—No dressmaker can afford to be without a tape-measure that is at once *accurate* and *legible*, for upon it, as much as upon any other implement she uses, depends the success of the garments she makes. On another page of

this issue we publish an advertisement of linen and satteen tape-measures which are manufactured expressly for us, and which we guarantee superior in every particular of material, make and finish.

Fashionable Dress Goods.

Crépons are destined to have a new lease of favor, despite the belief which prevailed as Summer began to wane that they had exhausted their popularity. The Autumn crépons assume so many new guises that they are almost entitled to be classed as novelties. The crinkles in the new weaves have a tendency towards flatness, in contradistinction to those of last season, in which the crinkles stood out rather boldly from the surface.

The bouclé idea is prominent in crépons as in many other kinds of goods. At once novel and artistic is a class of crépon in which the crinkles are of silk in changing tints and have a flat, crushed appearance. Upon them are wrought, in a contrasting color, sprays of flowers in bouclé effects. The crinkles in one specimen change from bluet to gold and the design is in brown; in another the crépon is a changeable green and the flowers are heliotrope; in a third the device in réséda stands out with delightful effect from a shaded old-rose surface. All the color blendings in these goods are harmonious and beautiful. There are Persian crépons figured with black arabesques, which tone down the color medleys in the groundwork, the latter being a mixture of silk and wool. Bouclés fill out the depressions in another sort of crépon. The groundwork in one instance is of olive-green silk, the bouclé being of brown wool.

There are black crépons in which red, bluet, green, heliotrope and other colors are intermingled with success, the material being a mixture of silk and wool. There are also small crinkle crépons in mixed colors that appeal to conservative tastes. Gold and blue unite as effectively in this weave as in others.

Black silk crépons with wool frisé weavings, also in black, are very rich-looking by reason of the contrast of the two tones of black produced by the union of silk and wool. Waves, blocks, scrolls, arabesques and a variety of other designs are brought out in black goat's-hair crépons with frisés, the goat's-hair having a shimmer and gloss like rich satin.

Notwithstanding the many colored crépons, black will remain a favorite. Appropriate for visiting, afternoon receptions or even church wear is a toilette developed in a glossy black crépon presenting serpentine crinkles and black frisés. The skirt is five-gored and two box-plaits are formed at the back, the skirt rippling in the conventional way and showing the material in its full beauty. The basque-waist is made smooth fitting at the back, with a tapering box-plait applied down the center. A double box-plait is set in the front, drooping in French fashion in the same manner as the front itself. Three Rhinestone buttons are disposed on the double box-plait above the bust to relieve the blackness, which, however has no suggestion of dullness. A black satin ribbon stock covers the standing collar, being finished with a bow at the back, and ribbon is simply twisted about the bottom of the waist for a finish. Colored ribbon might, if preferred, replace the black. The *gigot* sleeves are shirred in the arms' eyes. The material being in itself of such a decorative nature applied trimming is not really required.

There is every reason to believe that black crépon skirts will continue to be associated with fancy silk bodices. Many of the new black crépons, whether woven with or without frisés, are brilliant in their high lustre. Tricotines are at present shown in rather small crinkles. This textile is an admixture of mohair and wool in solid or mixed colors.

Bedford cords, after a long season of quiet, are being revived, though, as in all repetitions of a style, with modifications. The new Bedfords show various-sized cords, all in the lengthwise weave which always distinguished them. The cords in one class are at least an eighth of an inch wide and are represented in all the popular colors, among which are seen golden-brown, réséda and olive-green, navy, army and cornflower blue, garnet, dark-tan and old-rose. There are also Bedfords with very narrow cords, and figured Bedfords, small designs being woven upon grounds of contrasting tone. In a novelty Bedford cord

there are frisé stripes woven in alternation with those of solid cord. The effect of Bedford cord is produced in a material

showing wide welts or ridges, which, however, are built upon a webbing foundation after the manner of crépon, while the cords in Bedfords are solid and substantial.

The effects achieved in frisé and bouclé fabrics are legion. Persian combinations are developed in wool grounds, which are varied by bouclés, usually in black, in the form of arabesques and other devices through which the underlying colors show in softened tones. These are very attractive goods and are often made up with plain silks, which may be chosen in black or to accord with one of the hues in the groundwork. There are also solid colored woollens well covered with black bouclés, through which the tones, usually very vivid, are only dimly perceptible. An unusually stylish fabric, not unlike cheviot, unites golden-brown and navy-blue and upon it lie ringlets in both colors. Odd and tasteful color combinations are carried out in this style of goods. In a black frisé material colored silk dots lighten the sombreness of the wool ground. In one instance they are yellow, in another green, in a third blue, and in still another red. A very charming fabric, also of the bouclé order, has a mixed silk-and-wool, black and sky-blue ground bearing brown silk bouclés woven in suggestion of stars. The same design is produced in black-and-gold on a blue ground.

The camel's-hairs are very pliant, and a net-work of fibres that interrupt the smoothness of the surface adds a velvety softness to these goods, which are shown in plain and illuminated colors and are adaptable to almost any fashion. The zibeline cloths, which belong to the camel's-hair family, are covered with a layer of fine hairs that contribute to their attractiveness. A recent importation of these goods shows embossed dots in self color that give the impression of silk, though silk does not enter into the composition of the fabric.

Quiet in coloring, though elegant in appearance, is a cloth in mixed colors that are of such uncertain tints as to allow of being called invisible. Glints of color that hint of old-rose are woven in a golden-brown cloth of this kind, the material being made up in a tailor-finished costume for wear at a fashionable luncheon. The skirt is composed of several gores and is laid in side-plaits at the back. All the seams of the skirt are strapped with the material machine-stitched with old-rose silk, which adds a pretty touch of color. The basque extends only to the hips and fits with great precision, all the seams and darts being strapped, and the straps covering the forward darts extending to the shoulders. A strap encircles the standing collar and two straps adorn the wrist of each leg-o'-mutton sleeve. A narrow-back sailor-hat of brown felt braid trimmed with old-rose and brown shaded taffeta ribbon and a nest of humming birds is worn, and brown Suède gloves complete an exceptionally smart outfit. The material is also available for less severe modes and is shown in divers color blendings, the illuminating tint being vague in every instance.

Wide and narrow wale diagonals in all-wool and in mohair and wool are fashionable. Small colored dots enliven a black diagonal of the latter type, which has the high lustre peculiar to mohairs.

Serviceable gowns for shopping or for business women may be made up to produce a very fashionable effect in armure weaves, which are shown in all-wool or in a mixture of wool and mohair. These goods may be had in both plain and figured varieties and in very beautiful colorings. Canvas weaves are also liked for the same purpose. These are especially soft and, therefore, drape advantageously. Mohairs are durable and pretty and appear in seasonable weights in twills and other neat effects.

Checked cheviots never lose their vogue; indeed, they reappear each season with slight changes, that are, however, sufficiently marked to distinguish them from the same class of goods of a previous season.

Black satin is to be reinstated as a dress fabric. Skirts rather than entire costumes will be fashioned from it, colored crêpe, chiffon or silk being the selection for the bodices. Satin duchesse and *cuir royal* are the satins most frequently used in

black, the latter being very heavy and lustreless. Floral and geometrical designs are seen in satin brocades and they are, for the most part, bold and attractive.

Taffetas are shown both with chiné and printed floral figures, in new and artistic color schemes. Louis XVI. or Marie Antoinette silks (and they are identical) may be of taffeta or *poult de soie*. They rank high among the novelties and receive their name from the style of decoration, which consists of festooned wreaths and baskets of flowers in natural colors. These silks are very effective and will be much used for ceremonious gowns.

An attractive silk, which could be made up with a black crêpon, is black grosgrain striped with a fantastic design in green. The silk is soft and may be disposed in any manner that pleases.

Plain velvet will again be the choice of those who can afford

it for wraps and coats and, indeed for entire costumes for matrons. No other fabric can approach it in richness and beauty for these purposes. Both the plain and glacé velvets, the latter called chameleon because of their changing hues, will be largely employed in combination with silks and woollens in the development of dressy costumes. It is always desirable when velvet is used for this purpose to bring it into as close contact as possible with the face, since it wonderfully softens the complexion. Often when an unbecoming color has been chosen velvet will redeem the garment.

It is mistaken economy to buy cheap velvets. They fade easily and the pile soon becomes crushed or worn, leaving spaces of the linen back exposed with anything but a pleasing effect. Good velvets may be brushed and steamed many times before showing signs of wear, and may thus be made to do duty on several gowns.

FASHIONABLE GARNITURES.

The colors that appear in silk and other stuffs in such admirable combinations are likewise assembled in the new spangle trimmings. The spangles are small and devoid of the glitter and shine of those heretofore used, but this very absence of lustre renders the association of many hues possible. The somewhat *bizarre* effect which characterizes bright spangles is avoided in the new *paillettes*, which the most conservative tastes will readily approve and adopt.

Fashion does not wholly taboo jet spangles, though their use is limited. In their stead the always attractive and brilliant facets are applied in abundance among beads in all-jet trimmings.

Black or neutral-tinted fabrics will be heightened in effect by band trimmings aglow with colored spangles softened in tone by the matt finish now given them. Conventional devices are most in evidence in all sort of trimmings, scrolls and arabesques being the basis of most patterns. A notable band trimming includes blue, gold, heliotrope and green spangles that overlap each other and suggest by their arrangement of colors the scaly skin of a serpent, the effect of a writhing, undulating motion being produced at each turn of the wearer. Prismatic colors are grouped in another band trimming, also in the matt spangles, and carry out a very charming idea. Long, lustrous spangles in various colors achieve by their arrangement a serpentine effect that is unusually pretty, the spangles being in this instance spaced.

Flowers are wrought with dull, colored, overlapping *paillettes* on net among tracteries of fine beads, and often in the heart of a flower sparkles a mock jewel—sapphire, topaz or brilliant.

Then there are bronze, dull-gold and dull-silver spangles fixed in scale fashion upon black or white nets in a serpentine device. A band trimming of dull-silver on black net delightfully illumines a visiting toilette of black crêpon and French gray chiffon, the decoration being limited to the basque. Six gores are included in the skirt, which at the back is disposed in a double box-plait. The basque extends to jacket depth at the back and sides, the skirt portion rippling at the back. The fronts open over a full vest of chiffon, which ends at the waist-line and forms a pretty though not striking contrast with the back. A deep sailor-collar, square at the back, has ends which fall in cascades to the waist-line, showing with fine effect the silver trimming, which is applied on the collar just above the edge. The wrinkled collar is also of chiffon, and over it, in front, are reversed two tabs of the trimming strengthened with black silk. The leg-o'-mutton sleeves are each adorned at the wrist with tabs cut from the trimming and corresponding with those on the collar. The skirt could have been trimmed, if desired, over the side-front seams. Accompanying this toilette are gray Suède gloves and a narrow-back sailor-hat of black felt braid trimmed with black ostrich tips, an aigrette and gray chiffon caught in front with a large steel wing-shaped ornament.

Fancy spangles are employed in the narrow, colored outlinings and also in medallions, which are variously used. Jet medallions are very popular and glisten with fine cabochons. Among them are circles, stars, various shaped wheels, discs, squares and odd shapes in open patterns and in several sizes. Then there are separable jet trimmings, which may do duty as

medallions. Front-breadths of skirts, blouse fronts, box-plaits and even the bouffant portions of sleeves are much improved by the application of the ornaments, beneath which the material may or may not be cut away. They are preferably used on plain woollens or silks.

There are also slides composed of jet beads and cabochons, that are not unlike medallions, and these are offered in crescent, horseshoe, oblong and leaf shapes. They are fair substitutes for buckles on belts, collars and at the ends of applied straps.

Shoulder trimmings are counted among the season's novelties and are presented in the form of straps, caps or pendant ornaments. Among the ornaments are rings of large cabochons, wheels and divers other shapes each with an elaborate fringe. When large, but one is worn pendant from the shoulder, over the sleeve, and when small two or three are employed. These ornaments are also admirable upon the fronts of bodices. Straps or braces have fringe at the ends and simply define the arch of the shoulders. Caps or epaulettes are presented in a bewildering assortment and lend beauty to the simplest gown.

In waist garnitures epaulettes play an important rôle. From a shallow yoke, or from a vest or plastron of fanciful design start epaulettes, fringe being added in some instances and omitted in others. These garnitures are shown in jet passementerie, in jetted net, in colored spangles on white or black net and in pearl, and are decidedly artistic conceits. A black net yoke with epaulettes is elaborated with jet beads and cabochons and at the edges an outline suggestive of jabots is defined with spangles. An exquisite net yoke, without shoulder pieces, is embroidered in a lattice design with fine beads, and flashing from this dainty setting is a large scroll done with spangles disposed with the effect of sequins, one upon the other, a raised appearance resulting from the arrangement. An attractive pair of epaulettes is made with straps at each side finished with fringe. Deep collars consisting of nine points of glistening jet are also shown, the high neck finish being supplied by a soft stock collar of ribbon or silk.

Passementeries for bodice use are obtainable in patterns agreeing with those for the embellishment of skirts. The lightest of tints in matt spangles and beads are associated in the garnitures destined for evening gowns. There are cashmere and Persian combinations, with spangles and beads in addition to metal threads on gold gauze or web-like gold cloth or upon white tulle.

Even pearls for bridal or other ceremonious costumes are finished without lustre, and large, solid pearl ornaments are incorporated in the trimmings, with admirable results. A decoration of great beauty is composed of a succession of dull pearl bead chains caught together at intervals by stars to produce festoons. Pearl spangles, or *nauré paillettes* as they are also called, are a new and distinctive feature of pearl trimmings. Where net is employed as a foundation for garnitures, the edge, which is deep and elaborate, is often of solid passementerie. This is a new and happy fancy.

A novelty for evening gowns is a decoration of white silk, satin or velvet embroidered with beads in fan and conventional shapes in the centers of which sparkle mock gems,

which give life and character to the trimming if it be all white.

Fur and jet beads are successfully associated in medallions, bands and other effects. Feathers are similarly used. A narrow feather band in which the flues are curled at both sides toward the center is known as the Chinese border. In other band trimmings diminutive tips overlap each other or are formed in small *panaches* at intervals, with unique effect. Many novel ideas are developed in the feather trimmings for Autumn gowns.

All the designs conceived in jet or spangle decorations are duplicated in glossy mohair trimmings.

A simple costume for afternoon wear developed in army-blue basket cloth is rendered very dressy by a garniture and band trimming of mohair braid in an open geometrical device. Double box-plaits are formed at the back of the skirt, and in front a seam at the right side is covered by a row of band trimming, the effect being repeated at the opposite side of the skirt. The basque is short and close-fitting and at the top is ornamented with a braid garniture comprising a narrow yoke and epaulettes, the latter giving a stylish effect to the leg-o'-mutton sleeves. The standing collar is encircled with a band of the trimming.

A deep, many-pointed collar of braid would be very improving to a simple woollen gown, and would conceal defects of style, if such existed.

Buttons are still much used and the new ones excel those of last season in the matter of artistic workmanship. Jewelled buttons will sparkle on box-plaits and other adjuncts. They are of gilt or silver filigree jewelled with mock sapphires, topazes, rubies, emeralds and turquoises. Enamelled buttons are marvels of daintiness and rich coloring, giving the effect of Venetian

mosaics. Then there are painted porcelain buttons, rimmed with gilt or silver, and representing Dresden flowers or Louis XVI. designs. Less elaborate and less costly, but still effective, are rivetted steel and jet buttons. They will be very extensively used. Even tailor-made gowns that are otherwise of regulation rigidity admit of a button decoration, ornamental buttons being permissible upon the bodice and plain buttons being used upon both skirt and bodice.

Belts of satin-finished elastic in varying widths, sometimes quite an eighth of a yard wide, are taking the place of silk webbing belts, the buckles used with them being of gold and silver in scroll, link and other designs. There are also fancy metal belts like armor which are in gilt and silver, with fancy buckles; they are built on elastic and may be worn with comfort, besides being of a highly ornamental character.

A new style of skirt binding has recently been introduced. It is a cord binding made entirely of worsted. Many of the cord bindings are cotton-filled and are more easily destroyed than all wool, the latter being softer and more yielding and, therefore, more durable. The binding is applied in such a manner that the cord comes directly at the edge of the skirt, the braid supporting it providing a facing for the skirt. When dusty it may be brushed easily.

Those who wear *crépon* gowns should know that dust cannot be removed from them as from other materials by dusting in the ordinary manner. After each wearing the dress should be vigorously shaken in the open air, and then freed from the remaining dust by gently beating the material with a whip or dust-beater, the costume being meanwhile supported from a nail or hook.



FASHIONABLE MILLINERY.

hues. Quills, wings, birds and all sorts of fancy feathers are offered in purest white, in sable or touched with the *nacré* or mother of pearl iridescence. Rainbow effects dominate not only in feathers but in ribbons and flowers as well, and are as effective as they are novel. Hats are prodigally trimmed, and the broad effect which came in with bouffant sleeves still holds its own and will—for symmetry's sake—doubtless remain in vogue until sleeves diminish their proportions.

Jet, steel and Rhinestone ornaments abound in graceful shapes and light and dainty workmanship. Artistically fashioned crowns are shown in jet studded with the diminutive facets which lend such brilliancy to jet decorations of all kinds. These require but little applied trimming to render them ready for wear. Coronets of jet with wing-shaped ornaments at the sides are very frequently included in the trimming of bonnets, with effective results. Steel buckles, wings and other ornaments are rivetted and cut like jewels. Some are set with Rhinestones and others with steel facets in a dark-gray color known as sphinx. Rhinestones appear less tawdry when in contact with pearls, and the combination is frequently seen, the pearls being either white or colored. Steel is also associated with pearls and Rhinestones.

Chenille, or satin-and-felt braids are displayed in many varieties and colors for edgings, wings and other decorations.

The fluffy and elegant tail feathers of the Paradise bird are given the *nacré* tinting and form part of the adornment of a large hat the brim of which is of golden-brown *miroir* velvet and the crown of *Latania* velvet—a leaf-green hue now used extensively. The velvet is draped over the crown with a box-plaited effect, and against it in front is disposed a very broad bow of brown satin ribbon that exactly matches the velvet

brim. The bow sustains a large bird's head combining green and brown in its coloring and in lieu of the wings are the tail feathers before described. At the back is fixed a steel buckle.

Very jaunty is an all-black hat, which only a youthful woman could wear with impunity. It is really a velvet-covered plateau bent double. The back is built up with several tips and an aigrette, which are arranged on a bandeau. In front are spread a pair of black wings.

Black and white are successfully used in the trimming upon a large hat of brown felt, the brown being of a warm-golden shade which happily sets off the colorless trimming. The brim is very slightly bent at each side and sharply turned up at the back, showing an artistic arrangement of black velvet, through which is thrust a pearl-and-Rhinestone pin. On the front of the brim is draped black velvet, which is caught here and there with small pearl-and-Rhinestone lace-pins. At the left side are a black and a white aigrette, which contribute height to the really stylish though simple *chapeau*.

The black-and-white combination is again seen in a large hat covered with black velvet. This hat would be suitable for a tall woman, providing her face were full enough, very broad brims not being becoming to slender faces. In front is a *pouf* of black-and-white striped taffeta ribbon, and at each side is set a black-and-white wing. A very full black-and-white aigrette rises above the ribbon arrangement. A second pair of wings is placed at the back where a black satin bow is added for a finish.

Another large hat, bent into a fantastic shape, is of cerise velvet subdued by black trimming and a black velvet brim-facing. In front is arranged a large Alsatian bow of black satin ribbon edged with narrow black ostrich bands and caught to the hat at the center with a fancy jet pin. At the back are three handsome black plumes, which fall gracefully over the crown. Three tips are arranged under the brim to rest upon the hair.

Black again exerts a softening influence upon a hat of cardinal velvet. A puffing finishes the brim upon which the velvet is draped and held with cut-jet spikes. A bunch of black quills and a full aigrette are adjusted at the left side.

Not unlike the familiar short-back sailor is a hat of navy-blue felt braid. The broad effect is secured with a bow of green-and-blue shaded taffeta ribbon and loops of the felt braid. At the right side is a black tip and at the left a tip and

an aigrette. Several long black plumes bend forward from the back of the hat and are apparently fastened by a large fancy jet ornament.

An exceedingly stylish bonnet has a crown of rivetted jet and a brim of golden-brown chenille braid that is visible through a coronet of jet. At the right side is a bow of brown satin ribbon held by a jet ornament and at the left is a full black aigrette sustained by a similar ornament. Each of the brown velvet strings is fastened by a smaller ornament of similar design.

Appropriate for wear with a costume of gray crépon or other wool goods is a large gray felt hat with jet passementerie at the edge of the brim. In front is a bird with a black head and white spread wings, above which towers a bunch of gray plumes. Around the crown is twisted black-and-white striped ribbon formed in a bow at the back, a steel ornament being adjusted on the bow.

For general wear a sailor hat of black felt braid trimmed with plaid ribbon and black wings will be at once stylish and serviceable. The ribbon is laid about the crown in folds, fastened in front with a large jet pin and arranged in a bow at each side. The bows support wings, which enhance the smart effect of the hat. Several loops of ribbon are arranged at the back under the brim and fall upon the hair.

Rather a vivid green velvet is seen in a hat under a covering of rivetted jet, the crown being high and bell-shaped and the brim rolled up gently at the sides. At each side is a pompon of black satin ribbon holding a black wing, an aigrette supplementing the plumage at the left side. No other trimming is used, yet the effect is very dressy.

Very like a turban in shape is a brown felt hat with black chenille braid at the edge of the brim. In front is a fan-like arrangement of brown velvet with a pointed end at each side, and upon it are fixed two enamelled balls set with Rhinestones. Midway at each side is a bunch of black coq feathers and at each side of the back is a bow of yellow-and-brown shaded ribbon, the ends of which fall on the hair.

A round turban that would set jauntily upon a youthful head is of green velvet. The crown is encircled at the top with a band of black ostrich-feather trimming consisting of tiny overlapping tips. A puffing of velvet forms the brim. At the left side is a fan of nacré ribbon and a black aigrette and at the right side are clustered three nacré roses without foliage. Mauve and green are commingled both in the flowers and ribbon to accomplish the nacré effect.

Again are leafless roses employed as a trimming on a toque of cerise velvet. The velvet is artistically draped over the shape and formed in a long point at each side. White wings and a black and white aigrette supply the trimming for the

front, and at each side of the back is a bunch of green-and-cerise velvet roses.

White felt hats always return with the Autumn. A broad-brimmed hat of this kind, shaped in suggestion of the Gainsborough, is bound at the edge with black velvet. In front a black velvet bow sustains a fancy black aigrette and a large bird with a black head and white wings. The brim is bent up at the back under a bow of black velvet that is held in position, to all appearances, by a large jet buckle. A white Tuxedo veil with black chenille dots might be worn with this hat.

Nacré ribbon and flowers beautify a toque of black velvet. A handsome jet crown overlies the velvet one. In front is a large bow of the ribbon with the inevitable jet pin thrust through it and at each side of the back is a tuft of roses. Gray and pink carry out the nacré effect in the flowers and ribbon; the latter being finished with black satin at the edges.

Tabac is the prevailing hue of a large brown velvet hat with brown silk cord at the edge. A large jet bow is placed in front and at the left side a merle bird rests on a bow of nacré ribbon. A similar bird is placed at the right side and ribbon is disposed in a bow at the back, a loop and end falling below the crown.

Suitable for a matron is a bonnet of brown velvet. In front is a wing-shaped ornament of steel, and at each side is a fan of brown satin ribbon holding a black bird. The strings are of brown satin ribbon.

Most artistic in its draping is a toque of shaded heliotrope velvet which is formed in a shell at each side and in a box-plait in front. A bunch of nacré quills is fastened at each side with a jet ornament, the shades in the quills being rose and light-brown.

Suitable either for church or visiting wear is a bonnet of green velvet. In front black coq feathers are arranged at the sides and also at the center, a black and white aigrette being bunched with the center coq feathers. At each side of the back an end of a black velvet string is fastened with a jet-and-Rhinestone pin.

A fashionable black felt hat in a large shape is trimmed with six black plumes that fall carelessly over the crown. In front is a tuft of yellow roses and at the back is a bunch of green velvet leaves, some of which fall over the hair. The brim is rolled at the left side and shows a bunch of yellow roses arranged on the black velvet head-band, but seeming to rest upon the hair.

Berries are liked as an Autumn trimming. Blackberries, rendered less sombre by being branched with foliage, are used upon a black felt sailor, the brim being faced with yellow braid. The berries are arranged in front between a pair of black wings and at the back are placed black and yellow satin pompons.

THE HOME.

TWELFTH PAPER.—HOW TO SELECT AND WHAT TO DO WITH FISH, POULTRY AND GAME.

Much nonsense has been written and quoted about the superior value of fish food for brain nourishment, and like many other unsustained assertions, this one has gained wide credence, but a single consideration will show its fallacy. Are fisher folk brainy or even intelligent above those who dwell inland and have no better educational opportunities? More easily sustained arguments in favor of a fish diet are that it is less expensive than good meats, easily digested and well liked by most persons.

The most nutritious fish obtainable in our climate is salmon, the only fish, in fact, admitted to be of equal if not more value from this point of view than meat. Salmon has red blood and so also have blue-fish and mackerel, and each is so rich in oil that those who have weak digestions should not be greedy when they ask to be served to any one of them. Cod-fish, halibut, flounder, haddock and some other fish with which our zone is stocked have their oils stored in their livers, which parts need not be cooked if undesirable.

Salted fish has comparatively little nourishment and should not be taken habitually by those who depend upon lately eaten food for an immediate use of energy. Salmon, shad, mackerel and the like have their nutritive qualities less injured by salting than most other fish, because their fatty parts are distributed

all through their fibres instead of being conserved in their livers. Starchy foods, such as potatoes, bread, rice, etc, are necessary accompaniments of fish in order to make a combination that is properly nourishing. Fish with fatty livers require to be cooked or eaten with cream, butter, olive oil, bacon or salt-pork to make them properly nourishing. Oily fish should always be broiled, baked, boiled or steamed.

Housewives should know:

That if a fish is fresh and good it is so firm to the touch that when a finger is pressed into it the dent made at once effaces itself; its gills are not pale nor its eyes sunken. Flabby fish is too stale to be good. These tests apply to all fresh fish.

That fish should be scaled at once, then dressed and washed clean with a cloth wrung from salted cold water, wrapped in another cloth sprinkled with salt and put into a cool, dark place. Fish should not be laid upon ice, except when it is to be frozen, because its fibre is thereby softened.

That frozen fish should be thawed only in cold water, the colder the better, and that fresh-water fish which have an earthy flavor should be soaked for an hour in salted water containing a table-spoonful of good vinegar or lemon juice to each two quarts.

That all fish except salmon should be placed in warm (not hot) water for boiling. Salmon retains its flavor and color best when wrapped and tied in a napkin and dropped into boiling salted water, or, better still, by being wrapped, tied and steamed for ten minutes for each pound when, if carefully unwrapped, this fish will maintain its shape.

That if fish is to be served whole, the head and tail need not be removed.

That to bake a fish properly after it is stuffed with crumbed oysters or with seasoned bread-crumbs it should be placed, back upward, in a pan not too big for it, with thin slices of salt fat pork beneath it, no butter being added.

That fish browns better if dredged with flour, after salt and pepper have been rubbed into it.

That before baking a solid cut of fish its skin should be scraped clean or carefully removed with a small, sharp knife; then it should be rubbed with salt and pepper, dredged with flour, and, if it be a fish without fat, sprinkled (not too generously) with finely chopped salt pork and laid in a pan in which there is an inch of fresh milk, for frequent basting. As the milk will be cooked away, any sauce, such as drawn butter, egg or tomato, may be served with it. Fish cooked by this mode is preferred by many to boiled fish, but the remnants of the latter are better adapted to salads and timbales, to creamed, curried, scalloped and devilled fish and to fish *réchauffé*.

That plenty of hot fat or oil is better for frying fish of all kinds than browning them unevenly on a flat greased pan. Fish is most attractive when, egged or not egged but rolled in salted corn meal or finely sifted bread or cracker crumbs, it has been dropped into smoking hot fat until brown and done through.

That there are numberless modes of cooking and re-cooking fish so that it need never become monotonous but may always remain a welcome, wholesome and not extravagant food, providing that each variety is selected with definite knowledge of its mid-season, when its flavor is finer and its cost less than upon its earlier or later appearance in the market.

That whenever possible lobsters should be bought uncooked and while they have a fine deep-green color and are active when touched. The best lobsters are of medium size with dark, almost black, stripes on very hard shells. The thin-shelled ones do not possess a fine flavor nor is the meat firm.

That lobsters should be dropped head first—the same rule holding good with hard-shelled crabs—into boiling salted water that is kept at its hottest about twenty minutes (too long boiling is a mistake), when they will be red. They are now ready to be eaten with lemon, pepper, mustard, and melted butter or other sauce, or may be re-cooked in any one of many ways, such as lobsters chops, devilled lobster, lobster à la Newburgh, timbales, curried, creamed, scalloped or as a salad.

That boiled lobster to be eaten plain and hot, either with or without melted butter, flavored with salt, lemon juice, paprika or mustard, is one of the luxuries of recent date and is easily prepared by cutting a young live lobster open down its back with one blow of a broad-axe or cleaver, laying it immediately, meat side down, upon an oiled or buttered wire gridiron over a fire of red coals, cooking it eight or ten minutes, then turning it and cooking it three or four minutes longer and serving it at once, one-half lobster to each person if it be a lobster lunch or lobster supper, with hot wafers or pickles as its sole accompaniment.

That it is a comfort without which few of us would eat lobster broiled or boiled to know that it is a cold-blooded creature which has, so naturalists assure us, no perception of pain.

That when living remote from the sea the best brands of canned lobster can be trusted to yield finer and sweeter meat than is likely to be the case when extracted from the shell of boiled and transported ones. Only a very keen sense of smell is able to determine the exact condition of a cooked lobster just from the ice. Even when placed on chopped ice a boiled lobster ceases to be at its best when the day is three-fourths spent.

That oysters and clams should be kept in their shells in a cool place until just before cooking or eating them raw, and that none are good unless their shells are tightly closed.

That canned oysters and clams are usually better than those in shells, if the latter have made long journeys inland, even though they have travelled in a refrigerator car.

That raw oysters served in their shells or upon deep plates should be accompanied by salt, pepper, lemon and grated horseradish and by small slices of buttered and folded brown bread, or by hot wafers that were divided and buttered before going into a quick oven.

That oysters and clams *en coquille* are elegant substitutes for

raw shell fish in places remote from oyster beds, and are almost if not quite as satisfactory as appetizers, care being taken that not more than two large and five small oysters are placed in each *coquille* or scalloped shell.

That "poultry" is a comprehensive and inclusive word, meaning at the markets all domestic feathered creatures except pigeons, and that the purchaser should have definite and familiar knowledge of the merits of each kind and its indications of age and condition.

That a good broiling chicken has soft, tender feet, smooth legs, small semi-flexible nails, a pliable breast bone, pin feathers, a moist skin and a plump breast.

That fowls, if fat and not too aged, are decidedly better for salads, soups, steaming, etc., than are the best of chickens, because their flesh has a better flavor, is more nourishing and is rather firmer of fibre, but equally tender if sufficiently steamed before dredging and browning. They may also be served with a bread sauce turned over their well tied or trussed legs and wings.

That the best turkeys have black legs, small wattles, plump, fatty white breasts with flexible bones in them, and loose, immature spurs.

That old ducks and geese have rough, thin, grayish feet and legs, and young ones thin, yellow tender-looking feet and legs and plump, firm breasts, also a wind pipe that breaks when pinched between the thumb and finger. Domestic ducks have yellow, thick feet, while wild ones have reddish feet.

That after a duck or goose has lived one year it grows less and less attractive for the table.

That geese and ducks having skins and legs more or less intimate with unclean earth should be carefully washed with soap and warm water and be thoroughly wiped with a dry clean cloth, for which process the dainty housekeeper will easily find good reasons.

That old pigeons have dark, thin breasts and young ones have pinkish plump ones (if properly fed) and legs of much the same color.

That stall-fed pigeons are much tenderer and sweeter flavored than wild ones, a liking for the gamey flavor of the latter being a cultivated taste when it exists, an appetite really candid persons seldom confess to.

That squabs always have pin feathers and to be very good should have very light-colored, plump breasts.

That poultry of all kinds killed at home should never have their necks wrung, because this method of taking their lives is needlessly cruel and, moreover, does not allow the blood to escape properly, causing it to settle all through their bodies to the detriment of their cooking qualities. The heads should be quickly chopped off and the bodies hung up or held up by the legs.

That poultry should be picked and drawn as soon as killed, but game that is to be kept a long time after it is shot should be placed in a very cold place with its feathers still on and its entrails unremoved.

That every housewife should use her influence to prevent the placing of poultry upon the market before it is drawn.

That rabbits with good tender flesh are plump, have short necks, tender ears and paws, and sharp, smooth claws, while old ones are scrawny and show their age in their much-used claws.

That venison, unlike beef, should have a dark-red color, but, like it, should have white fat intermingled with its fibre here and there and covering it next its skin. Otherwise it will be found tough with age or because of insufficient feeding.

That good quail, grouse and partridge have dark bills, yellowish legs and plump, firm breasts, and that light-weight, scrawny birds are poor eating.

That packing dressed poultry and undressed game in snow is claimed by dealers to be the best method of keeping it; when the snow is well pressed down about and upon each body all may be perfectly kept for many weeks. This is a hint to those who raise poultry for their own tables and, finding it at its best in early Winter, would like to escape the cost and care of continued feeding. After experimenting in a small way with this method of preservation, the old plan of continued high feeding may be returned to if found preferable.

That game-lovers who are *gourmands* and desire a "high" flavor in wild ducks, geese and turkeys can hasten the desired condition by wrapping the birds, while yet in their feathers, in woollen cloths and keeping them in a warm room two or three days. Only epicures like the flesh of game thus "ripened."

A. B. LONGSTREET.

BURNT WORK.—EIGHTH PAPER.

BY HARRIET KEITH FOBES.

[MISS FOBES WILL BE GLAD TO ANSWER ANY QUESTION OR GIVE INFORMATION IN REGARD TO BURNT DECORATION ON LEATHER, GLASS, IVORY OR WOOD. LETTERS TO HER SHOULD BE ADDRESSED CARE OF THE EDITOR OF THE DELINEATOR AND BE ACCOMPANIED BY A STAMP FOR A REPLY BY MAIL.]



FIGURE NO. 66.—OUTLINE DRAWING.

In figure designs more than in any others prepared for burnt work will the absolute necessity of copying, transposing and transferring as accessories to drawing from the model, or "life," as it is called, be demonstrated. It is impossible to do without these intermediate processes at first, because of the difficulty of drawing from life direct for decorative purposes. A medium is necessary, and such a medium is found in transferring, combined with transposing. Transferring has already been defined and is a comparatively simple process. Transposing is the replacing of the head, arm or any other part of the figure, or altering any portion of the accessories, by the substitution of a corresponding feature from another drawing. Often the design finally used is the sum total of several drawings on the same subject, in much the same way as an artist makes a variety of study drawings for a large picture.

The field of portraiture is full of fascination to the burnt worker with a gift for catching character. Portraits may be executed in silhouette, in outline with or without a background, in half-tone, and in fully developed etching, with its exquisite shading of every part and detail. These etchings are often taken from photographs and are done now in Germany and Italy by men who spend weeks of careful drawing on heads of Shakspeare, Bach, Mendelssohn, Beethoven and other celebrities, every line being delicately burnt. These portrait heads are all done on wood. As a rule, however, portraits are not at all decorative, though a head or figure suggestive of a drawing from life is often used for decorative purposes. The student will do well to copy and transfer from

the best drawings to be found in the current books and magazines. The very advertisements are often executed by skilled draughtsman and present delightful line studies well worthy of being perpetuated in burnt work. The outline drawing at figure No. 66 belongs to this order. It is the figure of a woman seated, and is executed in a very simple and dignified manner. It shows the effect attained by outline work without shading or background. Shading on the face, except in flat light tones to assist the effect of perspective, is not advisable for the present. The effect is too likely to be muddy, dark and meaningless, unless great skill is used. This figure can be put upon a panel of leather measuring six by ten inches. Very pale green leather framed by a heavy gold beading with this design will prove highly satisfactory. The panel may be set into a mantel or door without the frame, or used as a design for the cover of a portfolio to hold engravings. In this latter case, the addition of a Greek border to the edges of the portfolio would be in keeping with the design.

The illustrations of Gibson, McVickar and others of their school are characteristically modern and taking and translate well into burnt designs. While the work of Abbey and Low is more difficult, it is well worth studying.

At figure No. 67 a medallion head is given. The style is modern, the dress effective and the ornamental scrolls picturesque. It is as full of life as figure No. 66 is of repose. Each is admirable in its own way and each has its own place. Burnt on a piece of leather, six inches across, No. 67 makes a pretty picture, capital for use on a lamp-screen, novel cover or pin ball.

It is excellent practice to draw repeated profile or outline heads, either with the pencil or the burning needle, before the



FIGURE NO. 67.—MEDALLION HEAD.

actual work on the given design is attempted, the object being to steady and prepare the hand for its work. In the same way carefully draw the hands, arms, feet, fingers, torso, ears, eyes

and mouth before undertaking to combine them in a figure.

Action and repose must be studied and felt. What one does not feel cannot be well or correctly expressed. Intelligent thought is absolutely requisite to success in figure work. Study also bits of drapery, texture, materials, feathers, styles of dress, and jewelry. All these points, though of secondary importance, are useful and a knowledge of them is a great advantage. Remember that in all line work it is most desirable to tell the story with the fewest possible strokes of the needle. The art of suggesting texture, shade and color by a few strong lines is of the first importance to the wielder of the burning needle. Familiarity with the fundamental lines of the body is essential to correct figure drawing. At any good art store there may be found numerous studies of various parts of the human figure having little or no shading, thus being ready for burnt work without further preparation. There need be no long delay before taking up the burnt work after the student has begun to draw the figure. The hand that has been trained to burn flowers, fruit and landscape, can burn figures as well.

To some the profile presents fewer difficulties than the full face, while with others the reverse is the case. Children's faces are the most difficult of all to draw, the features being more delicate, the curves more daintily rounded and the character less pronounced than in the faces of adults, particularly of men. Birch, Pyle and Shepherd give us sweet little faces to copy, while the Kate Greenaway figures are still as popular as ever.

An example of children's faces

is given at figure No. 68, having a dark background, with lilies and a ribbon scroll outlining the whole. In this design shading in a light tone may be used on the faces. The background serves

to bring out the purity and delicacy of the heads. Half-tone backgrounds are still more effective, giving relief without such depth of tone as will be seen at figures Nos. 69 and 70.

In drawing from life, pose the model against a dark background, a curtain of solid color or a plainly-tinted wall, and let the light fall from the highest possible point, or from one side only, so that cross lighting and reflected lights are avoided. Such lights are very confusing and cannot be easily managed. Drawing out of doors from a model is feasible, but if there is any attempt at landscape as a background the subject becomes exceedingly difficult. Very charming effects are obtained from the use of leaves as a background for the head or figure, and palms and ferns are

often used in this way. The features should receive the highest light, the rest of the bust or figure being in subdued tone. Study the work of the old German masters for quaint styles

of dress and caps, and strong men's faces. A good example of a figure piece in this style will be found at figure No. 6 in the March number. The Dutch, too, have plenty of material waiting for the burnt worker to undertake. The charming children and youths of the English and Italian masters afford another field of study ready for those who care to enter upon it, and for the rest take our American painters and illustrators, as suggested above. It is also of great value to draw from the antique, using the faces and figures, either outlined with a deep-toned background, or silhouetted. Imagine the effect of Hermes or the Venus de Milo so treated! Either would be

a novelty and a pleasure to the eye, if well executed. Never use embroidery patterns for burnt work of any style. The result cannot be artistic or satisfactory in any sense.



FIGURE NO. 68.—STUDY OF CHILDREN'S FACES.



FIGURE NO. 69.—DESIGN FOR A SHAVING-CASE.



FIGURE NO. 70.—DESIGN FOR A LAMP SCREEN.

Figure No. 69 gives a design for a shaving case. The face on the cover was drawn from a photograph and is, of course, modern in treatment. The quotation is from Shakspeare. The leather used measures five inches across and is burnt on the edges and back. A border may be added, if desired. The back is of leather treated in the same way, except that it has no design, though initials are often placed there. It encloses scraps of fine brown tissue paper, cut to fit exactly and either plain or pinked on the edges. A dozen large sheets of tissue paper are required to fill one shaving-case properly. A hole is punched at the top, penetrating both pieces of leather and all the tissue paper at the same time, and through this hole is passed a yard of narrow brown ribbon, which is finished at the top of the loop with a full fancy bow having floating ends.

Figure No. 70 gives a three-quarter view of a girl's head decorative in effect and intended to adorn a screen of thick and firm brown leather measuring six by eight inches. It is attached to the brass rod and rings by loops of ribbon and is hung to the lampshade by means of a brass chain. These chains and rods complete can be purchased at any store where embroidery silks are sold. The light cannot penetrate the leather, and the screen is almost

indestructible. Oil does not damage it, indeed, it is often used to give it a polish.

To many the most attractive work for the burning needle is that expended upon silhouettes. They are easily drawn from life in the way that doubtless most of my readers already know—shadows of the face being thrown upon paper or a sheet, and outlined with a pencil. They can be made of any size at will and with a little care may be transferred to leather and burnt. Figure No. 71 gives an example of this style of work on a small medallion measuring four inches across and intended to be hung upon the wall or a mirror by means of a ribbon loop passed through a hole in the top.

It is impossible to here more than touch upon the subject of portrait and figure work as adapted to the burning needle, but the judicious student can amplify the hints given in this paper and branch out into other paths for herself.

In no other branch of burnt work will the student find greater necessity for carefully studying how to make her work suggestive rather than literal. All art has to do with conventions and the truest art is that in which the best effect is secured by the simplest means. The clever painter sometimes gets a truer suggestion of nature in his picture by leaving portions of his canvas partially or entirely bare than by covering them with paint. In like manner the skilled etcher—and, in effect, the burnt worker is an etcher—never uses two lines where one will suffice

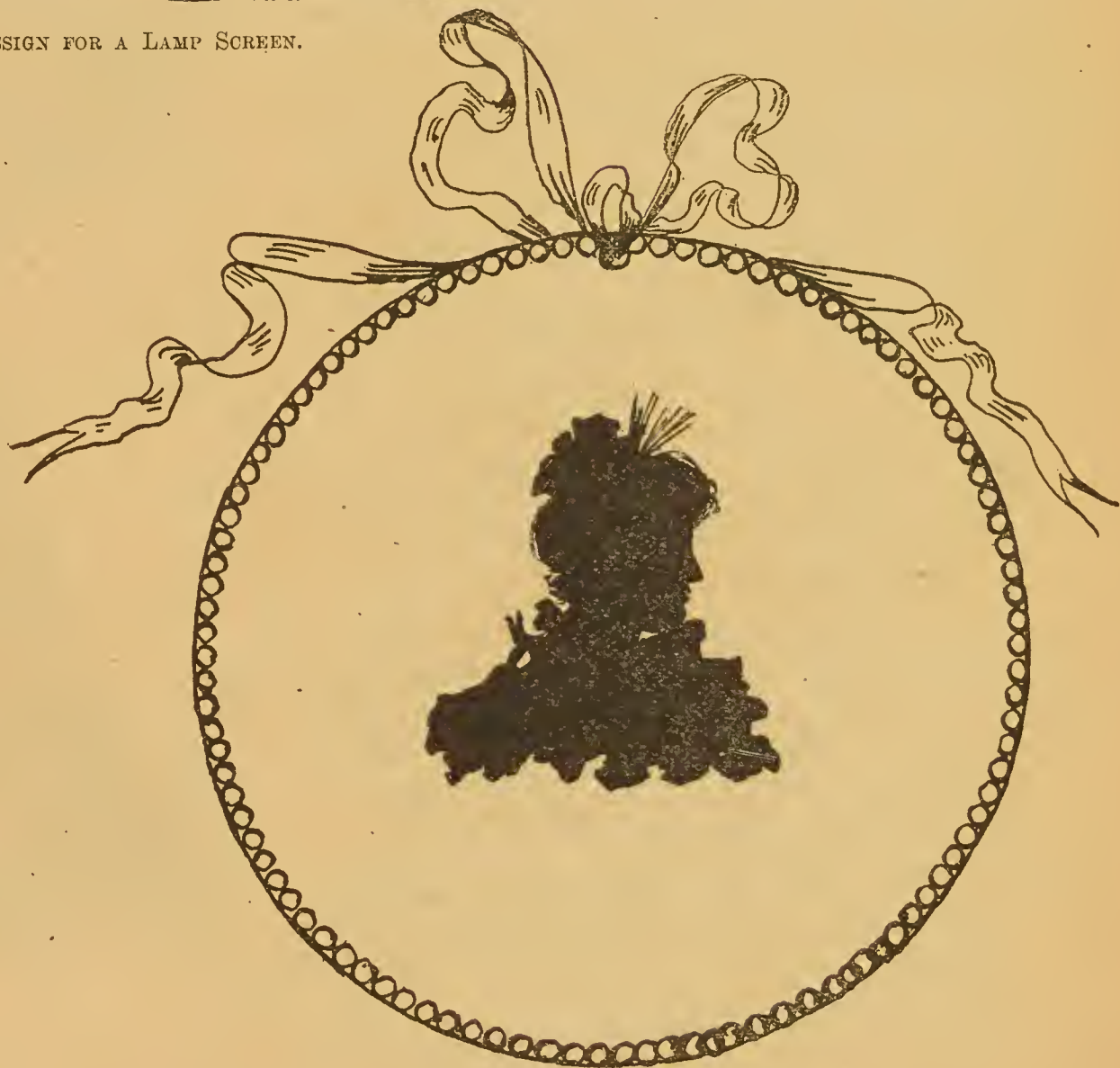


FIGURE NO. 71.—SILHOUETTE HEAD FOR MEDALLION.

to tell the story and makes the most careful and considerate disposal of the precious blank spaces on his picture.

MOURNING AND ITS ATTIRE.



FIGURE NO. 1 MA.

of it worn is now, for the most part, limited. The crape veil is no longer the universal emblem of grief. Those who adopt it, discard it either immediately or shortly after the burial for a lighter one of nun's-veiling, which may be of pure silk or wool or of an admixture of silk and wool, or for one of silk grenadine. Custom, too, and with reason, permits the mourner to throw back the veil, which in a not very remote past enshrouded her person until the mourning attire was finally laid aside. The face is covered with a short, crape-trimmed mask-veil of net, which acts as a screen, while it does not shut out the air and sunlight as crape does.

Mourning garments are, of course, crape-trimmed, personal taste dictating how much of it shall be used. Crape trimmings are considered extremely elegant and are more in evidence on the church gown than elsewhere. Henrietta cloth remains the mourning fabric *par excellence*, but there are other materials worn as well, and among them are crépon, Eudora cloth, *drap d'Alma*, imperial serge, Melrose cloth, all-wool or wool-and-silk armure and cheviot, all of which are of the dead, hueless tone essential in mourning textiles. Cheviot and storm serge, both being obtainable in dull black, are chosen for travelling and shopping, and tamise and wool batiste are the preferred fabrics for house wear. Besides crape, dull grosgrain armure and *poult de soie* ribbon, lustreless jet passementerie and spangle galloons are favored trimmings.

Surplice waists are as adaptable to mourning as to other fabrics, as is illustrated at figure No. 1 MA, where this dainty fashion is developed in a combination of *drap d'Alma* and crape, the latter material also entering into the decoration. Plaits spread upward from the bottom of the waist at the back, and the full fronts cross in the regulation way over the bust, exposing a crape chemisette in the opening above. A wrinkled stock of crape finishes the neck and a cross-bow is fixed at back and front for decoration. A twist of crape is arranged at the bottom of the waist and a bow is placed over the ends a little to the left side. Three loops of crape fall over each *gigot* sleeve in suggestion of epaulettes and a twist of crape edges each wrist. Since the waist is so much trimmed the accompanying skirt, which may be of gored or circular shaping, need not be decorated. The pattern used for the basque-waist is No. 7792, price 1s. 3d. or 30 cents. Armure silk or crêpe de Chine may be chosen for such a waist for wear with a skirt of Melrose cloth, the latter being woven in armure effect. Black Suède gloves, which are the only kind admissible in deep mourning, and a large, lustreless black felt hat trimmed with grosgrain ribbon complete the outfit. In mourning millinery neither ostrich feathers nor lace may be used.

Sorrow's sombre garb need not approximate the severity of the cloister, neither must it of necessity approach the opposite extreme. Simplicity is its essential, but it may be rendered as elegant as personal preference elects. Crape, despite the objections urged against it by physicians, is the recognized mourning textile, but the amount

A youthful costume for the promenade or for church is illustrated at figure No. 2 MA fashioned from *drap d'Alma*. A stylish double box-plait appears at the center of the full front of the bodice, drooping in the conventional manner. A band of dull spangle passementerie is applied to the center of the plait and a row of spangles edges the plait. A wrinkled stock of ribbon covers the standing collar and the sleeves are in mutton-leg style. Round the waist is wrinkled ribbon, which is formed at each side of the plait in a bow. Depending from each bow is a long band of ribbon that runs down the rippling skirt, a bow finishing the lower end and a second bow being adjusted just above the edge, contributing a stylish skirt-decoration. Pattern No. 7877, price 1s. 8d. or 40 cents, was used in shaping the costume. The toque is of felt and is trimmed with black *coq* feathers and black violets, and the parasol is of silk with a chiffon frill about the edge.

Crape and imperial serge achieve a dressy effect in the costume pictured at figure No. 3 MA. The skirt embodies four gores, and though gathered at the back, it falls in graceful rolling folds. The waist is gathered at the lower edge of the back and is full



FIGURE NO. 2 MA.

and drooping in front. A crape sailor-collar with long, square ends is adjusted over the waist, the ends being decorated at the front corners with round bows of crape. A folded stock of crape

covers the standing collar. The great puff sleeves are left untrimmed. Crape is folded about the waist and at the left side a long band of it falls upon the skirt, a bow finishing the bottom and a pointed end the top. The design was furnished by pattern No. 7808, price 1s. 8d. or 40 cents. The crape hat is trimmed with black silk flowers. The gloves are of black Suède, and the umbrella of dull-black silk with an ebony handle.

An attractive crape-trimmed basque-waist of imperial serge is pictured at figure No. 4MA. The back is arranged in side-plaits that turn toward the center, and the front droops in French style from a square yoke that is covered with crape folds. A trio of crape bands is disposed vertically over the blouse, apparently confining its fullness and contributing a stylish effect. Folds of crape overlies the standing collar, stock fashion, and a bow of the same textile is applied over the ends at the back. Crape is twisted round the bottom for a finish and at each side of the front is formed in a bow. Huge puffs fall over the sleeves to the elbows, the sleeves themselves being cut three-quarter length and trimmed with folds of crape to correspond with the yoke. Any of the



FIGURE NO. 3 MA.



FIGURE NO. 4 MA.

fashionable skirts may be worn with such a bodice and may be left unadorned. Pattern No. 7790, price 1s. 3d. or 30 cents, was used in shaping the waist.

As is fully explained in Mrs. Pryor's article on the "Etiquette of Mourning" (see page 492 of this magazine), complimentary mourning need not be as deep as mourning worn for those of near kin. As represented at

are suggested by bands of crape that cover the side-front seams. The body of the basque is made of crape, which is relieved by tapering, ornamental straps of the goods applied at each side and trimmed with small dull jet buttons. The standing collar is also cut from crape. A short row of buttons trims each *gigot* sleeve along the seam.

A tailor-finished gown could be made up by the same pattern (No. 7821, price 1s. 8d. or 40 cents) in faced cloth of the lustreless variety, and machine-stitching could finish the straps. The felt hat is trimmed with ribbon, dull jet ornaments and *coq* feathers.

A stylish toilette is represented at figure No. 7 MA in a combination of wool armure and crape. The skirt consists of six gores and ripples in the approved way, a border of crape being

figure No. 5 MA, the basque-waist may be adapted to such a purpose, the materials chosen for the making being *erépon* and lustreless China silk and the pattern No. 7768, price 1s. 3d. or 30 cents. The front and back are full and give the impression of a *guimpe*, a suggestion due to the low-necked over-blouse of *erépon*, the front and back being cut from silk. A narrow ruching of gros-grain ribbon outlines the neck of the over-blouse and also the wrists of the *gigot* sleeves, which are fashioned from silk. The stock-collar stands out in loops at the sides. A wrinkled belt passes around the waist and at the left side two loops and an end of wide ribbon fall over the skirt, which may be either of silk or of *erépon*. The same style of waist could be developed for deep mourning in Henrietta and crape.

A simple elegance distinguishes the costume pictured at figure No. 6 MA in a union of crape and imperial serge. In the rippling skirt, panels



FIGURE NO. 5 MA

applied at the foot. The basque-waist is made with full fronts that open over a plastron of crape, at each side of which are V-shaped slashes extending from bust to shoulder, crape being applied between the edges of the slashes. A twist of crape finishes the lower edge. The standing collar is cut from crape and over it are reversed Paquin points of the goods. The sleeves are in *gigot* style with bournouses at the shoulders, the bournouses being faced attractively with crape. A bow of crape is arranged at the inside of each arm some distance below the arm's-eye and also on each shoulder. The toilette is composed of skirt pattern No. 7844, price 1s. 3d. or 30 cents, and basque-waist pattern No. 7822, price 1s. 3d. or 30 cents. The toque is made of crape and trimmed broadly with loops of crape at the sides and it has two pointed ends in front. Hemstitched nainsook or mull cuffs and collar-bands are assumed by widows



FIGURE NO. 8 MA.



FIGURE NO. 6 MA.

relieving the sombreness of the costume without lightening the mourning.

A style that is appropriate for all figures is portrayed at figure No. 8 MA. Henrietta cloth is the material chosen and crape provides the trimming. Plaits are made at the back to spread upward from the lower edge. The fronts are full at the shoulders and have closely lapped plaits at the bottom just back of the closing, and between the fulness a vest is simulated by sections of crape that are pointed at the lower ends to preserve the character of the mode. A wrinkled stock of crape covers the standing collar and a cross-bow of it is disposed at the back. The *gigot* sleeves are trimmed across the bouffant portion with narrow bands



FIGURE NO. 7 MA.

of crape disposed with pointed effect at the center, and the wrists are finished plainly. The basque is included in pattern No. 7793, price 1s. 3d. or 30 cents. The felt hat is of a becoming shape being rather large and quite fancifully bent. It is trimmed with ribbon and dull jet ornaments.

Available either for travelling or general wear is the toilette shown at figure No. 9 MA, fashioned from bouclé cheviot. The five-gored skirt is made with two box-plaits at the back and ripples prettily at the sides. The double-breasted basque is rolled back in lapels at the top by a collar, with which the lapels form notches, and a white linen chemisette and a white silk band-bow are worn. The buttons used both

for closing and decoration are of black bone. The *gigot* sleeves have the usual characteristics. The toilette is embraced in skirt pattern No. 7772 and basque pattern No. 7865, each of which

costs 1s. 3d. or 30 cents. Storm serge or fine lustreless diagonal could be chosen with equally pleasing results, and, if liked, a piping of crape could outline the collar and lapels with appropriateness. The prim English walking hat is of black felt and is stylishly trimmed with dull grosgrain ribbon and feathers. Suitable

Elaboration is always admissible in a house-gown. Such a gown may be developed in tamise and crêpe de Chine by pattern No. 7934, price 1s. 8d. or 40 cents. The back and fronts are shirred across the center to square-yoke depth at the top and flow below in very graceful folds. The dressy effect of the gown is heightened by epaulettes of crêpe de Chine, edged with deep frills, which in turn are each trimmed with three rows of ribbon alternating with dull spangle outline edging. A ribbon stock is wrinkled over the collar and finished at the back with a bow. Ribbon starts at the under-arm seams at the waist-line under a small bow and is brought forward just to the fulness



7934



7934



7934



7934



FIGURE NO. 9 MA.

for a matron of rather generous proportions is the costume shown at figure No. 10 MA developed in crêpon and Sicilienne. The skirt flares stylishly toward the foot and at each side a band of grosgrain ribbon depends from the belt, a loop being arranged midway in each band; and a row of jet buttons extends some distance from the top just back of the bands. The basque is made with two under-arm gores at each side, which render it specially suitable for stout figures. Plaits are laid in the fronts, which open over a full vest of silk that is shirred below the line of the waist. A line of buttons is disposed along the fold of each plait above the bust. A folded stock of silk overlies the collar and a bow is adjusted at the back. The mutton-leg sleeves are each trimmed at the wrist with a fold of ribbon that is arranged in a bow consisting of a loop and end at the back of the arm. Crêpe de Chine could be used for the vest and any other material save crêpon for the remainder of the costume, which is cut by pattern No. 7848, price 1s. 8d. or 40 cents. The bonnet is of Italian crape trimmed with broad loops of crape and a dull jet aigrette.



FIGURE NO. 10 MA.

and again formed in a bow from which floats an end. The full puff-sleeves extend to the elbows and are trimmed to accord with the epaulettes.

Adaptable to almost any purpose is the stylish gown made of Eudora cloth and armure silk; it was designed by pattern No. 7820, price 1s. 8d. or 40 cents. The skirt has five gores, plaited fullness being arranged at the back. The bodice has plaits laid in the back that flare from waist-line to shoulders. A box-plait is applied on the front between two long side-plaits, the front drooping blouse-like over a narrow, shaped belt of the goods fastened by a dull jet buckle. Over the mutton-leg sleeves hang silk epaulettes in two sections, edged all round with

narrow jet passementerie, which also covers the silk standing collar and is applied down the center of the box-plait. Any of the mourning fabrics could be used to develop this mode, which is quite decorative enough to require no applied garniture.



Crape and Henrietta cloth are associated in the toilette represented by skirt No. 7827, price 1s. 3d. or 30 cents, and blouse-waist No. 7854, which also costs 1s. 3d. or 30 cents. The skirt is made with plaited fulness at the back and is bordered rather

deeply with crape cut in upturning points. The back of the blouse-waist is full at the bottom and the fronts droop in the fashionable way. A deep, fanciful crape collar crosses the shoulders and shapes a series of points at the back, the ends extending about to the bust. The wrinkled crape stock-collar has shirred back ends and loops projecting at the sides. Puffs fall over coat-shaped sleeves, which are covered with crape below the puffs. A twist of crape provides a finish for the lower edge and a bow of it is made at the back.

Another effective toilette is made of silk-and-wool imperial serge and dull taffeta by skirt pattern No. 7891, and basque-waist No. 7831, each costing 1s. 3d. or 30 cents. The skirt is gored and is made with a double box-plaited back and ripples at the front and sides. The basque is close-fitting at the back

and has jacket fronts reversed in lapels at the top and parting over a drooping box-plaited vest of taffeta. The lapels are faced with silk and three dull riveted jet buttons decorate the box-plait.

The neck finish is a stock-collar of taffeta with loops at the sides; and the waist is outlined with a softly folded band of silk formed in a rosette at each side of the fulness in the

vest. The sleeves are of the mutton-leg order. A combination is necessarily effected in the waist to bring out its character.

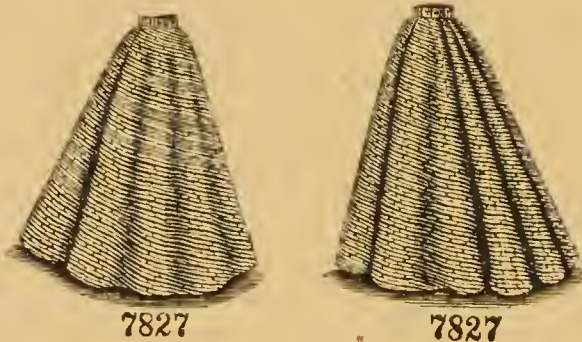
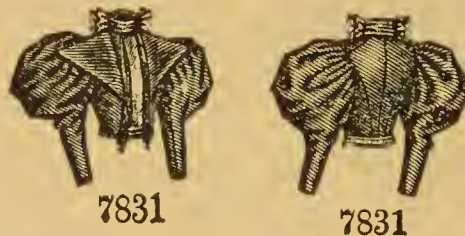
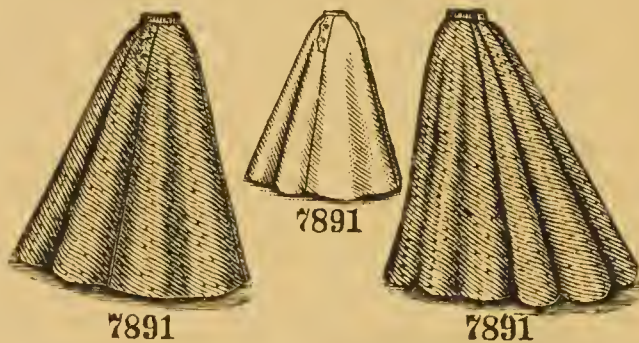
Good style and comfort are embodied in a cape which is illustrated by pattern No. 7851, price 1s. or 25 cents. Armure

silk is the present choice of material. The garment consists of several gores, which are defined by dull jet outlining that is applied to the seams joining the gores, the admirable ripple effect being, of course, produced.

A high flaring collar suggestive of the Medici style completes the neck, the edge being followed with jet. Sicilienne cloth, cheviot or serge is available for the cape and a ruching of ribbon may be used for decoration.

Costumes and capes of this kind are often made up *en suite*.

When crape is used in bands or in any other way as a trimming, it is necessarily lined with crinoline which gives body and firmness to the crinkly tissue. It should never be exposed to dampness, and when dusty should be carefully gone over with a soft camel's-hair brush. Black shows soil very readily and should be kept as spotless as its immaculate opposite.



LITERARY LEAVES: AN AUTUMN ENTERTAINMENT.

"Always sewing?" asked Mrs. Colby entering the pleasant sitting room and finding her friend working button-holes in a boy's waist.

"Oh, yes," answered Mrs. Loring, "unless I'm sweeping or cooking. There is really so much to do and so little time for reading that I am actually afraid to accept this"—handing her visitor a quaint, book-shaped invitation upon colored card-board, showing the recipient's name in gilt upon the back. When Mrs. Colby had loosed the simulated clasp she read within,

Mrs. Alexander Toff,
At Home,

Wednesday afternoon, October fifteenth, 1895.
at four o'clock.

"Literary Leaves."

R. S. V. P.

"Now, you, Elizabeth," Mrs. Loring went on, "who conduct a reading circle and wade through tomes every week, will shine

on such an occasion, but I dare not attend lest my acquaintance discover how little I know about literary matters."

"Why, dear," laughed the learned Elizabeth, "don't you know it is to be a burlesque?"

"That's good news," declared Mrs. Loring, "for I disliked exceedingly to miss one of Mrs. Toff's entertainments. Her affairs are always so pleasant, as well as original and interesting."

"And show such perfect accord from beginning to end," supplemented Mrs. Colby, a believer in the harmony of little things contributing to make a flawless whole.

When the afternoon came, a glimpse of the charmingly decorated house proved that Mrs. Toff had fully maintained the reputation accredited her. The hallway glowed under the cheery light of crimson-shaded lamps, while oak and maple branches decorated the corners and flamed along the wall as a frieze of gorgeous color, making of the place a veritable bower of Autumn. Against the brilliant foliage of one corner a table was set, and from the ruby depths of a great bowl placed thereon two leaf-crowned girls ladled most delicious punch for the

arriving guests. In the parlor the bright spoils of Autumn flaunted here, there and everywhere. On the mantel carefully selected branches formed a leafy rack for a rare old volume of Shakspeare, with its ragged pages opened at that airy roundelay, "Under the Greenwood Tree," and on the piano a companion decoration supported another artistically disposed classic entitled, "Mother Goose's Melodies." Foliage knots caught back the curtains which were resplendent with borderings of beautiful leaves, like a rich embroidery of Nature's devising.

Across the archway between the two rooms a handsome oak bough threw its ruddy leaf clusters as though stretching forth from its parent trunk. Presently this bough swayed as if caressed by a wandering zephyr, and some of the gay leaves came fluttering down. A closer inspection revealed the fact that the brightly-hued shapes were score-cards, strung in clusters of three, upon ribbons with pencils attached. Having been lightly laid among the oak branches it had needed but a touch to send them down, and this end was attained by the jerking of a hidden cord fastened to the carefully hung bough. The players thus provided found places at tables distinguished by leaf shapes exactly like those they held, and at each table the two persons with broadly cut cards played against the other two who held narrower scores. Oak leaves in vivid tints marked the first table, gaily splotched poplar leaves the second, while yellow maple leaves lay upon the third and pointed red-oak leaves decorated the last table.

When the game began, it transpired that the table leaflets served a dual purpose, for each player drew one and found on the reverse side five distinctly-numbered literary conundrums which were to be solved with her partner's aid. Each question card bore a different assortment of queries, and each correct answer was to be written on the player's score leaf opposite the proper number. After five minutes allowed for guessing, a bell sounded and the couple at each table showing the greatest number of questions correctly answered in that time advanced to the next highest table. The less fortunate pair changed partners with the new comers from a lower table and all drew fresh "literary leaves" for another five minutes of puzzle work. At the end of the afternoon's amusement all the scores were counted and the player owing to the fewest mistakes received a prettily bound volume of poems as a prize. A second prize had been provided for the winner of the next best score, but as several bright players showed an equal count it was necessary to "cut" for the award. This was done in a very original and wholly appropriate manner; each contestant took turns at opening a large book, and the lucky individual who found "a" as the first letter on the left hand page became the owner of the handsome writing portfolio which represented the second prize.

For the progressive management of this interesting game many "literary" queries were required, since none occurred twice among the table cards. The hostess had hesitated between this plan and one which instead of the progressive feature allowed everybody present the whole time allotted on the following condensed list of conundrums plainly printed on a single sheet of paper:

1. What a rude man said to his son when he wished him to eat properly.
2. Is a lion's house dug in the side of a hill where there is no water.
3. Many pilgrims have knelt to him.
4. Makes and mends for first-class customers.
5. Represents the dwellings of civilized men.
6. Is a kind of linen.
7. Is worn on the head.
8. A name that means such fiery things, I can't describe their pains and stings.
9. To be found at a monastery.
10. Not one of the four points of the compass, but inclining towards one of them.
11. Is what an oyster heap is likely to be.
12. Is a chain of hills containing a dark treasure.
13. An American manufacturing town.
14. An internal pain.
15. Value of a word.
16. A ten-footer whose name begins with fifty.
17. A brighter and snarier one than another.
18. A worker in precious metals.
19. A very vital part of the body.
20. Small talk and a heavy weight.
21. A prefix and a disease.
22. Comes from a pig.
23. A disagreeable fellow to have on your foot.

24. A sick place of worship.
25. A mean dog 'tis.
26. An official dreaded by students of English universities.
27. His middle name suggests the end of a quarrel.
28. A manufactured metal.
29. Meat, what are you doing?
30. Is very fast indeed.
31. A barrier built from an edible grain.
32. To agitate a weapon.
33. A term in arithmetic, a pronoun and a near relative.
34. A plant found in marshes.
35. A slang expression.
36. A young domestic animal.
37. One that is more than a sandy shore.
38. A fraction in currency, and the prevailing fashion.
39. Put an edible grain between an ant and a bee and a much loved poet you'll see.
40. A common domestic animal and something it can never do.

41. Each living head in time, 'tis said, will turn to him though he be dead.

42. Never say—

Here are the answers—all puns of greater or less atrocity and of varying degrees of difficulty from the guesser's point of view: 1, Chaucer; 2, Dryden; 3, Pope; 4, Taylor; 5, Holmes; 6, Holland; 7, Hood; 8, Burns; 9, Abbott; 10, Southey; 11, Shelley; 12, Coleridge; 13, Lowell; 14, Akenside; 15, Wordsworth; 16, Longfellow; 17, Whitter; 18, Goldsmith; 19, Harte; 20, Chatterton; 21, De Quincey; 22, Bacon; 23, Bunyan; 24, Churchill; 25, Curtis; 26, Procter; 27, Thackeray; 28, Steele; 29, Browning; 30, Swift; 31, Cornwall; 32, Shakspeare; 33, Addison; 34, Reade; 35, Dickens; 36, Lamb; 37, Beecher; 38, Milton; 39, Bryant; 40, Cowper; 41, Gray; 42, Kant.

After the feast of reason and flow of soulful merriment enjoyed throughout the game, all withdrew to the dining-room where they found a trio of strikingly decorated tables representing the Autumn months. Previously the guests had received real Autumn leaves with their names lettered thereon in gilt, and every one sought the table where leaves like their own were to be found, this being a tactful arrangement by which congenial groupings of friends were formed.

At the September table bright-yellow sweet-gum leaves wreathed the base of a tall candelabra, with its many waxen lights twinkling through yellow shades, and yellow was the tint of the ribbons which extended in festoons upon the damask and caught in place prim little knots of leaves.

At the table of the next month, joyous October, the receivers of ruddy oak leaves found a richer illumination streaming through crimson shades upon leaves and festoon ribbons of the same vivid color.

At November's table, where the holders of sober russet and mottled leaves had gathered, it seemed as if the brilliant glory of Autumn had died down into a soothing calm of color, for shades of palest chocolate showed only occasional dashes of bright hue, and the decorative leaves were tinged with quiet russets, mahogany browns or purplish maroons, while the ribbons were mingled strands of faded browns and yellows, and over all glittered a fall of diamond dust like the hoar frost of the "chill November."

The refection began with a course of luscious grapes served "au naturel" on great crisp leaves; next were mushroom patties; then came olives with their stones replaced by a stuffing of anchovies; lobster salad in lemon rinds followed; beaten biscuit and pickles constituted the next course; and after this came ribbon jelly in bands of yellow, crimson and maroon, and holding in its sparkling congealment bits of amber-hued pineapple, candied orange and red cherries. This pretty dessert was served on leaf-shaped cakes, iced in various colors. Finally there were tiny variegated boxes, in exact imitation of books, which opened to reveal candied cherries, appropriate souvenirs of an entertainment that every one pronounced perfect.

Even Mrs. Loring, who had attended in fear and trembling, voiced this verdict, for she had thoroughly enjoyed the lively guessing and had been agreeably surprised to discover how many literary names, learned in earlier days, had stepped forth from the dusty corners of her memory.

"Which really makes me believe it worth while to learn a few new ones," she confessed afterwards to Mrs. Colby. So if *A Gentleman of France* shares Mrs. Loring's work basket along with Annabel's skirts and Jimmie's waists, or if *The Manxman* peeps out from the pickle shelf, it will all be because of Mrs. Alexander Toff's "Literary Leaves." — LUCIA M. ROBBINS.

CROCHETING.—No. 53.

ABBREVIATIONS USED IN CROCHETING.

l.—Loop.	h. d. c.—Half-double crochet.
ch. st.—Chain stitch.	tr. c.—Treble crochet.
s. c.—Single crochet.	p.—Picot.
d. c.—Double crochet.	sl. st.—Slip stitch.

Repeat.—This means to work designated rows, rounds or portions of the work as many times as directed.

* Stars or asterisks mean, as mentioned wherever they occur, that the details given between them are to be repeated as many times as directed before going on with the details which follow the next *. As an example: * 6 ch., 1 s. c. in the next space and repeat twice more from * (or last *), means that you are to crochet as follows: 6 ch., 1 s. c. in the next space, 6 ch., 1 s. c. in the next space, 6 ch., 1 s. c. in the next space, thus repeating the 6 ch., 1 s. c. in the next space, *twice* more after making it the first time, making it *three* times in all before proceeding with the next part of the direction.

ICE WOOL FASCINATOR.

FIGURE No. 1.—Use white Ice wool, with a rather coarse hook.

First round.—10 ch., join to form a ring.

Second round.—7 ch. and 1 s. c. in the ring 8 times.

Third round.—* 7 ch., 1 s. c. in middle of next 7-ch., 7 ch., 1

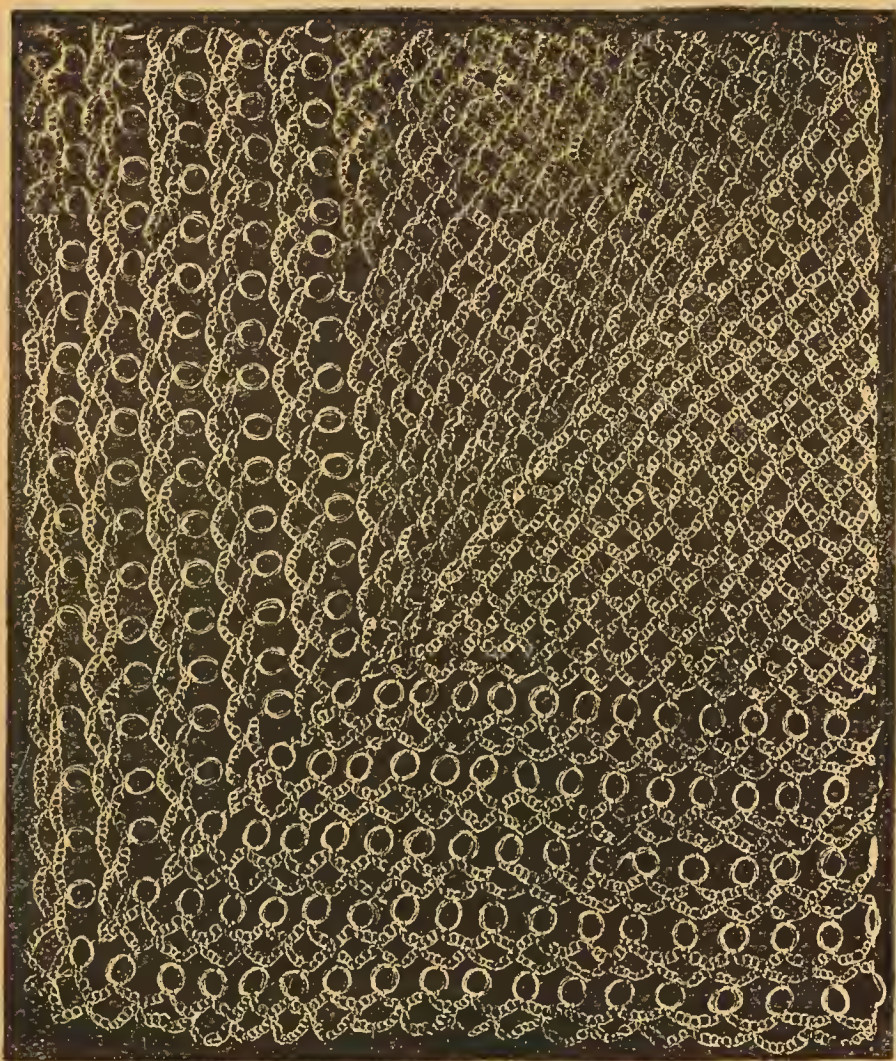


FIGURE No. 1.—ICE WOOL FASCINATOR.

s. c. in same stitch. (This makes the corner and also serves to widen the work.) * 7 ch., 1 s. c. in middle of next 7-ch.; repeat once more from *; 7 ch., 1 s. c. in same 7-ch., and repeat twice more from *. Work each succeeding round in the same way, always widening at the corners as directed in 3rd round. Make the fascinator of the desired size. In the one illustrated 38 rounds are worked before the border is begun.

To make the Border.—Wind the yarn four times round the finger or some convenient article of the desired size; crochet through this ring to hold it, then leave it until the next time round. Make one in the center of each 7-ch. The next time round fasten the 7-ch. to this ring instead of to the 7-ch. as in the main part. Widen at the corners as before. Make 1 round of plain ch. and s. c., then 1 round with the rings. Make the border as wide as desired.

MISSES' CROCHETED HOOD.

FIGURE No. 2.—This hood is made of white Shetland floss. Make the lining first, beginning with a ch. of 30 st.; turn.

First row.—Skip 6 stitches in the chain, then 1 long double crochet in each of the next 24 stitches; make 7 more rows like the last, and then break off the wool.

Next begin at the top of the side, for the 2nd row; make 4 ch., 1 long d. c. in same st., then 3 over the side of every d. c. until the 8th row is reached; then 5 in the corner, 1 in every d. c. underneath, 5 in the opposite corner; then work down the other side to the top of the 2nd row of d. c.

Next begin at the bottom of the lining and work 4 rows back and forth to form the front and sides.

For the Outside.—Begin at the bottom, and make a ch. about 14 inches in length. Make the puffs thus: Make 3 d. c. in the 5th or 6th st. from hook, 2 ch., 1 s. c. in the next st., skip 3 st., a puff in the next st., and repeat until there are 20 puffs.

Next row.—Make 1 s. c. in the top of the stitch just before the chain, and 2 d. c. over the 2-ch, and repeat across the row.

In the next row make the puffs in the s. c. Make 6 more rows, then in the 3rd row of puffs, after making 2 puffs, widen by making an extra puff just after the one in the s. c., 8 puffs, then widen again.

In the 5th row of puffs, widen in the same way; then work plain puffs and intermediate rows until there are 12 rows of puffs, and end with the plain rows; then break the wool. Skip 9 puffs from the edge, holding the right side toward you, and make 6 puffs, which will leave 9 at the other side; work back and forth on the 6 puffs until there are 11 rows of puffs; crochet the two edges of the center portion to the adjoining edges where the 9 puffs were left, and sew in the lining.

For the Cape or Collar.—Begin at the bottom and make 20 puffs across the work. In the next row of puffs widen at the center and at the end.

Next row.—Widen at the beginning and at the end.

Next row.—Widen at the center only, and in the last row make plain puffs without widening. Always widen in the puff-rows, and be sure to make all the puffs on the same side of the work. Along the front edge of the hood make small scallops thus: Make 2 ch., 3 d. c. rather loose, and fasten down with a s. c. far enough from the starting to make the scallop lie flatly; work in this way across the front of hood. Around the cape-collar make the scallops thus: Make 2 d. c. in a space or stitch, 3 ch., 1 sl. st. in top of last d. c. to form a p.; 2 d. c., 1 p., 2 d. c., 1 p., 1 d. c. all in the same place; catch down with 1 s. c. so the scallop will lie flatly, and work around the collar, making the scallop flat at the corners, as well as along the sides and lower edge. Fasten a ribbon bow at the center of the back where the collar joins the hood, and a tie string at each corner. Finish the front of the hood on top with a band of loop trimming made thus: Make 7 ch. and use the wool double, skip 2 stitches of ch.; put hook through the next one, wind wool over the two fingers 3 times, and draw through stitch; repeat in the next 4 stitches. Work back in Afghan style thus: Th. o., draw through the loop and the one made by 3 wind-overs, over, and repeat to end of row. Continue to work back and forth as just described, making 5 clusters of loops in each row until there are 17 rows; then sew to the hood and finish with a bow of satin ribbon at the left side as seen in the picture.

DOLLS' SACK, IN PINEAPPLE STITCH.

FIGURES NOS. 3 AND 4.—Chain 56 stitches for the neck, turn.

To Make the Pineapple Stitch.—Pick up a loop in the 3rd stitch of ch., and 1 in the next; then th. o., through 2, over, through last 2; next pick up 1 in the next stitch, 1 in the next, and work off as before. Repeat across the ch. and fasten. Break the wool in each row.

Second row.—Tie wool in 1st stitch. Ch. 3, pick up a loop in same 1st stitch, and 1 over the 3-ch. at turn; work off as before. Next * pick up a loop through the space back of single thread, then 1 loop under the stitch in front of the single thread, and work off as before; repeat from * until there are 5 pineapple stitches, widen 1, (to widen make 2 in 1 thus: Pick up loop in side of stitch of last movement, then under the stitch in front of the single thread and work off as before), 7 pineapple stitches, widen, 3 more, widen, 7 more, widen, 5 more.

Widen at the beginning and end of every other row thus: In one row widen at beginning; in next at end.

Third row.—3 pineapple stitches, widen, 4 more, widen, and repeat to end of row.

Fourth row.—5 pineapple stitches, widen, 7 more, widen, 15, widen, 7, widen, 5.

Fifth row.—6, widen, 10, widen, 11, widen, 10, widen, 6.

Sixth row.—5, widen, 11, widen, 15, widen, 11, widen, 5.

Seventh row.—20, widen, 11, widen, 20.

Eighth row.—12, widen, 31, widen, 12.

the next row the same as the one you have just completed.

Work the next row the same, but instead of fastening, make a ch. of 8 and work across the back; then work across the back again and make a ch. of 8 to fasten in front on other side. There will now be a round arm-hole.

Work 15 rows more plain, widening one row at the beginning and the next one at the end, and so on.

Scollop for Flounce.—* 1 shell of 4 d. c., very loose, in each space between first 2 pineapples, skip 1 pineapple st., and repeat 5 times more from *; 10 shells, 1 in each space, * skip 1 st., 2 shells as before, and repeat 5 times more from *; then repeat from beginning for 4 rows more. Make scollops up the fronts and across the bottom with 6 d. c. in each scollop; make s. c. around the next; * then ch. 2, skip 1 st., 1 s. c., and repeat from *; then 4 rows like bottom, then the 6 d. c. for scollop.

Pick up 21 st. around the sleeve and work 12 rows; then 2 shells, skip 1 st., repeat around twice and finish like bottom scollop.

Make pockets in Afghan stitch thus: Ch. 13, narrow each row, alternately at each end; narrow down to 3 st. and sew to the sides as shown.

Make scollops of 3 d. c. each, all around the sack with a fine hook.

To Make a Sash.—Ch. 30, turn, skip 1 st. in ch., 5 d. c., skip 1, 1 s. c. and repeat for length of ch.; repeat in same stitches on the other side of ch. Fasten at the sides at the top of the pockets, and cross at the center of the back. Finish neck and sleeves with cord and balls. Also finish the back of the neck and the crossing of the straps similarly.



FIGURE NO. 2.—MISSES' CROCHETED HOOD.



FIGURE NO. 3.

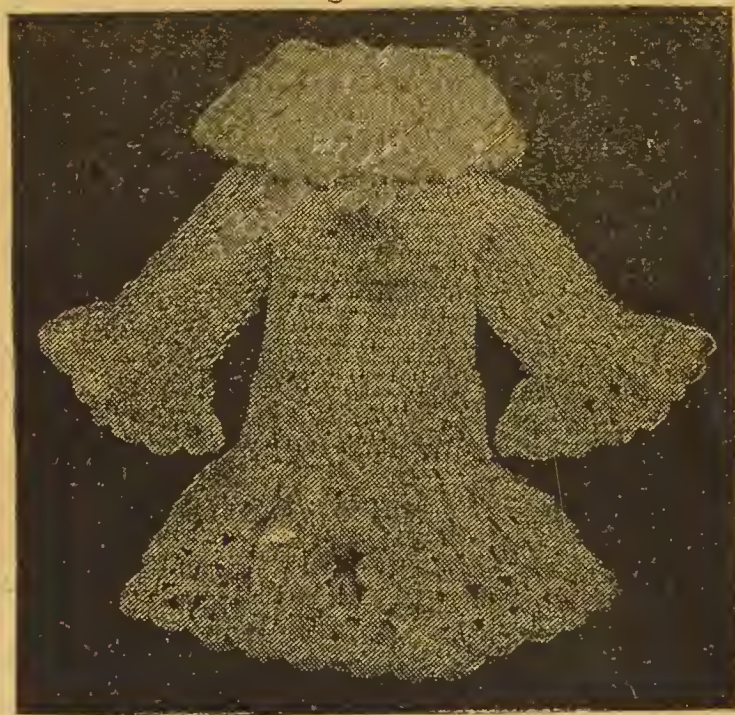


FIGURE NO. 4.

FIGURES NOS. 3 AND 4.—DOLLS' SACK IN PINEAPPLE STITCH.

Ninth row.—10, widen, 38, widen, 10.

For Arm-Hole.—10 on front, break wool, skip 8, tie wool on, make 25 for back, fasten, skip 8, then make 10 on front. Work

Made on a larger plan this sack would be pretty for a child to wear. It could also be made large enough to serve as a little dress and could then be laced together with narrow ribbon.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—We wish to state that it is impossible for us to answer questions in the number of the magazine subsequent to that already in the hands of correspondents. The enormous edition of THE DELINEATOR compels an early going to press, and questions to which answers are desired in a certain magazine should reach us not later than the fifth of the second

month preceding the month specified. For instance, letters to be answered in THE DELINEATOR for October should reach us before the fifth of August. Letters for the correspondents' column of the magazine, addressed to the firm, will find their way into the proper channel. Correspondents who desire answers by mail must enclose stamp for postage.

FITTING OUT THE FAMILY FOR AUTUMN AND WINTER.

The family outfit represents a vast deal of labor, but the result justifies the care and time expended upon it. The mother enjoys both the satisfaction of having her children appear well in the eyes of others and the delight of the young wearers themselves, who appreciate her work, even though they cannot realize its tediousness. Possessed of patience and average skill with the needle, the prospect of the family sewing need not appal her.

Necessity compels many a mother to be her own seamstress. The writer has in mind a clever little woman whose power to make the most of limited resources amounts almost to a special talent. Without assistance she undertook the family sewing, attire for herself and four children, and succeeded so well that her friends declared that she must have had professional assistance. Many of her own gowns, worn in parts only or out of fashion, were cut up and made over for the two older girls, Editha and Margie, aged respectively sixteen and twelve. The father's discarded garments were reconstructed for sturdy little Jack, aged seven, a lad who would speedily wear out a coat of mail, so wild and restless is he. Baby Gertrude, the pet of the household, counts just three Summers. She never wears "made-overs," as her elder sisters indignantly call them. It takes very little material to make this tiny mite's clothes, and, perhaps, a bit of sentiment enters into mamma's consideration for her.

True to a promise made to herself early in her shopping days, this wise woman passes by bargain counters without a regret or even a backward look. Novelties she eschews on the score of their impracticability, for such goods lose their vogue very soon. Her motto is: "The best is the cheapest."

Twilled navy-blue mohair was her choice in selecting a costume for herself that will do duty for shopping and general wear and can even be worn to church in stormy weather. The skirt was made in seven gores, flared in the regulation way, and was laid in side-plaits at the back. Straps of the material covered the side-front and side-back seams in tailor fashion. The basque was made very short, close-fitting and double-breasted, the seams and darts being strapped like the skirt. Small smoked-pearl ball buttons that had seen frequent service were used both for closing and ornamentation, groups of them being set on the straps at the bottom and also on the straps extending upward on the wrists of the mutton-leg sleeves. The collar was in standing style, with a ribbon stock to be adjusted over it for a change. This costume was made by pattern No. 7890, price 1s. 8d. or 40 cents, and proved very satisfactory. A navy-blue felt walking-hat trimmed with quills and ribbon and brown dog-skin gloves completed the outfit.



7890

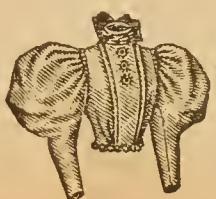


7890



7890

An old-fashioned but ample and well preserved skirt of black silk powdered with tiny heliotrope dots was next ripped, repressed and used to make a basque-waist. An applied single box-plait was arranged at the back, and in front was made a double box-plait which droops slightly in suggestion of a blouse. Three jet buttons—taken from an old silk gown—were placed on the upper part of the box-plait, where they made a brave showing. The sleeves were in leg-o'-mutton style. Over the standing collar was disposed a stock of black satin ribbon, which was the only new material purchased for the waist. Ribbon was also



7834



7834

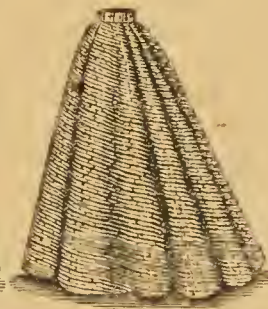
twisted about the bottom for a finish. Pattern No. 7834, price 1s. 3d. or 30 cents, was used in the construction of the basque-waist, which even the most critical would hardly suspect of having being made from old goods.

To accompany it a skirt was made from black, silky-looking brilliantine bearing small broche figures. It had five gores and rippled effectively, the back being arranged in two box-plaits. Pattern No. 7827, price 1s. 3d. or 30 cents, was used in its construction.

The only extravagance indulged in was a black crêpon for best wear, which was made up in combination with dark-green velvet. The skirt was seven-gored and the back was made to hang in godets, though the top was gathered. At the back the basque was laid in plaits spreading upward from the center of the waist-line. The front fell full and blouse-like from a yoke, and across the



7827



7827



7922



7922



7922

back and front was disposed a fancifully shaped Bertha-ornament of velvet extended at the center of the front in a tapering band made to droop with the front. A narrow jet outlining followed all the edges of the ornament. A wrinkled velvet stock-collar with shirred back ends was placed at the neck, and a twist of velvet followed the lower edge, a bow being formed at the left side of the front. The *gigot* sleeves were edged at the wrists to agree with the Bertha. The bonnet to accompany this really handsome gown was made of black velvet and trimmed with black tips, an aigrette and a single magenta rose with leaves. Tan Suède gloves were chosen to wear with this costume. Pattern No. 7922, which costs 1s. 8d. or 40 cents, was followed in the making.



7833



7833

A tea-gown was made of dark-red cashmere and cream challis sprigged with red and green, the latter material being a remnant left from a Summer gown. The back fits closely above the waist-line and falls in full folds in



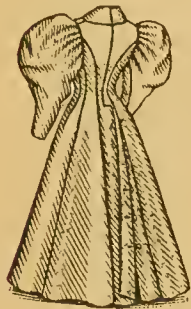
7833



7833

slight train. Between plaited side-fronts a smooth center-front of the challis is revealed with vest effect. A deep sailor-collar of cashmere is adjusted at the neck in addition to a standing collar, and both are trimmed with narrow cream point Venise lace. The Paquin sleeves have reversed cuffs that are also trimmed with lace. The design for this stately garment was furnished by pattern No. 7833, which costs 1s. 8d. or 40 cents.

A long coat for every-day wear and a stylish cape for dressy occasions completed the little woman's own outfit, which she found both sufficient in extent and entirely up to date. The coat was fashioned from invisible-blue cheviot. Below the shapely back side-plaits and coat-laps are arranged in true coat fashion, the three seams above being strapped to add to the tailor-made impression. Button-holes and buttons are provided in the coat-laps for a closing when it is desired. The under-arm darts and seams are also strapped. The fronts are reversed at the top in lapels which meet a rolling collar in notches and are closed invisibly. Pockets with laps are provided for convenience. The mutton-



7913



7913



7913

leg sleeves are sufficiently wide to admit any sized dress sleeve with comfort, and two rows of machine-stitching define a cuff on each. For this coat pattern No. 7913, price 1s. 8d. or 40 cents, was used.

The cape is of glossy-black faced cloth and its elegance is enhanced by a trimming of Persian lamb fur which had long reposed in the camphor

chest, having done service on a gown several years ago. The cape falls in ripples all round and is given a fanciful touch by a deep collar that is square at the back and many-pointed in front.



7910



7910



7910

lining. The cape is represented in pattern No. 7910, price 1s. or 25 cents. Sensible linings were chosen for all the garments and hair-cloth was used only to knee depth in the skirts.

Editha's wardrobe, next on the list, was begun with her school outfit. Since combination toilettes are in order, sufficient change is afforded by differing waists selected with reference to one skirt. A navy-blue serge skirt which the mother had worn was chosen for the daughter's skirt, and after a thorough brushing, sponging and pressing the material was restored to its original freshness.

The new skirt was made circular in shape, the back being laid in plaits, ripples falling naturally at the front and sides. The pattern used was No. 7937, price 1s. or 25 cents.

A full blouse-waist of soft brown-and-cream shepherd's checked goods was developed with becoming effect. The back

and fronts are both full, the latter drooping at the bottom. A box-plait is formed over the closing and for ornament three fancy gilt buttons are added. A pointed strap is applied along each shoulder seam and fastened at



7853



7853



7853



7937



7937



7937

the upper part of the *gigot* sleeve under a button, a second button being fixed at the top of the sleeve, which presents a draped appearance at the top. A belt finishes the waist and across it in front is adjusted a short, pointed strap that is fastened at each end under a button. The full stock-collar is made with shirred back ends. The pattern is No. 7853, price 1s. or 25 cents.

A Norfolk basque of red cashmere was also made to accompany the skirt. At the top is a pointed yoke and below it three plaits are stitched on the back and two in front, the plaits tapering at the waist-line. A rolling collar reverses the fronts in lapels which form notches with the collar, and in the opening is worn a white or colored linen chemisette and a dainty navy-blue satin band-bow, this adjunct contributing a very smart appearance to Miss Editha's toilette. The belt passes under the center plait at the back and is closed in front, the overlapping end being pointed. The sleeves are in *gigot* style. The skirt of the basque may be worn beneath the skirt or not, according to fancy. The design is supplied by pattern No. 7871, price 1s. or 25 cents.

A long coat, affording the best protection in all sorts of weather, was decided upon for wearing to and from school, and brown cheviot was used in its construction.

The fronts are turned away in lapels by a rolling collar, which they meet in notches, and pockets with laps are added. Coat-laps and coat-plaits are formed at the back. The *gigot* sleeves are finished in suggestion of cuffs with double rows of

stitching, bone buttons being used as ornaments. Pattern No. 7919, price 1s. 6d. or 35 cents, was employed in the construction.

A cap to match the coat was made in an octagonal Tam O'Shanter shape by pattern No. 7836, price 5d. or 10 cents. On the crown a covered button, and two scarlet quills and a rosette of black ribbon at the left side provide the trimming.

A dressy costume was next made of *réséda* camel's-hair and a darker shade of velvet, by pattern No. 7942, price 1s. 6d. or 35 cents.

The four-gored skirt falls in ripples at the front and sides, and is gathered at the belt to hang in godets. The waist is full at the back and droops in front, an applied plait being disposed with similar effect over the closing. A deep, fanciful collar of

velvet contributes to the ornamental effect, both collar and plait being trimmed along their edges with insertion. The sleeves are in *gigot* style. Over the standing collar are reversed Paquin points of velvet and at the back is fastened a bow.

A jaunty jacket for best wear was made of tan covert coating. The back springs into ripples below the waist-line and the fronts are reversed in lapels and meet a rolling collar in notches, the collar being inlaid with dark-brown velvet. Pocket-laps cover openings at the hips and a welt finishes a pocket high up in the left front.



7871



7871



7919



7919



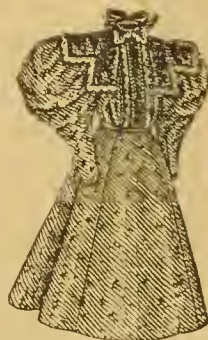
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7836



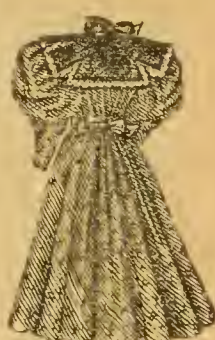
7836



7942



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7942



7930



7930

The sleeves are in mutton-leg shape. Machine-stitching finishes all the free edges. Pattern No. 7930, price 1s. 3d. or 30 cents, was used in the construction.

A large tan felt hat trimmed with black ostrich plumes and brown velvet and tan glacé walking gloves were also provided.

Editha's mother consents to her attending parties given by her school friends, and has provided her for such occasions a dainty gown of pale-pink silk-warp crêpon, the color admirably suiting Editha's pink-and-white complexion. The four-gored skirt hangs well and is untrimmed. The bodice is full

back and front, and is cut modestly in Pompadour style at the neck. An ornamental Eertha falls from the neck, and a band of insertion and frill of Valenciennes lace define the outline. Pink satin ribbon is softly twisted about the waist and a

bow of it is formed at the right side. The full mutton-leg sleeves are cut off below the elbows and finished to accord with the bottom of the waist. White Suède gloves and slippers are worn with this pretty gown, which was made up by pattern No. 7867, price 1s. 3d. or 30 cents.

Margie is also a school girl and, though four years younger than her sister, is by no means indifferent to the admiration of her school-mates. One of her school dresses is made of gay plaid goods by pattern No. 7864, price 1s. or 25 cents. The skirt hangs full from the waist, which is made with a box-plait at each side of the closing and a double box-plait in front, the latter plait spreading and drooping at the bottom. Navy-blue satin ribbon is wrinkled over the standing collar and formed in a bunch of bows at each side, and ribbon is also adjusted about the waist and arranged in a bow at the back and in a smaller bow at each side of the front box-plait. The sleeves are in leg-o'-mutton style.

A bluet serge dress which Editha has outgrown proved available for the second school dress, and with it was used black velvet that had also seen service in the past, both

materials having been freshened up before being used. The skirt hangs straight from a full blouse-waist. At the top is a square yoke of velvet and down the entire front is a box-plait of the goods in which are set silver studs. The rolling collar is cut from velvet which faces the sleeves

below the full elbow-puffs. Two rows of silver-and-black sou-tache braid outline the yoke, with dainty effect. Pattern No. 7841, price 1s. or 25 cents, was used in the making. Margie's brown curls look well beneath a broad-brimmed navy-blue felt hat, ribbon-trimmed.

A stylish-looking best gown for her combines old-rose cashmere and cream taffeta figured with green-and-old-rose flowers in chiné effect. The skirt flows full from a short waist of fanciful design. Box-plaits are formed at each side of the back and front and between them the front and back are full and cut square at

the neck, a yoke facing of taffeta being applied on the lining above. The front droops in blouse fashion. Triple-pointed epaulettes are cut from the silk and enhance the ornamental effect of the sleeves, which are made with bouffant elbow-puffs and fit closely below. The standing collar matches the epaulettes and yoke facing, and all three are outlined with écru Valenciennes insertion and a frill of edging. A bow of old-rose satin ribbon consisting of drooping loops and ends is adjusted on the right shoulder. The pattern used in shaping this pretty gown is No. 7941, price 1s. or 25 cents.

Margie's long coat is cut from dark-tan melton, which once figured as mother's long coat, the cloth having been carefully sponged and pressed into freshness. Dark-brown velvet also

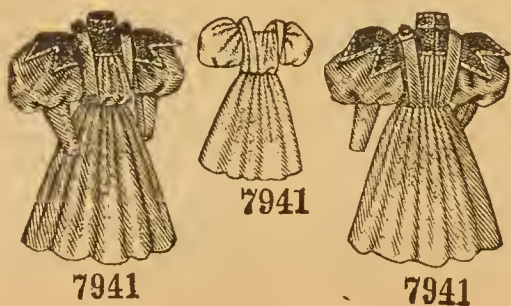
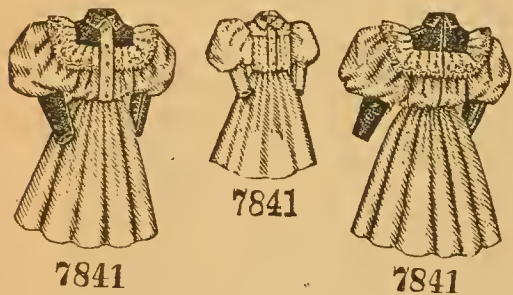
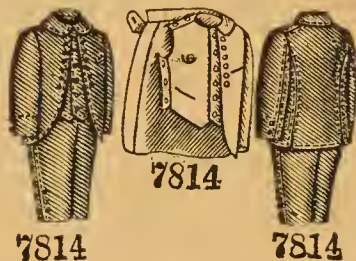
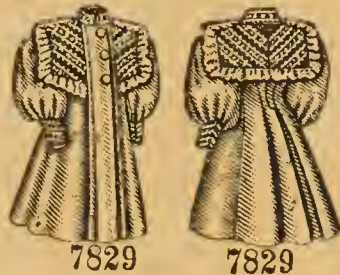
enters into the construction of the coat, which was fashioned according to pattern No. 7829, price 1s. or 25 cents. Coat-laps and plaits are arranged at the back below the waist-line, and in front a double box-plait is formed over the closing and decorated at the top with three large white pearl buttons. Broad, odd-shaped revers of velvet are applied in front and form notches on the shoulders with a deep sailor-collar, also of velvet. Long puffs

are mounted on the sleeves, which are faced with velvet below the puffs. The standing collar is also of velvet. When Margie goes to church in this coat she wears a large brown felt hat trimmed with brown feathers and satin ribbon and brown kid gloves.

Jack is pleased with anything that is provided for him and looks every inch a little man when dressed in his best—a suit of brown cassimere. The trousers are short and are trimmed at the outside of each leg with ball buttons. The coat is shaped by shoulder and side seams only and flares from the neck over a vest, the corners being rounding. Pockets at the sides are concealed by laps and a pocket opening is made high up in the left front. The sleeves are decorated with buttons. The rolling collar has rounding corners and below it is adjusted a pointed strap by which the closing is made. Buttons are also sewed along the front edges for some distance from the top. The vest buttons up close to the throat and is notched below the closing. Pattern No. 7814, price 1s. or 25 cents, was used.

In a midshipman suit of navy-blue serge Jack carries himself like a born sailor. The trousers are full length and have the sailor flare at the bottom. The jacket is short, with a slight point at the center seam, and the fronts are reversed in lapels by a rolling collar, two buttons being placed below the lapels. The sleeves also are decorated with buttons at the back of the arm. The vest is made with a notched lapel-collar. The pattern employed in the making is No. 7815, price 1s. 3d. or 30 cents.

Like the true boy he is, Jack is fond of wheeling and all other sports, and has found that no garment is so comfortable for wear while thus engaged as the Norfolk jacket his mother made for him. It was fashioned from mixed brown cheviot which once did service as a coat for his father and was made with a square yoke and three applied box-plaits on the portions below, one plait being arranged at the center of the back and one at each side of the front. The collar rolls the fronts over in lapels, and notches result from the meeting. A belt is worn about the waist; it is slipped under the box-plaits and also under straps that are buttoned at the side-back seams, and its ends are closed at the center of the front. A patch pocket is stitched to each front. The sleeves fit comfortably. The pattern used is No. 7812, which costs 1s. or 25 cents.

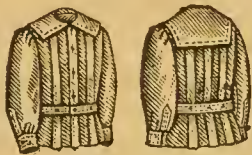


The trousers worn with the jacket were also cut from the mixed cloth by pattern No. 7453, price 7d. or 15 cents. They close with a fly and extend only to the knee. This suit is also worn at school.



7453 7453

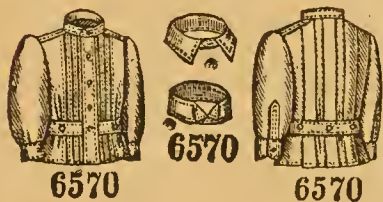
Several shirt-waists were included in the boy's outfit, and for them figured percale and cambric and white cambric were used. Some of them were made up by pattern No. 7450, price 10d. or 20 cents. It displays three box-plaits at the



7450 7450

back and as many in front, the closing being made through the center plait. The sailor collar flares in front and a Windsor scarf is worn with it. A belt with buttons is stitched at the waist-line, and the shirt sleeves are finished with wristbands.

The other shirt-waists were made up by pattern No. 6570, price 10d. or 20 cents. The back has three box-plaits and the fronts are tucked at each side of the closing. A belt with buttons is sewed about the waist, button-holes being made in the trousers to correspond with the buttons. Cuffs finish the shirt sleeves, and a turn-down and a standing collar with Piccadilly



6570 6570

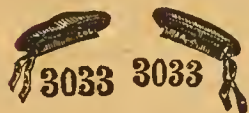
points are supplied. A four-in-hand scarf or a band-bow is appropriately worn with these collars.

Jack's overcoat was made of invisible-blue chinchilla by a shape known as the covert coat, and represented in pattern No. 7818, price 1s. 3d. or 30 cents. The coat is provided with several pockets and a notched lapel-collar, and the sleeves fit easily.



7818 7818

A black felt Derby and brown kid gloves are worn with the smart clothes, but for general wear



3033 3033

Jack prefers a cap that will look none the worse for frequent tossings. The shape is a Tam O'Shanter made of navy-blue cloth, with a soft crown and a band, upon which is adjusted a ribbon with short streamers at the back. The pattern is No. 3033, price 5d. or 10 cents.

Now come Baby Gertrude's clothes. In Summer she is clad in white, but her mother provides colored fabrics of warm textures for cold weather. One of her Winter frocks is fashioned from red cashmere and black velvet. The skirt is very short and hangs from a long-waisted blouse-body with box-plaits at the back and front. This is known as a French dress and is an exceptionally becoming style. A sailor collar of velvet falls below a standing collar, also of velvet. The larger collar has tab-like fronts and is made with points at the back. Below the elbow puffs the sleeves are faced with velvet. The dress is included in pattern No. 7840, price 10d. or 20 cents.



7840 7840

Another gown in which the little rosy-cheeked maiden looks very quaint and pretty is of golden-brown Henrietta. The waist is short and smooth and from it depends a full skirt. Epaulettes with pointed corners give breadth to the chubby shoulders, and so also do the elbow puffs, which are mounted on the coat sleeves. A standing collar is at the neck. Écru Venetian point insertion encircles the skirt at hem depth above the bottom and trims the epaulettes, standing collar and wrists. Striped brown-and-white ribbon crosses the



7936 7936

shoulders and at each end is formed a bow with a long, floating end. The little gown was designed by pattern No. 7936, price 10d. or 20 cents.

Réséda camel's-hair is the material used in a very dainty dress, developed by pattern No. 7826, price 10d. or 20 cents. The skirt is gathered to the waist, which is quite full and is finished with a standing collar. Puffs fall deeply over the sleeves and over the puffs hang bretelle ornaments that are separated on the shoulders, where the edges are prettily reversed. Valenciennes lace insertion trims the lapels and an edging to match stands in a frill above the collar.



7826 7826

A bright plaid serge was chosen for another little blouse dress, and with it navy-blue silk was used. The skirt hangs full from the waist, which droops all round and is cut low and round at the neck. A box-plait is displayed in front and from the neck flows a Bertha ruffle. Above the blouse the lining is faced with silk, which is also used for the standing collar and for facing the sleeves below the long puffs. A tiny frill of Valenciennes lace edging stands at the neck above the collar. This



7872 7872

dress is represented in pattern No. 7872, price 10d. or 20 cents.

Aprons are as necessary as frocks to little people like Gertrude, and a number of them were made for her. A really dressy pinafore was fashioned from white dimity by pattern No. 7850, price 10d. or 20 cents. From a short body falls a full skirt that quite covers the gown. Square bretelles fall from the neck of the V-shaped body and frill caps finish the sleeves. Swiss insertion trims the bottom of the skirt and also bretelles and sleeves, edging to match being sewed in a frill all along the edges of the bretelles and sleeves.



7850 7850

A checked gingham apron for morning wear and several white cambric and lawn ones are made up by pattern No. 7788, price 10d. or 20 cents. It is in Mother Hubbard style and has a standing collar and full sleeves finished with narrow wristbands.



7788 7788

A stylish little coat is the last article in Gertrude's outfit. It is cut from green serge and lined with plaid silk. The body is smooth and the skirt full, and over the body, below the rolling collar, falls a monk's hood that forms a round collar in front. The hood is attractively lined like the remainder of the coat. The mutton-leg sleeves are each finished with deep, pointed cuffs. The pattern used in the construction is No. 7825, price 10d. or 20 cents.

A large white felt hat, trimmed with a bunch of white tips and an aigrette and tied under the chin with broad white satin ribbons, makes Baby Gertrude a charming picture. When it is very cold she wears white woollen mittens and on mild days fleecelined kid gloves of a soft tan shade.



7825 7825

Any of the styles described might be modified by more or less trimming and by special arrangements thereof, but simplicity should dominate the attire of little people, and only through the observance of this rule are correct effects likely to be achieved.

THE SOCIAL CODE.

BY MRS. ROGER A. PRYOR.

EIGHTH PAPER.

MOURNING.

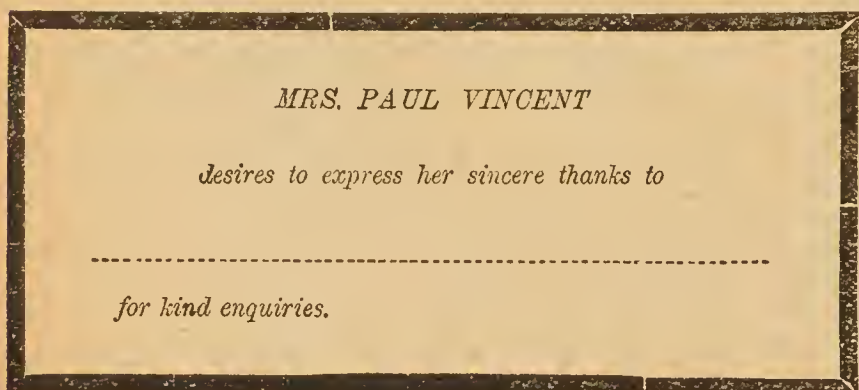
Thoughtful observers of the signs of the times are predicting lax rules in regard to mourning. This tendency, however, does not appear in court circles, or in fashionable life in this country. Although the *haut ton* may rebel in spirit against enforced seclusion from society, or against the custom that shrouds the person in the sombre garb of grief, no mitigation of the rigor of these conventions is tolerated in fashionable life. Of that life the rest of the world is prone to accept the theory that, whatever its ruling principle may be, its motive power is never the human heart. And yet mourning, as observed in England and America, can express but one sentiment—respect for the memory of the dead and grief for the loss experienced.

The millions who compose the middle class as distinguished from the "upper ten" are disposed to rebel against coercion in any direction. They are severe critics of unreasonable rules and regulations. "Man is made to mourn," say these cynics, "and he does mourn a good part of his existence on this planet. When he mourns in spirit, he finds refuge, if not solace, in retirement and in the envelopment of serious garments and sombre draperies. We grow wiser as the world grows older. Why not also become sincerer? Why should we respect the rules of society which prescribe a garb of hypocrisy? When our enemies triumph, or we lose our fortunes, or an evil report threatens our good name, Society demands that we should bear ourselves smilingly in its presence and cover our wounds carefully from sight. But it may chance that death removes some relative who never in life touched our hearts, who really was always a fly in our ointment, the Mordecai at the gate whose presence caused all our prosperity to avail us nothing, the perpetual irritant of our lives, our pet aversion in fact, and for the sake of this "loss" we are to forego all the pleasant happenings of our social life and clothe ourselves in the modern equivalents of sackcloth and ashes!"

This aggravating state of things is not likely to be long tolerated by the millions and is, doubtless, now endured only because as individuals they hesitate to place themselves in the ranks of those who heartlessly ignore the calamity which befalls us all, the mysterious misfortune which we hold in common with the meanest of God's creatures.

CARDS AND LETTERS OF CONDOLENCE.

As soon as a death occurs in the family of an acquaintance with whom social courtesies have been exchanged, cards are



immediately left at the house of mourning. Upon these cards may be written "To enquire" simply, because anything more

will demand a note or letter. One does not express the sacred sentiments of sympathy and affection upon a visiting card. The cards "To enquire" are acknowledged within a few weeks—indeed, as soon after the funeral as possible. The returning card bears the words "With thanks for kind enquiries." Black-edged cards are sometimes en-

graved expressly for this purpose, with a blank line for the name of the person who has called.

Here let me repeat that a widow is not addressed by her Christian name, as many suppose. If she was ever "Mrs. Paul Vincent" she will be Mrs. Paul Vincent until she marries again, and not Mrs. Ellen or Mary Vincent.

The acknowledgment of thanks for kind enquiries does not imply that the bereaved family is again ready to receive visits. The universal rule requires the recognition, at all times, of a courtesy. To omit leaving cards at once when a death occurs in the family of a friend, and to ignore those cards, would be equally gross violations of the rules of conventional courtesy.

When friendship warrants a warmer expression of regard and sympathy, a letter should be written, the sooner the better and the briefer the better. Stunned by an overwhelming grief, no mind is ready to accept the recital of hackneyed forms of consolation. It is difficult to write adequate letters of sympathy. They should be delicate, tactful and comforting. We have, alas, standards in our own souls for these sympathetic expressions! The letter that comforted us will surely comfort others. To my mind nothing is required except the simple, earnest assurance of personal affection and sympathy. Something more may come later. The warm sympathy of a sincere heart is never superfluous or intrusive. It gives comfort in moments when the soul feels its loneliness, perhaps deems itself forsaken.

FLOWERS.

Very rarely in fashionable society do we see the announcement "Kindly omit flowers." Of course, when this appears it must be strictly respected; otherwise it is admissible to send them on the day of the funeral. The custom is too beautiful to be allowed to fall into disuse. Bunches or wreaths of lilies, roses, violets and palms are in better taste than "set pieces." The Queen of England always sends a wreath. Flowers are beautiful in clusters or garlands but hideous when built up, like bricks and stones, into an architectural design. Gifts of flowers must be carefully acknowledged by the bereaved family. Precisely because of the trouble this brings to the sufferers is the request sometimes made to omit them. It is not good form to make this request. It is much better to accept this beautiful and suggestive expression of sympathy. Some friend of the family will always be found willing to take the trouble of replies. I don't know that we can ever expect much rest in this world, and surely not in Society! Society must work, even when it weeps. A high authority says: "Success in Society is governed by precisely the same rule that governs success on the stage, namely, be always attentive to the business of the scene"—whether that business is a May Day dance or a funeral!

The sending of memorial wreaths to cemeteries on All Saints' Day or anniversary days is an established custom in Europe, and almost as obligatory—at least, as "complimentary"—as the sending of these offerings on the funeral day. Strange as it may seem, artificial flowers are sometimes used—in fact, in a recent publication we read: "Imitation wreaths have been raised to such a degree nowadays that they are in many instances preferred to natural blossoms, inasmuch as they are quite as beautiful in shape and color and moreover possess the advantage of remaining fresh-looking very much longer than natural flowers. Pretty wreaths are made of aluminum, ivy leaves in this metal being particularly pleasing, also *convolvulus*

and ferns. Then again there are enamelled flowers that last forever, and after their annual soap-sudding look as fresh as paint and as good as new." This really sounds like irony, but I assure you it is the entirely serious utterance of a journal of high authority.

MOURNING ATTIRE.

The Royal Widow of England has fixed the fashions for all the widows of her realm and of America. The orthodox livery of widows' woe is "an experiment in the utmost laying on of crape." No dress can be richer or costlier. Only those who have nothing to do with the occupations of life can afford to wear such crapes habitually. They are elegant only when perfectly crisp, fresh and free from dust. Moisture is fatal to them. Even the best crape will lose its crispness in an atmosphere charged with humidity.

A widow's first mourning gown must be made entirely of crape. She will wear wide-hemmed cuffs of mourning muslin, and a small widow's cap. Queen Victoria wears long strings or "weepers" on her cap, like those that floated away from Dorothea's young head in *Middlemarch* and were picked up and folded away by Ladislav. A widow's bonnet must be a close-fitting crape toque. For the first month her veil envelops her, hanging to her feet, back and front, but thereafter the veil may hang low behind only, and a short masque veil of crape, or lisse or crape-bordered tulle may be worn. So many eyes have been injured by the persistent wearing of crape veils, that physicians forbid them. The eyes that survive the bitterness of tears succumb to the poisonous rasping of crape.

A widow's deep mourning lasts for one year and nine months. For three months afterwards she wears black, lustreless fabrics untrimmed with crape. English authorities declare that her widow's cap is to be worn "a year and a day." In the old English laws many acts were limited by this period of time. An estray could not be claimed by its owner "after a year and a day." This, too, was the limit to the time that a lady must wait for her plighted lover. Did you have a beautiful grandmother who sang old English ballads to you in your childhood? If so, you will remember Lord Lovell who stood at the castle gate, and was bidden God-speed by Lady Nancy Bell:

"And where are you going, Lord Lovell?" she said,

"And where are you going?" said she.

"I'm going, my Lady Nancy Bell,
Far countries for to see."

"When will you be back, Lord Lovell?" she said.

"When will you be back?" said she.

"A year and a day and I'll be back
Unto my Lady Nancee."

For a year and a day, then, in England, must lost things—lost cattle, lost lovers, lost husbands—be strictly counted as personal belongings.

At the expiration of two years a widow is free of her mourning, but for a year or less longer she usually wears "light mourning," such as black and white, mauve, violet, dull jet, tulle, *mousseline de soie* or mull muslin. No attire can be lovelier than this light mourning dress. Many a face that had not been extraordinary in pinks and blues becomes angelic in violet!

A widow is allowed to wear seal-skin with her crape dress and veil, and even while she is wearing black she is permitted to wear her pearls and plainly-set solitaire diamonds, but no ornamental setting or colored stone is permissible.

Queen Victoria has laid aside her mourning for the Prince she loved so well only upon a few special occasions. She wore a lace bonnet with violets and carried a lace parasol at her Jubilee. She has ignored the superstition which forbids the wearing of black at a wedding. Her utmost concession has been the white tulle veil of which she is so fond. Bands and trimming of crape are not as much used as formerly, and nobody sees the black bombazine which was once the mourning fabric *de rigueur*. Lustreless fabrics, crépons and camel's-hair are much used, even for deep mourning, in house dresses. No *négligé* garment, whether tea-gown or wrapper, is trimmed with crape. Quite out of date are the shells, flutes, and crimps which once formed part of a mourning outfit.

A widow secludes herself from society for one year, confining her visits to relatives and very intimate friends. At the expiration of one year, if she is a woman of fashion, she is expected to re-enter society, appearing at small, quiet dinners or musi-

cales. But she goes to no balls or parties, and is not seen at theatre or opera while she wears crape. When she lays crape aside she abandons it altogether.

A widower wears mourning for the same period prescribed for the widow. The great black crape "weeper" tied to the left arm is no longer seen except among the sincere poor. Nor is the band of crape worn upon the sleeve, except as an officially prescribed token of respect to some deceased member of a military or civic organization to which the wearer belongs. The widower's hat is banded with black and his handkerchiefs, cards and stationery are deeply bordered with black.

VARYING PERIODS OF MOURNING.

In England twelve months is the correct period of mourning for a parent—eight months with crape and four months without it. The same rule applies, strictly speaking, to the mourning of a parent for a child. The mourning worn for an infant is rarely extended beyond three or four months. Brothers and sisters must wear mourning for each other six months. In all cases crape should be worn for two or three months. Absence from society for at least one month is imperative. From six to nine months' mourning is worn for grandparents. Three months is the longest period of mourning for an uncle or aunt or for nephews and nieces. In all these cases the wearer withdraws for a month or six weeks from society. Should light mourning be worn for distant relatives or friends, the rule in regard to seclusion is not strictly observed. A wife mourns for her husband's relatives as though they were her own. Gentlemen wear entirely black suits for half the prescribed time and a crape hat-band the rest of the time, using black-bordered handkerchiefs, stationery and cards all the time.

The above are in England the fixed and irrevocable laws of Society regarding mourning. The time may be lengthened, never shortened. But in this country the universal tendency is to wear mourning garb for a longer period. In England the servants of a household always wear mourning livery for the death of a master or mistress. In the case of other deaths in a family the mourning livery for servants is optional.

Mourning worn for sentimental reasons, however, is not amenable to these rules. Light or heavy mourning may be worn for the death of a friend in sympathy with the sorrows of friends, for an affianced or as a compliment to a court at which one may be visiting and where everybody wears some degree of mourning. There are no rules for this complimentary mourning; individual taste is the controlling influence, and the mourning may be as light as violets or as heavy as crape, according to its dictates.

MOURNING CUSTOMS.

The mourning now assumed by Christian nations seems to have but one significance, the expression of affection and respect for the dead and of sorrow in personal loss. I find nothing else in any one of these customs. Faith and hope have no place therein. The one solitary sentiment is grief, and ingenuity devises no higher outward expression thereof than the laying on of crape and the introduction of funereal black upon cards and stationery. Black signifies the exclusion of light and joy. It was the emblem of woe in ancient Greece and Rome. It is the accepted token of mourning to-day in Europe and America. More poetic is the mourning of the South Sea Islander. He stripes his robes with black and white to denote sorrow and hope. More suggestive still is that of the Syrian, sky blue, to express the belief that the deceased has passed into the heavens; or of the Persian, who wears the color of the withered leaf; or the Turk, who clothes himself in tender violet, as becomes the mourner for a prince who has inherited the Kingdom, purple and violet being the accepted mourning for royalty. The Chinaman is not alone in choosing unsullied white for his mourning garb. Henry the Eighth wore white for Anne Boleyn after he had cut off her beautiful head, and Anne herself wore yellow for her predecessor, Catherine of Aragon, though with what significance she alone knew. White was worn as mourning in ancient Sparta and in Spain. White hat-bands are worn for the unmarried in some of the English provinces. White also appears as a symbol of mourning in this country, being worn for young children. Yellow is the mourning color in Egypt and Burmah.

In many countries the habiliments of woe have a cut and

fashion of their own. In China extreme neglect is deemed appropriate. The white robe is carelessly basted together and its edges are left raw and unhemmed.

ANCIENT FUNERAL RITES.

From the earliest ages mankind has testified by funeral pomp and ceremony to the one universal belief of the human race, the immortality of the soul. In all countries—in classic Greece, in venerable Egypt, in Rome, in Tartary, in Russia, in darkest Africa, in every spot pressed by human foot—have been found evidences of a belief that the spirit lives after the body is dead, associated with funeral rites which expressed affection, veneration, or fear of the disembodied spirit. Some of these funeral ceremonies seem to me peculiarly touching. In the darkest ages and among the least enlightened of the human tribes there was belief that the soul had gone on a journey to another land. As the eye was closed, the ear dulled and the hand nerveless, the simple children of Nature sought means to help the spirit on its untried way. Food and implements were provided for the journey; an obolus was put into the mouth of the dead to pay the grim ferryman for the passage across the Styx; a gold plate recording the merits of the deceased was attached to the body as a letter of introduction to the higher powers; a wife, servant or dog was buried with a man to bear

him company. In Greenland a dog is always buried with the body of a child, because "the little one knows nothing, but a dog will find its way anywhere."

Terror lest the uncanny spirit return to dwell among the living, has found expression in funeral ceremonies. It is instanced in the Egyptian custom of turning the corpse around and around to make it giddy so it would not know where it was going and could not, therefore, return. The Siamese make a hole in the wall through which to pass the body, which being afterwards rebuilt cannot be found again. For the same reason Greenlanders never bear a corpse through a door. It is taken out of a window.

Herbert Spencer holds that man deduced his religious ideas from these ceremonies—universal in some form or other—and that religious institutions grew out of and were a sequence of these funeral rites. He thus reverses the ordinary opinion that man received in some mysterious way his belief in the immortality of the soul; that this belief became as much a part of his nature as any other emotion or instinct, and that because of this belief he has associated with the great mystery of death the visible signs and observances typical of his faith. And, Mr. Spencer to the contrary notwithstanding, it is likely that the world will go on believing that the Giver of our wonderful physical mechanism and the yet more wonderful soul that dwells within it for a season, gave also the original knowledge, kept through all ages, of the immortality of that soul.

SEASONABLE COOKERY.

IN THE MARKETS.—HOT-WEATHER VS. WINTER MEATS, AND HOW TO SELECT THEM.—WARMED-OVER FISH.—DRIED PUMPKIN.—OTHER RECIPES.

In the meat markets there is but little change from last month, beef, mutton, pork and veal being plentiful, while lamb is no longer considered in season. The game to be had depends largely upon where the marketer is located, the laws of the various States differing in regard to the "open" season. In the Eastern markets, however, may be found grouse, plover, geese and ducks, both wild and tame, squabs and Guinea fowls. Snipe and woodcock are at their best in October and pheasants are also among the possibilities.

In the fish market there is a tempting supply. In shell fish, oysters are now greatly in demand; lobsters are neither so heavy nor so plentiful as earlier in the season, while scallops and crabs are large and fine. Then there are codfish, pickerel, perch, smelts, whitebait, red-snapper, Spanish and fresh mackerel, pompano, bass, white-fish, halibut, haddock, weakfish and eels.

Fresh vegetables are noticeably growing scarcer, to the sorrow of the housekeeper who shudders at the long stretch of canned goods that lies between Autumn and Spring. However, the old dependables, onions, carrots, cabbage, turnips, parsnips and sweet potatoes, are still here; while string and Lima beans, cauliflower, squash, pumpkin and Brussels sprouts will lend variety to the menu. The last of the tomatoes and a late crop of peas, corn and cucumbers are to be had, but at higher prices than during the previous month.

The fruit stalls are resplendent with many varieties of apples, grapes and quinces, while late peaches and pears, oranges and bananas make a not inconsiderable variety.

THE SEASONS FOR MEATS.

With October comes a revival of work and the taking up of duties laid aside during hot weather. The children are once more in school and there is a renaissance of interest in all things with the advent of Jack Frost. Therefore, the market basket must now be well supplied with muscle and brain food to meet these enlarged demands upon the system. While the warm months are with us but little heat-producing food is needed. With the human engine doing more work of every kind, more fuel is obviously required. As if to teach us how to live, Nature sends food in season as the body needs it—veal and lamb in the Spring and Summer, and more heat-producing food as cold weather approaches. The following table, vouched for by Bellows, shows the relative proportions of the elements that

enter into the composition of the different meats, 100 being taken as the basis of the computation:

	Food for the Brain.	Food for Muscle and Tissue.	Food for Heat.	Water.
Veal,-----	4.5	16.5	16.5	62.5
Beef,-----	5.	15.	30.	50.
Mutton,-----	3.5	12.5	40.	44.
Lamb,-----	3.5	12.	34.	50.5
Pork,-----	1.5	10.	50.	38.5

One need not be a scientist to see from this table why pork is a cold-weather meat, with its fifty percent. of heat-producing power, and why veal is a warm-weather food, with but a small percentage of heating constituents. By food for heat is meant that nutriment which will keep the temperature of the body at a normal point, so that whatever the external temperature may be the body will be able to adjust itself thereto. The season for veal is from April to September, during which period the price is lowest, but this meat can usually be found in the large markets at any time, though in the Winter the price is higher. Beef and mutton are better in the Winter than in the Summer, and lamb is poor after September.

HOW TO SELECT MUTTON, LAMB AND VEAL.

Mutton ranks next to beef as an all-round meat food. In choosing it select that which is heavy and large, the flesh of a bright red, and finely grained, the fat hard and white. Poor mutton has a large percentage of bone and but little fat. In dressing mutton it is split down the back, the same as beef, and divided into hind and fore quarters. The loin forms part of the hind quarter, and when the back is not split at this place but all is cut out together it is called the saddle. The shoulder, breast and neck make up the fore quarter. A cheap and good cut is the shoulder piece with the blade removed, the cavity thus made stuffed, the whole rolled and well skewered and then roasted. The neck makes a nutritious stew, cut in pieces and cooked with vegetables. The rib chops are cut from the breast, and this is the most expensive meat in the animal, the proportion of bone and waste being very large. These chops are cut short, and when the bone is scraped clean they are

known as French chops. The best chops, however, and the cheapest as well, are cut from the loin, the pink skin being removed before broiling. Mutton is cooked slightly rare, but lamb and all young meat should be thoroughly cooked. The leg of lamb or mutton is a very economical cut, as there is but little bone. The caul, or membrane fastened about the leg, should be removed before cooking.

In choosing veal, select that in which the flesh is pink and not soft, the fat white and clear. If the flesh is bluish, it is too young and should not be used. This is known as "bob" veal. If the flesh is whitish, the animal has been bled and such meat is as poor as that which is blue. The cutlet is from the leg, and is a prime piece. The chops are cut from the loin. The sage housekeeper learns to distinguish the different cuts at a glance.

A TWENTY-FIVE CENT DINNER FOR SIX.

A large item in the expense of living is the meat supply, and where the money allowance is not large, the costly dinner to-day should be equalized by a cheap one to-morrow. A cheap meat, if properly cooked, can be made as nutritious and as palatable as a more costly cut. The following recipe will furnish a good dinner to six persons at a cost of not to exceed one shilling or twenty-five cents:

BŒUF AUX LIQUEURS.

1 $\frac{1}{4}$ pound of beef.	1 medium-sized turnip.
2 small onions.	1 spray of parsley.
2 small carrots.	1 stalk of celery.
8 potatoes.	2 tomatoes, or
Salt and pepper.	1 cupful of canned tomato.

The inside of the flank, a piece from the shoulder, or the tender side of the round may be used for this dish. If the meat is entirely lean, have the butcher add a piece of fat. Cut the meat into inch squares; peel the onions and cut them into eighths; scrape the carrots lightly, removing the peel or skin, and slice; peel and slice the turnip; cut the celery and parsley into inch lengths; peel the tomatoes and cut them in pieces; place all these ingredients together in a granite kettle; add sufficient water to two-thirds cover them, taking care not to have too much, as this is used in serving; cover the kettle and stew very gently for two hours; add the peeled potatoes to cook during the last half hour, and when they are tender enough to pierce with a fork, thicken the gravy; mix a table-spoonful of flour and two table-spoonfuls of cold water together and rub smooth; stir enough of this into the stew to thicken the gravy to the consistency of cream; add salt and pepper, and serve on a platter very hot.

DRIED PUMPKIN.

In golden October pumpkins are to be had at little cost. Freshly stewed and made into pies, this vegetable affords a pleasing dessert, a favorite dish in many homes. Dried pumpkin makes it possible to have the same dish during the Winter. Cut the pumpkin into small pieces, removing the seeds and the soft, spongy interior. Do not peel, as the rind gives depth of color and is very fine in flavor. Place the pieces in a porcelain-lined kettle, add enough water to keep them from burning and stew gently until the whole is tender and soft—two or three hours, at least—stirring up often from the bottom and covering the kettle while cooking. Then pass the pulp through a colander to remove the rind and return to the kettle. Cook in a moderate heat, and with a wooden spoon keep the mass in motion so as to evaporate as much moisture as possible. When very thick, turn out in thin layers on plates or old platters, and set in the sun to dry. These layers should be turned frequently and should be hard and brittle when finished. Lay away in paper bags. The pumpkin may be dried in the oven if care is taken that the heat is very moderate. When ready to use soak in a little water over night and in the morning stew in a gentle heat back to the original softness, adding water as needed. Proceed as in making pies from the fresh vegetable, a recipe for which was given in a former article.

OTHER RECIPES.

FISH RÉCHAUFFÉ.—The fish left over from dinner may by this process be made into a most palatable dish. Heat the

fish in a frying pan, removing the large bones if the fish is broken or has been cut, but if pan-fish and whole, do not break them. While heating prepare the dressing. To each pound of fish allow:

1 $\frac{1}{2}$ cupful of tomato	1 egg (yolk).
$\frac{1}{2}$ tea-spoonful of salt.	Pepper to taste.

Stew the tomato until soft; strain through a coarse sieve to remove the seeds and skin, return to the stew pan and add the salt and pepper; beat the yolk of the egg in two table-spoonfuls of cold water; when the tomato is boiling hot, set the pan in a mild heat and add the yolk, stirring well. Do not boil the sauce after the egg is added, as it is likely to break. The heat should be just sufficient to cook the egg and thicken the tomato to the consistency of cream. Remove the fish to the serving platter, turn over it the sauce and serve.

CLAM CHOWDER (New Style).—

1 quart of clams, meat and liquor.	2 quarts of boiling water.
1 quart of carrots.	$\frac{1}{4}$ pound of larding pork.
$\frac{1}{2}$ cupful of celery, or	1 tea-spoonful of salt.
1 tea-spoonful of celery seed.	1 " " white pepper.
1 pint of onions.	1 " " thyme.
$\frac{1}{2}$ quart of raw potato.	1 " " beef extract.
1 pint of tomato.	1 " " butter.
	2 tea-spoonfuls of flour.

Place the pork in a stew-pan on the fire and fry to a light brown; then add the water, the carrots cut small, and the celery and onions, also cut in pieces. Cook until the carrots are tender; then add the potato cut into small pieces, the salt and pepper, and cook for ten minutes; add the tomato and cook for twenty minutes longer; then add the chopped clams (the hard-shell variety) and the liquor from them, also the pulverized thyme and the beef extract. Melt the butter; add the flour, after it has been wet, stir until smooth; add it to the chowder; cook ten minutes, stirring all of the time to prevent burning, and serve.

HOT CHOCOLATE PUDDING.—

2 ounces of chocolate.	$\frac{1}{2}$ cupful of butter.
1 pint of milk.	1 " " sugar.
$\frac{1}{2}$ pint of bread-crumbs.	$\frac{1}{2}$ " " raisins.
2 eggs.	$\frac{1}{2}$ " " currants.
$\frac{1}{2}$ tea-spoonful of salt.	$\frac{1}{8}$ of a nutmeg.

Boil the chocolate, milk and salt together, and when smooth pour over the crumbs; let it stand one hour and then mash fine; beat the eggs light; add them and the melted butter, then the fruit, spice and sugar; butter a tin basin, turn in the mixture and steam for one hour. Serve without sauce, or with sweetened and flavored milk, if a sauce is preferred.

FRUIT DESSERT.—

2 eggs (yolks only).	1 lemon (juice).
$\frac{1}{2}$ cupful of powdered sugar.	3 bananas.
$\frac{1}{2}$ tea-spoonful of salt.	2 oranges.

Whip the yolks until they are thick and light-colored; then gradually beat into them the sifted powdered sugar and the salt, beating until the sugar is dissolved; add the lemon juice and beat again; peel and thinly slice the bananas; peel the oranges close to the pulp, slice them across in thin slices and remove the seeds; place in a glass dish, first a layer of bananas, then one of the dressing, then a layer of oranges and one of the dressing, and repeat until all the ingredients have been used, putting a layer of the dressing on top. Set on the ice and serve very cold.

In place of the oranges, pineapple cut fine may be used. Strawberries in their season used with bananas are also delicious. If acid fruits are used, a little more sugar is required, but with sweet fruits a little more lemon juice may be added.

GRAPE PRESERVES.—Pulp the grapes, saving the skins; place the pulp on the fire in a porcelain-lined kettle and cook them, adding no water until the seeds are loose; then strain in a coarse sieve; add a little water to the skins and cook until tender; place the pulp with the skin, measure the whole, and allow to every pint one pound of granulated sugar; boil together for fifteen minutes; if required to be thicker, boil until as thick as desired, stirring all the time; put up in pint jars, sealing as in the case of any fruit. Preserves may be kept in an open jar, but the flavor is better if the jar is sealed, though it should be allowed to stand open an hour before using.

BLAIR.

TATTING.—No. 39.

ABBREVIATIONS USED IN MAKING TATTING.

d. s.—Double-stitch or the two halves forming one stitch. p.—Picot. *.—Indicates a repetition as directed wherever a * is seen.

TATTED COLLAR.

FIGURE No. 1.—Use fine cotton and work as follows: Make a ring of 4 d. s., 1 p., 4 d. s., 1 p., 4 d. s., 1 p., 4 d. s., and close; * leave a short length of thread and make 4 d. s., join to

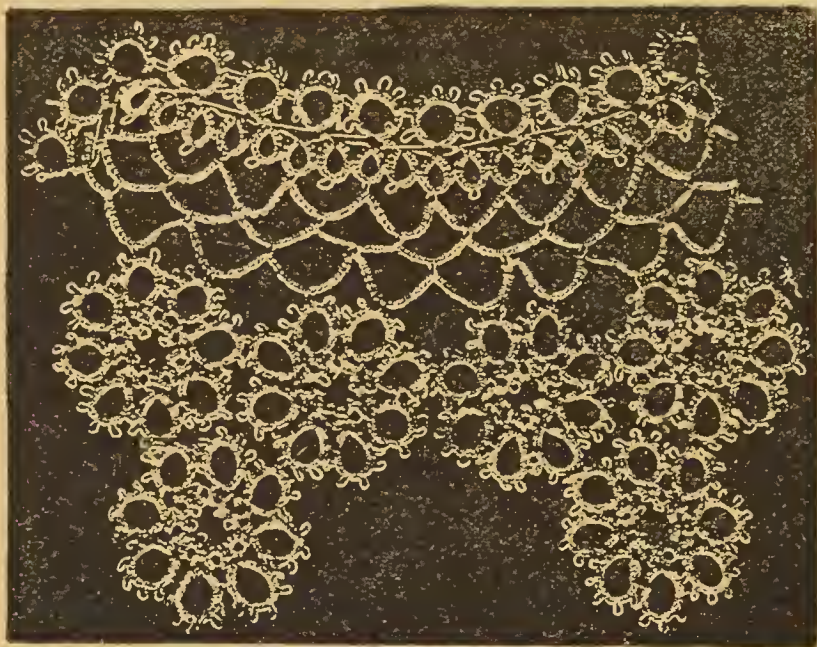


FIGURE NO. 1.—TATTED COLLAR.

side p. of ring, 4 d. s., 1 p., 4 d. s., 1 p., 4 d. s., and close. Repeat from * until there are 84 rings; fasten thread neatly in middle p. of last ring, turn, join 2nd thread and make * 7 d. s., 1 p., 7 d. s., skip 1 ring, and fasten in middle p. of next ring. Repeat from * until there are 42 chs.; turn and make * 6 d. s., 1 p., 6 d. s., and join to p. of ch.; repeat from * until there are 42 chs.; turn and make * 9 d. s., 1 p., 9 d. s. and join to p. of ch.; repeat from * until there are 41 chs., then turn, and make the edge around the top, as follows: With 1 thread make 4 d. s., 1 p., 3 d. s., 6 p., alternately 3 d. s. and 4 d. s., and close; fasten to ch., 4 d. s., 1 p., 3 d. s., join to 2nd p. of ring, 3 d. s., 5 p., alternately 3 d. s. and 4 d. s., and close. Make a ring at the corner, joining to 1st p. of last ring; skip 2 small rings, fasten to ch., make another large ring, fastening it to 1st p. of last large ring; * make another and fasten where 2nd p. should come, to 2nd p. of last ring. Repeat from * until the other end of the collar is reached, and make that like the first end described, always skipping 2 small rings and fastening thread in next short chain.

For the Wheels at the Bottom.—Make 2 d. s., 1 p., 2 d. s., 1 p., 2 d. s., 1 p., 2 d. s., and close; turn, and close to this make 4 d. s., 7 p., with 3 d. s. between each one, 4 d. s., and close. * Turn and make 2 d. s., join to p. of small ring, 2 d. s., 1 p., 2 d. s., 1 p., 2 d. s., and close; turn and make 4 d. s., join to 1st p. of large ring, 3 d. s., 6 p., with 3 d. s. between each, 4 d. s. and close. Repeat from * until there are 8 large and 8 small rings, join to form a wheel, fasten, and break the thread.

Three of these wheels are joined to form a point. The engraving shows how they are joined.

INSERTION OF SQUARE TATTING.

FIGURE No. 2.—Make with one thread 4 d. s., 1 p., 4 d. s., 1 p., 4 d. s., 1 p., 4 d. s. In drawing up, do not close the ring, but leave it square in shape, as seen in the engraving. Join the next square to last picot of first square. Continue until you have the length required.

Make the 2nd row the same as the 1st, joining the two rows by the center-picots of the square.

This is a very dainty insertion for infants' clothing, and if the center-picots of one row were made quite long, baby ribbon could be run in the spaces, as in beading. A measure an eighth or a quarter of an inch wide would be advisable for making the picots over in order to have them even.

TATTED INSERTION.

FIGURE No. 3.—This insertion is made with two threads. No. 30 thread is used on the shuttle, and No. 60 thread on the spool. Make each ring with one thread, as follows: 4 d. s., 1 p., 4 d. s., then 3 p. of equal length separated by 2 d. s.; 4 d. s., 1 p., 4 d. s., and draw up the ring. Then with two threads make the connecting bars as follows: 7 d. s., 1 p. (very short), 8 d. s.; connect the rings as usual. In the 2nd bar make 2 p., in the 3rd bar make 3 p., and in the 4th bar make 1 p., keeping the bars 15 d. s. in length.

This insertion is very durable as it has 3 picots of equal length to sew it to the garment by, thus securing strength. In addition to this advantage, the thread used in forming the bars being finer than that of the rings, gives a delicacy to the work, while the picots on the bars also produce a lace-like effect.

HOW TO WASH TATTING.

Lay the work flatly on a clean board covered with a clean white cloth, and tack it with a needle and thread to hold it in place. Then pat it with a cloth wet in suds until clean, dash hot suds over it to scald it thoroughly, press

the suds out and rinse twice. Then wring out the cloth, and with it press the tatting as dry as possible, and place in the sun to dry still further. When dry, cover it with a cloth wet in borax water and thus dampen it thoroughly; then press with a warm iron, under a dry cloth, until the tatting is also dry. If properly done, as directed, the tatting will look as well as when first made.



FIGURE NO. 2.—INSERTION OF SQUARE TATTING.

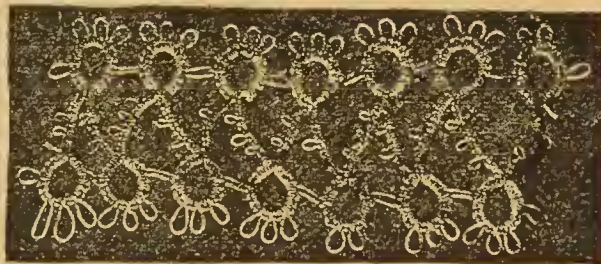


FIGURE NO. 3.—TATTED INSERTION.

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number of extra orders which come in for certain issues, it has not always been possible to do this and unavoidable delay has ensued in distributing the magazine. Increased facilities for printing, binding and circulating have now been secured, and subscribers can rely on receiving their copies about a uniform date hereafter.—THE BUTTERICK PUBLISHING CO. (LIMITED).

WOMEN'S UNIVERSITIES AND COLLEGES IN THE UNITED KINGDOM*—No. 2.

BY AMY RAYSON, GIRTON.

OXFORD, LONDON, EGHAM, GLASGOW, DUBLIN AND ELSEWHERE.



SEAL OF OXFORD UNIVERSITY.

The higher education of women in colleges and universities is a comparatively recent growth in our modern civilization. It is natural, therefore, that it should advance in various modes and with varying success, that experiments should be made of co-education, of separate halls in universities already founded for men, and

of colleges intended for women only.

The historical origins of the movement are many and have been hinted at in a previous paper. In an excellent article by Mrs. Fawcett, published in the Proceedings of the Educational Conferences held at Chicago

ORIGINS.

in 1892, is told the story to which the "first organized claim of women to the rights of citizenship" is attributed. In 1840 two ladies were sent as delegates from America to the great Anti-slavery Convention held that year in London. The question arose as to whether these ladies should receive official recognition as delegates or be merely spectators at the meeting. The latter course was decided upon. This aroused among British women the thought that if freedom was good for slaves, it might also prove beneficial to them. Mrs. Fawcett thus closes her account of this incident: "The movement for political enfranchisement, equal laws, opportunities of employment and education for women received a most important impulse in England from the slight put upon the American ladies by the Anti-slavery Convention."

Queen's College was founded in 1848, and Bedford College followed in 1849. Florence Nightingale's work during the Crimean War paved the way for women's medical education. The struggle for this last gained for them equal privileges with men at London University in 1878.

The indefatigable efforts of Miss Emily Davies and others, had, between 1860 and 1882, gained for women most of the practical benefits offered to men at Oxford and Cambridge. During this period Ireland and Scotland were not inactive. Alexandra College, Dublin, was founded in 1866, largely owing to the endeavors of Archbishop Trench (one of the prime movers in the establishment of the London Colleges). At Edinburgh classes were organized for women and conducted by University professors as early as 1867. In 1873 the University of Edinburgh held examinations for women of the standard of the M. A. Degree.

Victoria University, founded in 1880, and the Royal Irish University, in 1881, from their earliest origin recognized women, while the University, established only last year, of Wales, places men and women upon an equal footing in almost every respect. In 1892, following upon the "Universities" (Scotland) Act of 1889, the Royal Commissioners recommended to the four Scotch Universities the admission of women to their degrees and instruction, either in separate colleges or as sharers in those already existing for men.

It will be observed from the above brief outline, that there

are apparently few barriers remaining to prevent men and women from enjoying complete educational equality. The universities of Great Britain and Ireland are, speaking generally, of three kinds, viz: Those which demand varying periods of residence within the university precincts, in addition to the prescribed degree examinations, as Oxford and Cambridge; others like the modern Universities of Victoria and Wales, with the Scottish Universities, merely enforce attendance upon definite courses of lectures; while the University of London and the Royal University of Ireland, * are examining and degree conferring bodies exclusively.

The "Association for the Education of Women at Oxford"† arranges for the instruction and lectures of students instead of these matters being in the hands of the individual colleges.

AT OXFORD.

Women are required to register themselves as students of the Association. After paying the fees and passing certain University examinations they become life members of this body. Most of the lectures that are given by the professors and readers of the University and many of those in the men's colleges are open to women. About 1877 the University of Oxford established higher examinations for women. These have constantly approximated to the standard of the B. A. degree. The present secretary of the association is Miss Rogers, daughter of the late Professor Thorold Rogers,



OLD HALL, SOMERVILLE COLLEGE, OXFORD UNIVERSITY.

to whom the organization of the Women's Honour Examinations was largely due. Miss Rogers obtained the two first Honors awarded. (First class Classics, 1877; first class Ancient History, 1879.) To quote the official circular, "Oxford offers to women many advantages for special study, and some privileges which are not granted to men. The University does not admit women to matriculation or confer degrees upon them, but it does not impose upon them certain regulations as to residence or terms of study which are enforced in the case of men, and allows them greater freedom with regard to the course of study."

*THE ARTICLES ALREADY PUBLISHED IN THIS SERIES ARE:—VASSAR—MAY, '94, SMITH—JUNE, '94, WELLESLEY—JULY, '94, BRYN MAWR—AUGUST, '94, RADCLIFFE—SEPTEMBER, '94, MT. HOLYOKE—OCTOBER, '94, WOMAN'S COLLEGE OF BALTIMORE—NOVEMBER, '94, BARNARD—DECEMBER, '94, CORNELL—JANUARY, '95, UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN—FEBRUARY, '95, UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN—MARCH, '95, UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO—APRIL, '95, OBERLIN COLLEGE—MAY, '95, OHIO STATE UNIVERSITY—JUNE, '95, ALMA COLLEGE—JULY, '95, ONTARIO LADIES' COLLEGE—AUGUST, '95, AND GIRTON AND NEWNHAM COLLEGES, CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY—SEPTEMBER, '95.

* As a matter of fact, the last named institution is not a purely examining university, as its fellows are lecturers in the three Queen's colleges, Magee College, the Catholic University College, and Alexandra College, where the courses for the University examinations are taught, and many students are prepared.

† Women's education at Cambridge University was described in THE DELINEATOR for September.

All the examinations for the B. A., B. Mus., and D. Mus. are open to women. The subjects of the different Honor Examinations are theology, classics, mathematics, ancient history and philosophy, modern history, jurisprudence, natural science, Oriental languages, and English language and literature. There is also an Honor examination in modern languages. Women who have passed certain specified preliminary examinations, or who are graduates of colleges included in the Association of Collegiate Alumnae, U. S. A., are admitted without further condition to these Honor Examinations.

In 1873 * a scheme of lectures was organized by a committee of ladies, among whom were Mrs. Max Müller and Mrs. Humphrey Ward. The germ of the existing organization must, however, be sought in a meeting held at Keble College, June 4th, 1878, at the suggestion of the late Professor Rolleston. The Association now comprises the heads of the women's colleges, the principal tutors, a member of the Hebdomadal Council of the University and other persons interested in education. This body did not provide halls of residence for women, and these were established under independent management, though officially recognized by it. The Association has an office in the University buildings. It has recently opened a special register of those students who intend to take the full B. A. course.

So far women have not been as formally recognized at Oxford as at Cambridge. They receive a certificate, not from the University, but from the Delegacy of Local Examinations. A petition very strongly supported by members of the University, urging that properly qualified women students receive suitable recognition, is now before the Oxford Congregation. Some decision will probably be announced in the October term, 1895.

As the result of a further meeting held in Balliol College in February, an old manor house in the north of Oxford was opened in October, 1879, under the name of

SOMERVILLE COLLEGE.

Somerville Hall. New buildings have been erected and wings added until at present there is accommodation for upwards of seventy students. At the opening of the latest additions last year, the Chancellor of the University of Oxford spoke in the highest terms of the triumphs achieved by women at the sister Universities of Oxford and Cambridge. It was after this enlargement that the name of Somerville College was substituted for Somerville Hall. The College is undenominational in character. The daily routine follows closely that prevailing at the Cambridge colleges, even down to the evening "cocoas," and "teas," which for women University students generally take the place of the men's "wines." Hockey and tennis prevail here as elsewhere; bicycling, too, is a favorite form of exercise. Two boats are kept on the Cherwell for the use of all students who can satisfy a swimming test of fifty yards. The College buildings include a gymnasium. Among the numerous societies may be mentioned the Mermaid, like its famous prototype a social and literary club. A Debating Society, comprising members from Somerville, Lady Margaret and St. Hugh's, meets fortnightly at each hall in turn. Students are not received under seventeen years of age. The regulations and life at Oxford are more formal than at Cambridge. No one can be out of Hall after sunset without permission. There is no entrance examination, but the First Examination for Women or its equivalent is presupposed. The fees range from \$430 to \$475 a year. Several scholarships and exhibitions in value from \$125 to \$250 annually, are competed for every Spring. Each girl has one room, fitted up as study and bedroom. There are common sitting-rooms and a well equipped library. Under the will of the late Miss A. B. Edwards many of her books, curiosities, etc., were left to Somerville College.

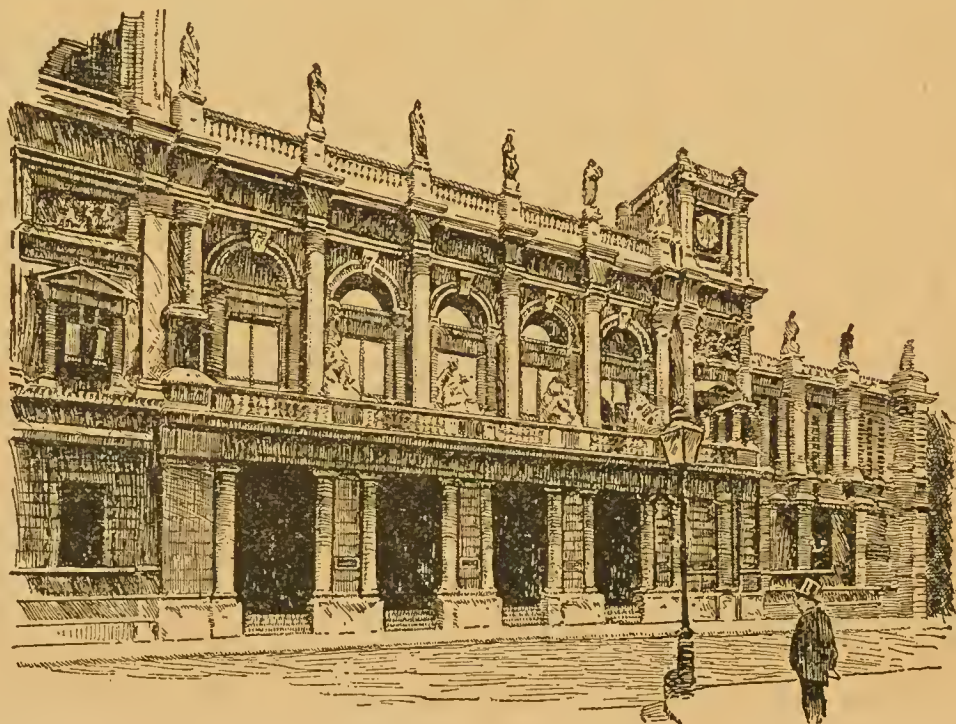
Lady Margaret Hall, originated at the first meeting held at Keble College, contains accommodation for about forty women. This Hall was founded in 1879 for students desirous of availing themselves of the opportunities for study offered by the Associ-

ation for the Education of Women at Oxford. It aims at providing the protection and training of an academical house on the principles of the Church of England. But provision is made for the liberty of members of other religious bodies. The fees are about \$500 a year. Scholarships of the annual value of \$125 to \$250 and tenable for three or four years, are offered for competition each June. St. Hugh's Hall is a dependency of Lady Margaret Hall and was opened in 1886 for those students who cannot afford the expense of the latter. Its fees are from \$350 to \$400 a year. St. Hilda's was established in 1893 for students of Cheltenham Ladies' College desiring a year or more of residence at a university. Ladies are received under special circumstances in connection with no college or hall. The tuition fees for these are about \$120 annually.

LADY MARGARET HALL.

UNIVERSITY OF LONDON.

The University of London, situated in Burlington Gardens, London, W., was established by Royal Charter in 1837, the first year of Her Majesty's reign, a happy augury of coming progress. Partially reconstituted in 1858 and 1863, the charter of the last named year contains the following passage: "Deeming it to be the duty of our royal office for the advancement of religion and morality and the promotion of useful knowledge to hold forth to all classes and denominations of our faithful subjects,



UNIVERSITY OF LONDON.

without any distinction whatsoever, an encouragement for pursuing a regular and liberal course of education, etc."

In 1878 a supplementary charter was granted by which all the provisions relating to the granting of degrees, etc., are to be construed as applying to women as well as men. The University of London differs from all others in being an examining, not a teaching, body. It has power to grant degrees in Art, Literature, Law, Music, Science and Medicine. Its medical degrees have the highest standing of any in the United Kingdom.

Women have obtained a fair share of prizes, exhibitions, gold medals and honors at London as elsewhere. The degree of Doctor of Literature, only obtained by eight men since the foundation of the University, was conferred upon Miss E. A. S. Dawes during the present year. Most of the colleges and collegiate schools throughout the country prepare for the University of London examinations. Some of those for women prominent in this work will now be briefly considered.

Queen's College, London, the oldest of the women's colleges, was established in accordance with the principles of the Church of England, as a sister institution to King's College †. With its foundation are associated the honored names of Charles Kingsley, Professor Maurice, Archbishop Trench and Miss Reid. Miss Beale

QUEEN'S COLLEGE.

* There had been a preliminary movement in this direction under Miss Smith in 1865.

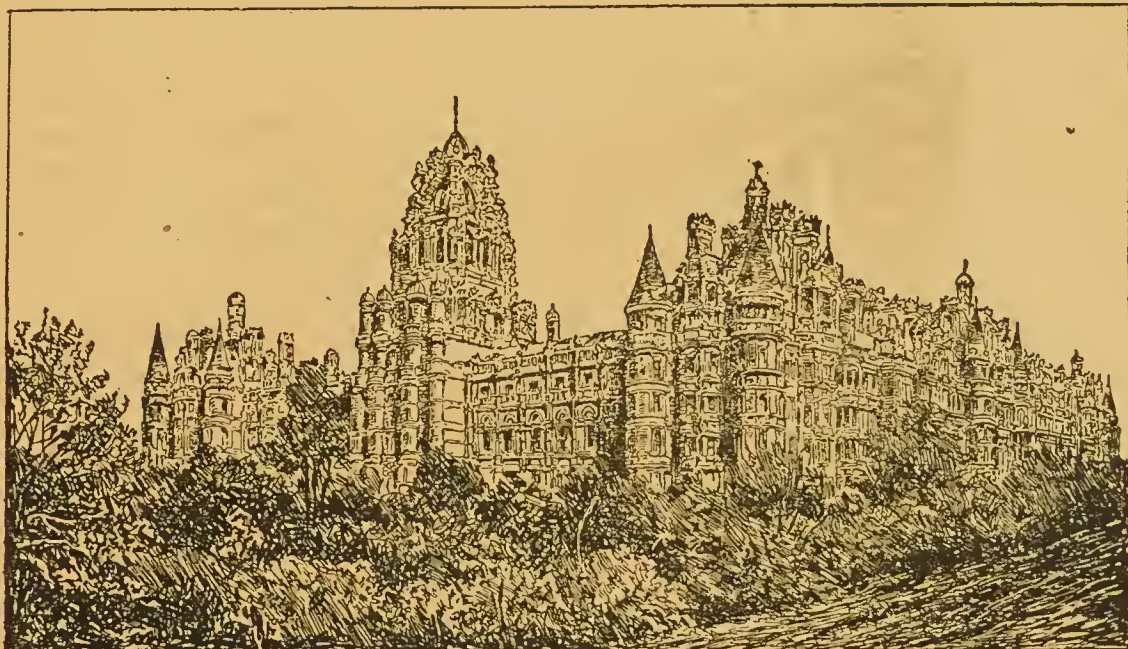
† Classes at King's and University Colleges are now open to women. Students of the latter, together with those of the London School of Medicine for Women, can reside at College Hall, Byng Place.

and the late Miss Buss, pioneers of reform in girls' education, were among its earliest students.

Bedford College, incorporated in 1869, has had constantly increasing success in preparing for the University of London. Among its famous students may be mentioned Miss Anna Swanwick, the classical scholar, George Eliot, and more lately Beatrice Harraden. In the recent government grant to University Colleges, Bedford was the only women's college thus distinguished.

HOLLOWAY COLLEGE.

The Royal Holloway College, at Egham, opened by the Queen in person in her Jubilee Year, 1887, was founded by the late Mr. Thomas Holloway in memory of his wife. The College is situated on a hill above the village of Egham, near Windsor, in the midst of extensive grounds (ninety-five acres). The buildings are of red brick and white stone and consist of two quadrangles, viz: the "Founder's Quad," which contains statues of Mr. and Mrs. Holloway; and the "Queen's," with a statue of Her Majesty. The College day begins at 8 A. M. with chapel. For this the girls wear College hats, white sailors with ribbon of the College colors, olive-green and pink. Breakfast and lunch are informal meals. Afternoon tea is brought round to the students' rooms at 4 P. M. On Tuesdays at this hour the lecturers and students meet together for a "stand up" tea in the dining hall, and the College is "At Home" to



ROYAL HOLLOWAY COLLEGE, EGHAM.

visitors. Dinner is at seven, when the students assemble in the library and file in procession behind the Principal through the library, museum and corridor into the dining hall. After dinner take place the meetings of the various College societies. Prayers at 10 P. M. end the day. The "Curfew" rings at 10.25 P. M. as a warning that the electric light will "go" in five minutes. In Winter there is skating on Virginia Water in Windsor Great Park; in Summer boating picnics on the Thames are often enjoyed. The two great fêtes of the College year are the Saturday before Whitsunday, sacred to the reunion of old students; and Founder's Day, June 30th, when a garden party is given and the prizes of the year are distributed.

The buildings include a chapel, library, museum, laboratories, gymnasium, swimming tank and a magnificent picture gallery, valued at about half a million dollars and containing works by Millais, Long, Frith, Turner, Constable and other famous painters. The college contains accommodations for two hundred and fifty students. Each girl has two rooms and there is also a common sitting-room for every five students. The College course is of three or four years' duration. Preparation is given for the degrees of London and the Royal Irish Universities and the Higher Certificate of Oxford. The fees are \$450 a year. Numerous scholarships are offered in July, varying in amount from \$150 to \$375 a year.

The University Colleges, the outcome largely of the University Extension movement, are doing valuable work in the great

centers of population and are, for the most part, co-educational. The Colleges at Bristol and Birmingham are among the best known.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGES.

University College, Bristol, established in 1876, supplies for persons of either sex above the ordinary school age the means of continuing their studies in science, languages, history and literature, and particularly affords appropriate and systematic instruction in those branches of applied science which are most nearly connected with arts and manufactures. Three hundred and nine men and two hundred and sixty-one women attended this college last year.

Mason College, Birmingham, was founded in 1875 by Sir Josiah Mason "to afford the means of scientific instruction required by the manufacturers of the town and district upon terms which should make it available to all classes."

The chief work attempted by these Colleges is to prepare for the degrees of the University of London or for entrance at Oxford and Cambridge, to give scientific instruction for various professions and to afford, by means of evening classes and lectures at exceedingly low rates, an opportunity to persons employed during the day for the pursuit of particular studies. Numerous scholarships and exhibitions are offered in connection with these Colleges.

Victoria University, Manchester, established in 1880, when women's higher education was a recog-

VICTORIA UNIVERSITY.

nized necessity, has from the first opened its

degrees to women. The main principle of the University is that its degrees can only be obtained by attendance on a prescribed course of lectures in a college of the University, combined with success in examinations. The three colleges which comprise the University are: (1) Owens College, Manchester, founded by John Owens, a Manchester merchant, in 1851. There is a separate department for women in arts and science. This was formerly the Manchester and Salford College for Women. (2) University College, Liverpool, established in 1881, is co-educational. Every provision is made for the comfort and accommodation of the women students and much good work is done. (3) Yorkshire College, Leeds, was established in 1874 to promote the education of both sexes and especially to give scientific instruction.

Durham University owes its origin to an ancient college, which was in existence in 1381. Dissolved at the Reformation on account of its connection with the Priory of Durham, it was re-established in 1832 by Act of Parliament. In 1835 a statute was passed vesting the management of the University in the Bishop, Dean and Chapter of Durham. It is probably owing to the close connection of the University with the Cathedral that Durham has been the last university to recognize the claims of women. During the present year the charter has been revised and women are now admitted to all degrees except those in Theology. One lady has already received a degree.

DURHAM UNIVERSITY.

IN WALES.

In 1894 the three University Colleges of Bangor, Aberystwith and Cardiff were formed into the University of Wales, of which the Prince of Wales is the first Chancellor. The University is established on co-educational principles. The charter distinctly states that "women shall be eligible equally with men for admittance to any degree which the University is authorized to confer; every office hereby created in the University and the membership of every authority hereby constituted shall be open to women equally with men." The University Court must, by the provisions of the charter, contain some women. There is a residence for women at each of the Colleges, and preparation is given for the new Welsh degrees and for the degrees of the University of London.

After the publication of the Ordinance of the Royal Commissioners in 1892, the authorities of Queen Margaret's College, established at Glasgow in 1883, transferred their buildings, grounds and endowments to the

IN SCOTLAND.

University of Glasgow, on condition that these should be devoted to the maintenance of University classes for women exclusively. The degrees in Arts, Medicine and Science are open to women exactly as they are to men. The women have their medical classes alone, and are taught in Queen Margaret's College and the Royal Infirmary. The instruction in arts and science is chiefly at Queen Margaret's College, but also partly in the main University buildings. There is a hall of residence for women, Queen Margaret's Hall, at about five minutes' walk from the college.

At St. Andrew's, the oldest university in Scotland, and at the two other Universities of Aberdeen and Edinburgh, since 1892 men and women have been instructed co-educationally. The City of St. Andrews as a residence for students leaves nothing to be desired. It is on the sea-coast, about fifty feet above sea level, and is as beautiful as it is healthful. The University was founded in 1411, and has since passed through many a stormy conflict. This University shares with Oxford and Cambridge the memories of past glories as well as the joy of present hopes and vigor. Among its most distinguished sons are numbered Gawain Douglas, John Knox, the Admirable Crichton, the two Gregorys and Napier of Merchistoun. There are numerous bursaries open to women, and a residential hall is in course of erection by the University on its grounds at Rathelpie for its women students. Since 1878 the University of St. Andrews has granted a diploma and the title of LL. A. to all women who have passed a certain examination of the M. A. standard in a specified number of subjects. Centers for this examination now exist in various towns in Great Britain and Ireland, at Constantinople and Washington, D. C., in several French and German cities, in India, the West Indies, Canada and Africa. Successful candidates are permitted to wear a cap and

gown, and an academic badge in the form of a sash of the colors of the Universities of Paris and St. Andrews, with a St. Andrews University cross in silver. The LL. A. certificate is recognized by the French Minister of Public Instruction as equivalent to the "*brevet supérieur*."

The chief institutions for the higher education of women in Ireland are: the Alexandra College, Dublin, mentioned above; the Victoria College, Belfast; St. Mary's University College, Dublin. All of these prepare for the degrees of the Royal Irish University. This University, established in 1881, offers to women and men its exhibitions, fellowships and degrees in Arts, Engineering, Music, Law and Medicine. At this University women have gained more honours in proportion to their numbers than the men. On the list of colleges whose students compete at the Royal Irish University, Victoria College stands third, being first amongst those for women only. In 1892 two of the lady lecturers of Alexandra College were made members of the examining body of the Royal Irish University.

IN IRELAND.

The most apparent deductions which can be drawn from the above sketch are that British women resolved from the outset to obtain an education identical, as far as possible, with that of their brothers. This purpose they have largely accomplished, though it must be granted that there is a large body of the community in favor of some differentiation. This may, perhaps, be wise and safe when women have for a longer period markedly established their intellectual capability. In the United Kingdom the education of women is very largely in their own hands. The heads of their colleges are invariably women, and even in the co-educational universities and in the University Colleges women participate in the management. Degrees and titles are given very sparingly, particularly in England. Only a few well authenticated bodies have charters for this purpose, and up to the present no degree exclusively for women has been established.

RESULTS.

MOTHER AND SON.

CHAPTER IX.—HER SON'S WIFE.

In the columns of the newspapers and upon the stage, jokes at the expense of the mother-in-law have been worn threadbare. Her disagreeable traits, her desire to assume control of the new household set up by the young people, her infringement of the rights and privileges of others, have been held up to unsparing censure and ridicule. Few have thought to give the other side of the picture, and yet there is another and a very beautiful side.

No one can censure the mother who has conscientiously reared her boy, and who has, to the best of her knowledge and ability, instilled into his mind and heart all that tends to round his life into a beautiful and complete existence, for dreading to see him choose a wife. So very much depends upon the wisdom of his choice, and unfortunately the lover is not always wise. He does not stop to think whether the life partner he is choosing has the characteristics which have won his affection and respect in his mother. He knows she has a personality which enthalls him; beyond this he does not care to look.

But the mother sees further and deeper. She knows his tastes and temperament, his good and bad points, and she trembles when she thinks of the differences which may arise in thoughts, beliefs and feelings. In vain she whispers to herself that opposites make happy marriages. The law of opposites does hold good in some things—for instance, if one is hasty in temper, it is well for the other to be calm—but in many cases it is fatal. If the husband is neat, the wife's untidiness will be very trying; if he is refined and sensitive, any approach to roughness on her part will jar upon him. This may not be the case at once, but after the novelty and glamour surrounding the first few weeks of marriage wear away, he will see his wife in something of the same light in which others see her. He is fortunate if he has profited by the sage old saw which says, "Keep your eyes wide open before marriage, and tightly shut afterwards." The simple act of going through the marriage

cereemony does not work wonders in any one, so if each studies the character of the other there is no reason why they should not understand each other. Marriage should be made a study, because its relations and the laws, both human and divine, which surround it are of vast importance to our race. There are in it so many duties, some of them stern and unavoidable, so many causes for self-denial, that no man should enter upon its grave responsibilities without study and preparation. We should think a man foolish who should attempt to steer one of the great ocean steamships across the Atlantic if he had neither instruction nor experience as a navigator, and yet the man who enters the marriage stage without study and some knowledge of its duties is assuming a far greater responsibility, so far as he is personally concerned. Certainly the happiness of the two people immediately concerned and, perhaps, that of others, is at stake. The happiness? Yes, perhaps the eternal salvation, for it is hard to be good if one is unhappy.

A young man has no right to ask the hand of a woman in marriage until he understands something of her character, as well as of her constitution. He cannot take proper care of her unless he knows the delicacy of her physical nature and the laws which govern it. He should acquaint himself with her feelings, so that he may know their sensitiveness, and endeavor to bring himself up to the standard which she may have set for her husband. A woman may feel that it is her duty to sacrifice her purest and holiest feelings to her husband's misunderstanding of her nature, but she does not lose her capacity for refined surroundings and ennobling enjoyments, and it is his duty to see that she has them.

Perhaps there is no trait which a woman more admires in man than strength, not only physical, but of mind and will. Her weakness seeks refuge in his force, and she draws a happy sigh of relief when she thinks of that protection between her and the world. But she also expects to find a softer side to his nature.

"The bravest are the tenderest," and the woman who is so fortunate as to be loved by such a man will have no difficulty in probing to this beautiful side of his nature, and in it she will find her greatest enjoyment.

Before a man seeks a wife he should settle in his own mind whether he wants her as a companion or a drudge. If he is simply in need of a cook or laundress, it will be infinitely better to hire one instead of marrying her. No man can reasonably expect a wife to be always cheerful and dressed with perfect neatness when she has to spend two-thirds of her time in the kitchen. Floors will need sweeping, stoves will get rusty without polish, and pots and kettles must be washed three times a day, and it follows that the woman who keeps them in order can not always be tidy in person. The husband may admire white hands and well kept nails, but unless he provides help for his wife, he must not complain if the line around her nails is occasionally made with stove polish instead of pink paste.

A woman is willing to work from dawn to dark for the man she loves, but she expects him to be considerate of her feelings if she does not always come up to the ideal of the artistic side of his nature.

Unhappiness in the married state is usually the result of a mistake in the choice of a helpmate. Congeniality of spirit is the fundamental law of marriage, and if it is lacking, the result must be disastrous. The companion who could bring most happiness to the other might be easily chosen were it not for the fact that men and women are not sincere with each other. They assume false airs and pretend to characters not their own. To each other they appear all that is sweet and good, when in reality, they have their share of weaknesses and imperfections. This is dishonest certainly, yet men and women have done the same things for centuries and have suffered the penalty of the deception just as they are doing to-day.

Wealth and position exert so powerful an influence over the world that young men and women are constantly sacrificing the real feelings of their hearts for the glamour of one or the other and are surprised when happiness is not the result. Two and two make four, but if one more is added they do not. So it is with marriage. It should be entered into for companionship and because one truly loves the other; if there is any other object, unhappiness must almost invariably result. It has been claimed that a marriage of convenience is sometimes a wise one; that a poor young man who is very talented is justified in marrying a rich woman, so that he will not be hampered by poverty in his ambitious career. It may be wise for him, but it is not just to the woman, and if he is marrying her solely for her wealth, he should be honest enough to tell her so, and at least give her the privilege of deciding whether or not she will be simply his stepping-stone to greatness.

But now let us suppose the son has made his choice and is ready to present his bride to his mother. What are the latter's duties? She will most probably have a secret jealousy of the newcomer, remembering the old adage: "A son is a son 'till he takes a wife." She may even wonder a little at first why her boy wanted a wife. She had tried to make his home life a happy one, never sparing herself if she could contribute to his comfort or pleasure. But then her good sense comes to her, and she feels a little ashamed that she is denying him the right which every man has of making a home for himself, the right which his father demanded and exercised in his marriage with herself. The generous side of her nature pleads for the boy in his new state, but her mother's heart also pleads for his undivided love, which she feels can never more be hers. She almost dislikes the girl of his choice, and finds herself criticising something in her dress or manner, her voice or speech. It is unjust to do this certainly, but so human!

She will doubtless shed many secret tears over the matter, but her good judgment, her sense of justice and her anxiety for her son's happiness will finally overcome her selfish feelings, and when at last he stands with his wife before her, the pleading look in his eyes and the shrinking timidity in hers so appeal to her heart, that she smiles and takes them both into her arms and blesses them. The grateful words which her boy whispers into her ear repay her sacrifice.

Then the new home must be furnished. She remembers when she was a bride, how she longed for everything fresh and pretty for the new home. Her husband was a poor

man and could not afford to gratify all her wishes in that respect, but so far as he could he made it beautiful. The tears come to her eyes now when she thinks of that first day spent in her new home. Only the bed-room and dining-room were furnished, but when her husband came home in the evening, they passed hours of delight in commenting upon those two rooms. When in later life a prosperous business enabled him to build for her a large and elegant home in which every room was furnished in the latest style and with every comfort it never seemed so beautiful as those two modestly furnished first rooms.

She resolves that so far as lies in her power her boy and his wife shall go into a bright and pleasant home, and every day she plans for them a new surprise in some gift for the house. Her thoughtfulness is more appreciated by the son than it could possibly be by his wife, for he knows well what a companion he has been to his mother and what she was giving up when he married. But he reverences and loves her the more, if that be possible, for her consideration, so instead of losing his love she has only increased it and found another heart to love her.

The new wife, we will hope, has a high ideal of home and will endeavor to establish in this one the customs which prevail in that which her husband has left. She must make it her world. Though she may go into society and public charities, though she may write books and read much, let her not forget that home comes first of all, and that she must keep its atmosphere pure and its aims high.

"Houses are built to live in and not to look on," wrote Bacon; therefore, let use be preferred before uniformity, except where both may be enjoyed. No home can be so uninviting to a man as one where the furniture and accessories are considered too good to be used. The constant cry of, "Don't sit there!" or, "Don't use that!" is enough to drive many a man to the club or to a lounging place on the street corner or in the hotel lobby.

But the man must be considered in this matter, too. If his wife does not keep a servant, he has no right to expect her to follow him up stairs and down, picking up his cast-off garments or straightening things which he has displaced. Most men like to see a house in order, but few of them like to help keep it in that condition. A man who begins to undress in the parlor and leaves a garment in every room he passes on his way to his own bed-room will make the woman who has to continually observe such a disrobing programme either a saint or a vixen, for she must either cultivate patience or lose all she has.

The wife will, of course, love flowers, and she will have as many as her grounds will afford room for. She will surely have some of the stately old-fashioned flowers, the memory of which clings to one like that of a dear old tune heard in youth. There will be the sweet-scented honey-suckle to ward off the fiercest of the sun's rays when the days grow long and warm, and the humming-birds will hover over the long, slender flowers of the vine to extract its nectar. Stately hollyhocks will stand like sentinels against the tall fence and nod and bend with every breeze until the bright flowers seem bowing to each other. Under the sitting-room window there will be a small bed of violets and one of mignonette. One bush of the old hundred-leaved rose will make any spot smell like "Araby the blest." She may indulge her taste in any other way, but these she must have, because generations of flower-loving grandmothers had them. Above all things, the air of home-likeness must be preserved, and simple arrangements will be more conducive thereto than more gorgeous surroundings. A man likes to feel that he can smoke in any room and lie down upon any couch without fear of rebuke, and if such liberty makes him love his home better, it is a wise wife who will concede it.

The end is not reached when a girl wins a husband; she must keep him, and there is no surer way to do so than by making his home attractive and comfortable. Love of home is one of the most sacred and protective influences in a man's life, and the wife who does her utmost to encourage it will be repaid a thousand fold for any sacrifice she may make.

As the years go by and the mother sees how happy his wife makes her son, and how contented they are in their home, she forgets the old heart-sick longing for his daily presence and is satisfied with the reverential love he still gives her. His wife, too, lavishes on her a daughter's love, and she feels for the first time that instead of losing a son she has gained a daughter, and she now has no fears for the future. MAUDE C. MURRAY.

PATTERNS BY MAIL.—In ordering patterns by mail, either from this office or from any of our agencies, be careful to give your post-office address in full. When patterns are desired for

ladies, the *number* and *size* of each should be carefully stated; when patterns for misses, girls, boys or little folks are needed the *number*, *size* and *age* should be given in each instance.

THE ART OF KNITTING.—No. 51.

ABBREVIATIONS USED IN KNITTING.

k.—Knit plain.
p.—Purl, or as it is often called, seam.
pl.—Plain knitting.
n.—Narrow.

k 2 to.—Knit 2 together. Same as n.
th o or o.—Throw the thread over the needle.

Make one.—Make a stitch thus: Throw the thread in front of the needle and knit the next stitch in the ordinary manner. (In the next row or round this throw-over, or put-over as it is frequently called, is used as a stitch.) Or, knit one and purl one out of a stitch.

To Knit Crossed.—Insert needle in the back of the stitch and knit as usual.

sl.—Slip a stitch from the left needle to the right needle without knitting it.
sl and b.—Slip and bind. Slip one stitch, knit the next; pass the slipped stitch over the knit stitch as in binding off work.

To Bind or Cast Off.—Either slip or knit the first stitch; knit the next; pass the first or slipped stitch over the second, and repeat as far as directed.

Row.—Knitting once across the work when but two needles are used.

Round.—Knitting once around the work when four or more needles are used, as in a sock or stocking.

Repeat.—This means to work designated rows, rounds or portions of work as many times as directed.

* Stars or asterisks mean, as mentioned wherever they occur, that the details given between them are to be repeated as many times as directed before going on with those details which follow the next *. As an example: * K 2, p 1, th o, and repeat twice more from * (or last *), means that you are to knit as follows: k 2, p 1, th o; k 2, p 1, th o; k 2, p 1, th o, thus repeating the k 2, p 1, th o, twice more after making it the first time, making it three times in all before proceeding with the next part of the direction.

LADIES' KNITTED UNDERVEST.

FIGURE No. 1.—This comfortable undervest is knitted in ribbing and is very elastic and will stretch to any figure; it has

long sleeves and is moderately high at the neck. Procure 5 ounces of merino wool, or, natural-color, four-ply vest wool, and a pair of No. 10 long bone knitting needles.

Cast on 93 stitches for the bottom of the back of the vest. Knit 12 plain rows.

Then begin the ribbing.

First row.—K 3, then p 3 and k 3 alternately to the end.

Second row.—P 3, then k 3 and p 3 alternately to the end.

The first stitch of every row should be slipped to make a smooth edge. Repeat the two rows till you have made quite 24 inches of the ribbed knitting.

For the Shoulders.—Rib 27 stitches; turn the work, and continue on these 27 stitches backward and forward for a length of $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches; leave off by the neck, on the side where you divided the stitches, and let these stitches, together with the ball of

in front of the first 18 stitches of the left-hand side half-front and rib together in regular order a stitch from each, and rib 33 stitches to the end of the row. Here you have 93 stitches on the needle for the continuation of the front, and you proceed in ribbing until the ribbing of the front is just 1 inch shorter than the ribbing of the back. Knit 12 plain rows, and cast off loosely. Sew the sides of the vest up from the bottom, and let the neck come 1 inch lower in front than at the back; of course, leave space for the sleeves to be sewn in.

For the Sleeves.—Cast on 90 stitches. The knitting consists of a plain row and a purled row, alternately, and you should decrease at the beginning and at the end of every 4th row until the number is reduced to 42 on the needle, after which retain the 42 stitches until the sleeve measures about 12 inches in length; then finish off the wrist by ribbing 4 inches; this ribbing should be done tighter than the ribbing of the vest. Cast off and sew up. Make the other sleeve in the same way and place the sleeves in the arm-holes and sew in in an over-and-over stitch. Crochet round the neck and down the opening as follows: 1 d. c. in a stitch of the knitting, * 1 ch., miss 2, 1 tr. in the next, 1 ch., 1 tr. in same place, 1 ch., 1 more tr. in the same place, 1 ch., miss 2, 1 d. c. in the next, and repeat from *. Close with buttons and button-holes.

CHILD'S KNITTED PETTICOAT.

FIGURE No. 2.—This petticoat is made of Germantown wool, on two needles, in two sections, which are sewed together. The colors selected are blue and white. Cast on 101 stitches with the blue wool, knit back and forth twice, then join on the white wool.

Third row.—P 2, th o, * k 4, sl off 2 st. from the left-hand needle, then put them back on the needle so that the first one slipped off will now be the second one on the needle and come in front of the other, then k 3 st. to.; this will give a crossed effect from left to right; k 4, th o twice, p 2, th o and repeat from * across the row, but at the end make half the point instead of the whole point and finish with th o twice, p 2.

Fourth row.—K 2, p 7, * k 2, p 11 and repeat from * across the row, ending with k 2.

Continue third and fourth rows until there are 3 holes or 6



FIGURE NO. 1.—LADIES' KNITTED UNDERVEST.

wool, remain for the present. Take another ball of wool, recommence where you just now divided for the shoulder, and cast off 39 stitches across the middle of the back; this leaves 27 stitches, which you are to rib as usual for $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches, for the other shoulder. This done, and having the wool on the side by the neck, cast on 24 extra stitches for the chest; here, with 51 stitches on the needle, proceed in ribbing for 6 inches, and leave this front; break off the wool. Resume the use of the first ball of wool, and to the stitches on the needle cast on 33 stitches, making 60 on the needle; turn, k 9, p 3; then k 3 and p 3 alternately to the end. Let the 9 front-edge stitches be knit plain in every row, forming a button-hole in knitting in the 3rd row, and in every 16th row subsequently, until this front contains the same number of rows as the other front, that is, a length of 6 inches.

To Join the Two Half-fronts together.—Rib along 42 stitches of the right-hand side half-front, hold the remaining 18 stitches



FIGURE NO. 2.—CHILD'S KNITTED PETTICOAT.

rows; then join on the blue and knit back and forth 6 rows; join on the white again and work the 6 rows the same as the first stripe of white; continue working in this way until there are 5 stripes of white and 6 of blue, but in the last blue stripe after the 5th stripe of white, make only 2 rows of blue; then join on the white and work thus: P 1; then k 2, p 2 across the row, but narrow about 12 times to bring the stitches down to 86.

Next row.—P the k and k the p st. so as to form small blocks; then in the next 2 rows work so that the purled blocks will come over the knit ones and the knit ones over the purled ones. Work in this way for 24 rows, which will make 6 rows of the purled and 6 of the knit blocks. Finish in rib fashion (k 2, p 2), making 18 rows; then at the top work across thus: th o, n, across the row and bind off. Make the other half exactly the same, except that after you finish the block pattern you only knit half across then back and forth for the 18 rows; then cast on 6 extra stitches for the under-lap and finish the other half of the stitches. Fasten the under-lap under the opposite side at the bottom of the placket, sew the two halves together, make a cord and run through the holes, and finish each end of the cord with a tassel.

A ladies' skirt can be made in the same way by casting on more stitches. Add 13 stitches for every extra point.

LADIES' KNITTED UNDERSLEEVE.

FIGURE No. 3.—These sleeves are very comfortable to wear in Winter for extra warmth under the sleeves of a dress. Procure three ounces of the best brown Germantown wool, four steel knitting needles No. 12, and also four of No. 9. Commence with needles No. 12, and for the wrist cast 12 stitches on each of three needles, and knit with the fourth needle round and round like a stocking, making a rib of 2 stitches plain, and 2 purl until 36 rounds are knitted.

Thirty-seventh round.—Take the No. 9 needles, and beginning upon the first needle, k 10 stitches plain, increase 1 stitch, k 2 plain, and repeat the same on each of the other 2 needles; there should now be 13 stitches on each needle. Knit 9 plain rounds.

Forty-seventh round.—K 7 plain, increase 1 st, k 6 plain, and repeat to the end of the round. K 9 plain rounds.

Fifty-seventh round.—K 1 plain, increase 1 stitch, k 14 plain, and repeat to the end of the round. K 9 plain rounds.

Sixty-seventh round.—K 13 stitches plain, increase 1 stitch, k 2 stitches plain, and repeat to the end of the round; there should now be 16 stitches on each of the 3 needles. K 9 plain rounds.

Seventy-seventh round.—This begins the gusset for the elbow. K the first 2 stitches off the first needle and put them upon the end of the third (or right-hand) needle, k 12 plain stitches upon the fourth needle, and slip the remaining 2 stitches upon the beginning of the second needle; count to see that you have the right number of stitches; there should be 12 on the first (or gusset) needle, and 18 on each of the two other needles; turn the work and now proceed backwards and forwards in rows for the gusset. Slip the first stitch, p 11, p 1 stitch off the next adjoining needle; turn, sl the first stitch, k 12, k 1 stitch off the next adjoining needle; turn, sl 1, p 13, p 1 stitch off the next needle; turn, sl 1, k 14, k 1 stitch off the next needle; turn, sl 1, p 15, p 1 stitch off the next needle; turn, sl 1, k 16, k 1 stitch off the next needle; turn, sl



FIGURE No. 3.—LADIES' KNITTED UNDERSLEEVE.

1, p 17, p 1 stitch off the next needle; turn, sl 1, k 18, k 1 stitch off the next needle; turn, sl 1, p 19, p 1 stitch off the next needle; turn, sl 1, k 20, k 1 stitch off the next needle; turn, sl 1, p 21, p 1 stitch off the next needle; turn, sl 1, k 22, k 1 stitch off the next needle; turn, sl 1, p 23, p 1 stitch off the next needle; turn, sl 1, k 24, k 1 stitch off the next needle;

turn, sl 1, p 25, p 1 stitch off the next needle; turn, sl 1, k 26, k 1 stitch off the next needle; turn, sl 1, p 27, p 1 stitch off the next needle; turn, sl 1, k 28, k 1 stitch off the next needle; turn, sl 1, p 29, p 1 stitch off the next needle; turn, sl 1, k 30, k 1 stitch off the next needle. There are now 32 stitches on the gusset needle, and there should be 8 stitches on each of the two other needles; put these 8 stitches together to make 16 stitches on one needle, and divide the 32 stitches equally upon two needles; now you will have 16 stitches upon each of three needles, for knitting the upper part of the arm. Work round and round.

First round.—

K 8 plain, increase 1 stitch, k 8 plain, and re-

peat on each of the other two needles. K 9 plain rounds.

Eleventh round.—K 15 plain, increase 1 stitch, k 2 plain, and repeat to the end of the round. K 9 plain rounds.

Twenty-first round.—K 2 plain, increase 1 stitch, k 16 plain, and repeat to the end of the round. K 9 plain rounds.

Thirty-first round.—K 9 plain, increase 1 stitch, k 10 plain, and repeat to end of round; there should now be 20 stitches on each of the three needles. K 9 plain rounds. Make 36 rounds of ribbing to correspond with the ribbing at the wrist, and cast off loosely. Work the other sleeve in the same manner.



FIGURE No. 4.—KNITTED BABY'S SOCK.

KNITTED BABY'S SOCK.

FIGURE No. 4.—Silk, Saxony, zephyr, or any wool preferred may be used. White Saxony for the leg and pink for the foot, were chosen in this instance. Four steel needles will be required. With the white, cast 18 stitches on each of three needles. K 2, p 1 for 10 rounds; then knit the fancy part thus:

First round.—K 1, o, k 2 to., o, k 1, sl and b. Repeat all around.

Next Round.—Knit plain.

Repeat these two rounds alternately until the leg is as long as desired. Then knit 4 rounds like top. Now on one needle put 2 stitches from the next needle, so that there will be 2 plain stitches on each end. There will be 20 in all. Leave the two needles, without knitting until you have knit back and forth on the one with 20 stitches for 15 rows (k 2, p 1). Of course, every alternate row must be reversed (p 2, k 1). Slip the first stitch each time. Now leave this needle, and with the pink knit on the other two back and forth for 15 rows, slipping the 1st stitch each time. Now, k 10, sl and b, k 3, k 2 to., sl and b, k 3, k 2 to., k 10.

Next row.—Knit plain; next row narrow as before.

When all except one are narrowed between the two groups of 10 at each end of needle, knit to middle of needle, fold the work together wrong side out, and bind off like any heel. (K 1 from each needle together and draw the preceding stitch over the one that was left between the 10). Continue to knit from each needle and bind off until none are left but the binding stitch. Turn the work right side out and pick up stitches each side of heel. Knit across back and forth, taking up a stitch each time across from the strip of white to join the instep to bottom

of foot; draw the last stitch knitted over the stitch picked up. Widen two stitches on each side when first joining the instep. When the bottom piece is as long as the white instep-piece, knit all three needles, using the pink, and purling alternate rounds, until the foot is as long as desired before narrowing. Take from each of the two needles upon the instep needle enough stitches to make the number on that equal to that of the other two. Beginning at the first end of instep needle (k 1, sl and b), knit to all but three at the other end; then k 2 to., k 1.

Second Needle.—K 1, sl and bind, knit all the stitches from

that needle, and all off the next but three; then k 2 to., k 1; this completes the first narrowing round. Next round plain. Continue to narrow in same manner, with one round between, until but 5 or 6 are left, when narrow all off and fasten.

For the Roll at Top of Slipper Part.—With the pink, take up the stitches all around the top of slipper part, k and p alternately for 6 rounds, then bind off, and with the pink material and a sewing needle catch down to the slipper to form the roll. Form a roll at the top of the leg in same manner. Run ribbon around ankle and tie in front.

EMPLOYMENTS FOR WOMEN.*—No. 18.

BOOKBINDING.

BY EVELYN HUNTER NORDHOFF.

Bookbinding as an occupation for women has so far been more of a success in England than in America. This seems at first sight surprising. America is in many ways so advanced on the subject of work for women that it would be here rather than in the older and more conservative community that one would expect to find them taking up a new trade. As a matter of fact, however, there are more practical difficulties in the way of learning bookbinding in America than in England. The rules of the American bookbinders union against teaching women are so strict as to make it impossible for them to learn in any ordinary shop more than those parts of the work always done by them and called "inside work." In a large bindery in New York, where twenty to thirty women were employed, some having worked for twelve years, I did not find one who knew more than these few processes, some six in all, set apart as "her" work. I do not know one professional woman binder working in America and not more than three amateurs.

In England, on the other hand, there are several women who have established themselves in this line with what might be called success; for, while owing to the low prices given for work in these days they make little, the men binders make no more. One woman in London is at the head of an establishment of her own and does little work herself, though she thoroughly mastered her trade in earlier days. Another works by herself, doing everything from the first folding to the finishing. Both are gentlewomen and the latter is not absolutely dependent upon her work. Each, I believe, clears about \$500 a year.

The fact that bookbinding is not at present a trade generally open to women in America, is, perhaps, to the advantage of those who have the courage to venture and the persistence to perfect themselves in all its details despite the opposition above alluded to. From my own experience, I should say that it is an occupation especially well suited to women, always taking for granted a genuine interest in and feeling for the work, without which nothing of value could be accomplished in a craft involving so many delicate and careful processes.

The usual objection urged against women undertaking bookbinding is their lack of physical strength. This is not well founded. My own experience convinces me that any woman, not of unusual delicacy, can manage the processes of bookbinding from beginning to end without fear of injuring her health. An objection of an entirely different character, the force of which I cannot deny, is that most women have not the persistence in application or the thoroughness of method which this handicraft requires. For this very reason it is one of the best possible schools of training for these unfeminine virtues. To bind books at all one must be thorough, neat, and possessed of unwearied patience and a cheerful willingness to repeat any one of the five and twenty operations involved, a hundred times if necessary. Any women who starts out with these qualities, a

love for her work and a fair amount of strength, may, I think, become a good binder. If she becomes an expert, she will certainly be benefiting the world as well as herself, for this beautiful handicraft has fallen upon evil days and, with very few exceptions, there are no binders who really understand the art.

The cover should be put upon a book, first, of course, in order to preserve it and then to make it as beautiful as the taste and skill of the workman or workwoman allow. As a matter of fact, the modern trade-binding of any large edition of even a valuable book accomplishes neither of these results, as the binding injures it so that it is very difficult in re-binding to do good work; and of the style of decoration used, or the means employed to carry it out, the less said the better. The publishers' own estimate of the value of these bindings was plainly shown me in London, when, in buying some unbound books in sheets, they allowed me a penny off of each book for the binding. The machinery which the large binderies use is the bane of the book-lover, for it crushes and mutilates that for which the binding is primarily meant as a protection. In writing of this art I should like, for the present, to leave this (the largest) class of binders, out of consideration, and speak of those rather insolently termed "garretbinders," who have more chance to do good work. These binders usually employ the old-fashioned presses and tools, doing their work by hand, either alone or with one or two young men as assistants, a daughter or wife often doing the sewing, pasting and folding. In several such binderies in Switzerland I found that the wife practically knew as much about the work as her husband, and, if he were absent, went ahead with it herself. It is as a "garret binder" that I should recommend any woman who wished to undertake the work to make her start, for at present it would be almost impossible to get any footing in the larger shops.

Of this I can speak with knowledge, from my own experience. After being refused again and again, in trying to learn bookbinding, I finally managed to interest the master of what is probably the best place for fine art binding in New York in my desire to learn his craft, and he allowed me to enter his shop as a workwoman. But, though it was known that I had no intention of setting-up for myself and so of becoming a possible rival, yet the feeling among the workmen was so strong that even with the master anxious to make it possible for me to remain, I was forced to leave after three days' work. I doubt whether even an accomplished workwoman, who knew tooling and finishing thoroughly, would be employed at any shop in an Eastern city. Whatever the feeling of the workmen or the master might be, the union would not allow it. In the West, where women have gone into so many extraordinary operations successfully, this might not hold good and there might be a chance. Even in England the conditions would be nearly the same. Miss Prideaux, who runs a bindery, employs men for the work usually done by men. This is, however, not because it would be necessarily better done by them, but because it is as yet so new a venture that there are very few women who have dared to try it as a means of self support.

One could, therefore, hardly recommend bookbinding as a profession to this class of workwomen, as they have neither money nor leisure to force a place for themselves or wait for it to come to them. Neither could one recommend it as an amusement for women who do not wish to make money and yet want some occupation, for it would prove a very expensive one and is too serious to be taken up in that way. But in these days many

* Already published: JOURNALISM—May, '94, TRAINED NURSING—June, '94, TELEGRAPHY—July, '94, TYPEWRITING AND STENOGRAPHY—August, '94, PUBLIC-SCHOOL TEACHING—September, '94, MILLINERY—October, '94, PRIVATE-SCHOOL TEACHING—November, '94, PHOTOGRAPHIC-NEGATIVE RETOUCHING—December, '94, IN THE TELEPHONE EXCHANGE—January, '95, LAUNDRY WORK—February, '95, TEACHING COOKERY—March, '95, TYPE-SETTING—April, '95, GOVERNMENT CLERKSHIPS—May, '95, ROSE AND VIOLET CULTURE—June, '95, POULTRY KEEPING—July, '95, ART NEEDLEWORK—August, '95 and, PLAIN NEEDLEWORK,—September, '95.

women who have been brought up in comfortable circumstances do not marry and as they grow older they either wish for some occupation which will take the place of the profession of "Aunt" that once seemed the only thing open to an unmarried woman, or, perhaps, feel it necessary to earn something for themselves, to relieve a father already overburdened. These women have the time to give to serious work, and can afford the years of necessary preparation for entering upon a profession, as well as the money needed to start them, if, after starting, they can feel fairly sure of making a living. Many women in this position are not of the strong-minded order and have no desire to knock about in the world, fighting for a place among men. They would be glad to do their work at home, where they could lead as sheltered and womanly lives as the most old-fashioned worshipper of "Woman" with a capital "W" and the most ardent upholder of her "sphere," could desire. Such women are, to a certain extent, out of place in the transitional state in which we find ourselves. The conditions of society make it much more unlikely that they will marry than of old, while yet they are not "New Women" and do not yearn for a public career. What they want is something to do that will be reasonably remunerative.

It is to such women that I recommend bookbinding as an occupation, believing that it is specially suited to them for many reasons. It may be followed as seriously as possible without disagreeable contact with the world, and may be made to pay well. It makes use of gifts and characteristics which, in other forms of work, are either not available or are positively disadvantageous. For instance, many parts of the work of a binder are easier to do with small and delicate fingers than with a man's stronger hands. Many of its processes require deftness, quickness and delicacy of touch rather than strength, as I have found in six months' work, side by side with a man going through the same processes day by day. Then, too, a woman is trained in the choice and knowledge of colors almost from the cradle, and this knowledge, much more common in women than in men, would prove of the greatest service in the choice of skins or in combinations of color in half-bindings. I am sure no woman would ever produce the atrocities in cobalt-blue, gold and red which come from German binderies. A woman's natural taste for beautiful materials would make this craft a charming one to her, for not only may beautiful leathers be used, but also many delightful combinations of leather with silk, printed cottons, damask and all the lovely bits of old stuff which one may pick up in Italy or France, or find in grandmother's scrap-bag. All these will prove useful to the "garret binder," who must do a certain amount of half-binding—that is, the leather back and corners and paper or silk sides—in order to make the work pay and to use up the scraps of skin which accumulate. Of course, the whole binding, that which is entirely of leather, is the ideal covering for a book, and upon this the workwoman may lavish all her taste and care. The choice of color, the design for decoration, the choice of paper, silk or leather used for the double or inside of the boards, the shade of which must harmonize with the leather outside—all may call into use her most delicate feeling for color and texture.

For such a binder some knowledge of the principles of design is most desirable and in many cases among the women to whom I am recommending this work, such knowledge will have been already acquired in the course of their general education. A knowledge of drawing is not, however, really indispensable, as designing for book decoration should always be done with the actual tools to be used and not merely with a pencil. The restraint which the use of the tools necessitates is a great help in forcing one to conventionalize to the extent needed in such designs, a point likely to be forgotten in using a pencil only.

But now, having given my reasons for thinking this a good work for women, I will consider what may be urged against it. I have already spoken of the question of physical strength, which seems to me no objection, not only because I personally know that it does not need much actual strength, but for another reason as well, which is also a thing that makes it a delightful occupation. This is, the fact that for a garret binder who does most of the work herself there is constant change and variety of work. In a craft which involves five and twenty different operations, the worker is by turns sitting, standing, lifting, using her arms and hands in different positions.

The other objection referred to, the attitude of mind induced by the education given to most women, must certainly be considered. It must be acknowledged by even the "Newest" woman, that there is in her set a tendency toward wishing to

appear well on the surface, whether the foundations are solid or not. This is a fault that is knocked out of one at a very early stage in book binding, which has the peculiarity that there is no such thing as covering up or concealing early mistakes by later work. If a book is badly sewn, for instance, or badly backed, though it may show in only a trifling way at first, the defect comes out more and more glaringly at each successive stage and actually prevents the possibility of perfection in any one of those stages straight through to the end, when any slipshod, slurred or careless work is made manifest in the most depressingly distinct manner. More than in any other work of which I know anything, every step depends not only upon the one before, but upon every one that has gone before. So it will be seen that a talent brought to high perfection in women and most useful in its way—i. e., the gift for covering up mistakes—is here useless and worse than useless. The only point at which it may come in is in tooling, when it may serve to cover, not the workman's error, but that of the animal which has its hide pierced while passing a thorn, thus making a defect in the book-cover into which it eventually enters. It is extremely difficult to find a skin without flaws, and they are apt to develop after the leather is on the book, if the piece has been chosen carelessly. In this case elaborate decoration is such a simple way out of the difficulty that one of the few great bookbinders of this day says he always distrusts a book much tooled. Though this lack of thoroughness in women is an objection to their undertaking this work, they have, on the other hand, a patience which, combined with a real wish to do thorough work, would very soon train them to this necessary virtue.

I have mentioned \$500 a year as the income made by the women-binders whom I happen to know in London. This will seem probably a discouragingly small sum, but it must be remembered that it is made in England, where wages are low and where living is so cheap that such a sum counts for much more than in America. I feel no hesitation in asserting that good work of this kind would be much better paid for in America and that it would be far easier to establish in any American city a reputation which would lead to as much work as one could execute.

It would take me far beyond the limits of this article if I were to try to describe the different processes in bookbinding, but there are two very good books on the subject, which give so clear an account of the whole art, with such simple directions as to the methods of work as to make it possible for one to go far with no other teacher. The best of these is by Herbert P. Horne. This was overlooked and approved by the greatest of English binders, Cobden-Sanderson. The other, which is very good in its way, though it has a good deal of information useless to the garret binder, as to large machines for cutting, backing, etc., is by Zaehnsdorf, the son of the fine old workman who started what is now considered one of the best of the great binderies in London. The cost of an outfit for a small bindery would be about \$150. Any woman who feels like seriously taking up this work would do well to procure and read one or both of these books that she may judge of her fitness for such an occupation. She could then go through some small bindery when work was going on and see the tools, presses, etc., actually in use. After this, if possible, she should get a skilled binder to teach her, or to at least allow her to pick up what she could in his shop, and in a small city or in some country town it might be possible to make such an arrangement without opposition from the union. I know of two cases in which this has been done. In any case, she could certainly learn the "inside work," always done by women, and, being a woman, she would probably manage to pick up a good deal of knowledge not strictly included in that work. The methods in use in the large binderies she would probably find poor, but that could not be helped and would be to a certain extent counteracted by using the Horne book for reference.

If really fine binding is to be undertaken as an art, the only course I could recommend would be to go, if possible, to one of the French binders, or to Cobden-Sanderson, who is certainly the most thoroughly artistic of all modern binders. His terms for taking pupils are high and he sometimes declines to take them on any terms.

The woman who takes up bookbinding must be willing and able to give it at least five hours a day for probably two years without immediate return. She must be determined, patient, persevering and, above all, must love her work, so that no amount of repetition of its processes shall seem drudgery to her. With these qualifications, I should say to her "go ahead!"

SOME NOVEL EFFECTS IN DRAPERIES.

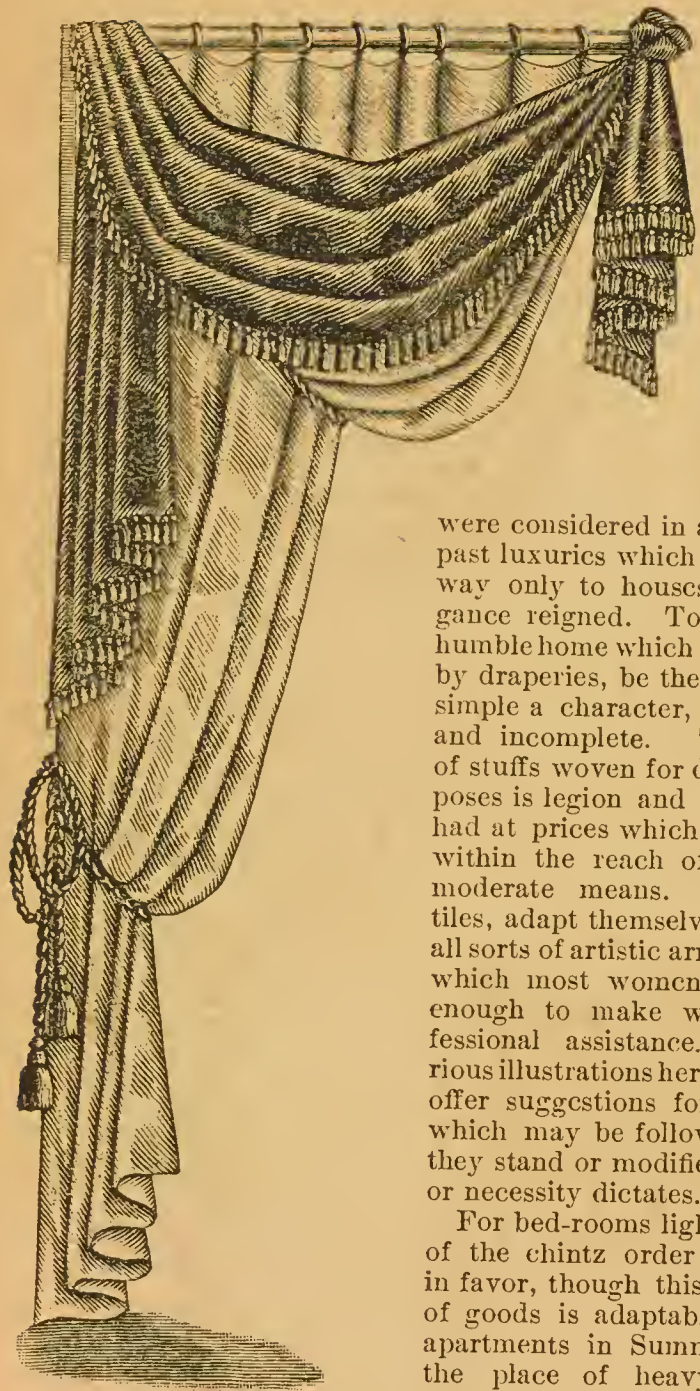


FIGURE NO. 1.—PORTIÈRE FOR SINGLE DOOR.

By dint of custom, people of taste soon come to regard luxuries as necessities. The portière and kindred hangings

were considered in a not remote past luxuries which found their way only to houses where elegance reigned. To-day even a humble home which is not graced by draperies, be they of ever so simple a character, seems bare and incomplete. The variety of stuffs woven for draping purposes is legion and they can be had at prices which bring them within the reach of persons of moderate means. These textiles, adapt themselves easily to all sorts of artistic arrangements, which most women are skilful enough to make without professional assistance. The various illustrations herewith given offer suggestions for draperies, which may be followed just as they stand or modified as fancy or necessity dictates.

For bed-rooms light hangings of the chintz order are always in favor, though this same class of goods is adaptable to other apartments in Summer, taking the place of heavy curtains. Among the cotton drapery fabrics are Javanese cloths that are distinctly Oriental in their color schemes and suggest stained glass effects when seen in certain lights. The Liberty chintzes

are variously designed and colored. Just now there is a fancy for Delft China for ornamental purposes, and the clear blue and pure white of this ware are reproduced in one style of Liberty chintz, which is especially favored for Colonial furnishings. Some of the Liberty prints imitate old Flemish tapestries with a fidelity hardly to be expected, in such textiles and when properly adjusted the effect is rich and warm. The colors in all the Liberty weaves are fadeless, an important item in their favor. The rich hues combined in Roman striped linen curtains afford a striking and altogether admirable contrast to the neutral-toned wall hangings of burlap or cartridge papers now extensively used. Another

striped cotton curtain fabric is the cloth of Ispahan, in which the stripes are delicately tinted, the material being in conse-

quence often used to adorn some fair lady's boudoir. Egyptian lattice nets, yacht cloths and Indian durries all resemble

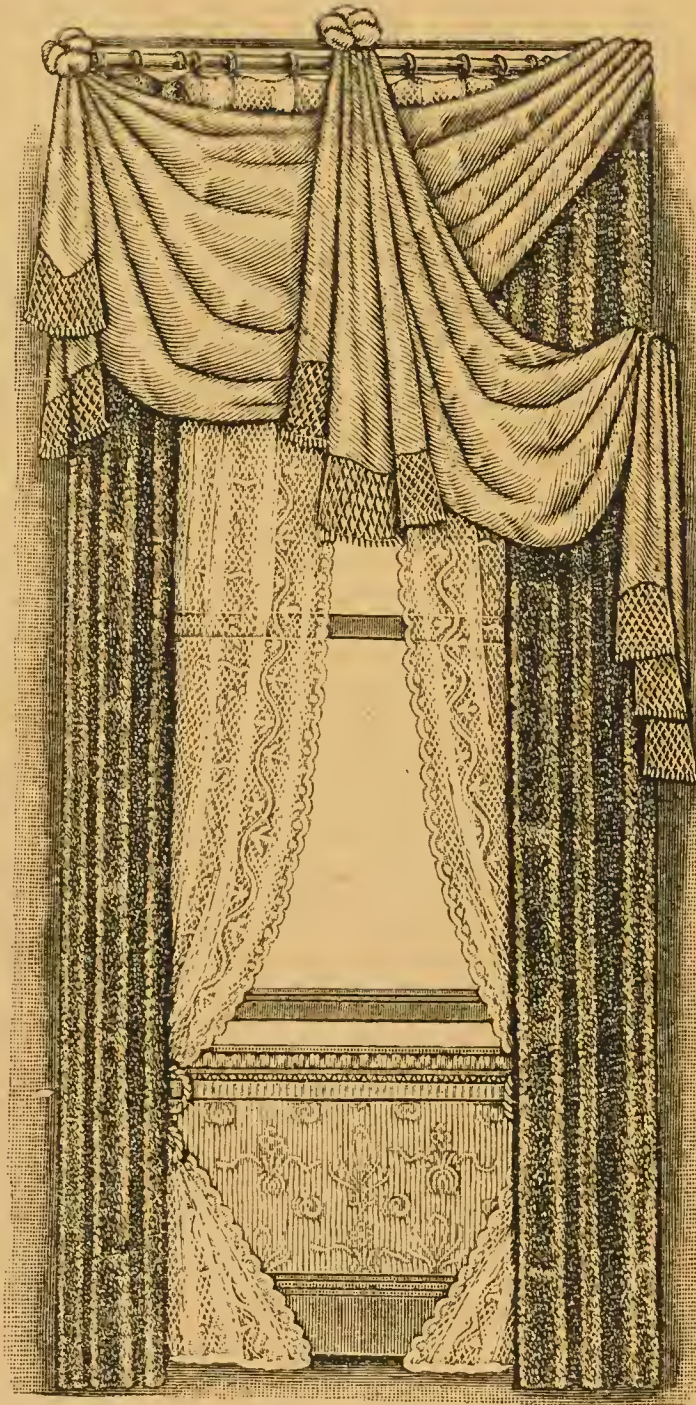


FIGURE NO. 3 — WINDOW DRAPERY.

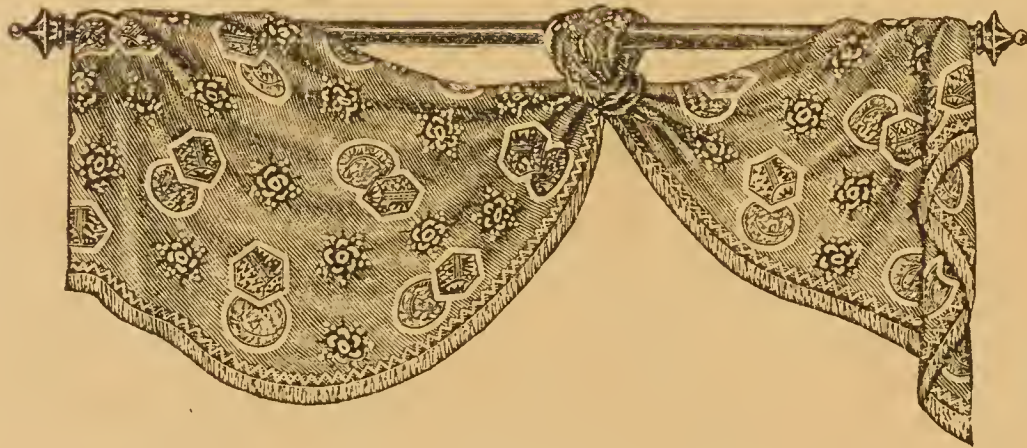


FIGURE NO. 2.—POLE DRAPERY FOR DOOR OR WINDOW.

canvas in texture and are dyed in solid colors. They readily lend themselves to any style of drapery. The printed muslins bear a close resemblance to crêtonnes and are quite as dainty for bed-room hangings. The virtues of denim have stood the test of years and its popularity shows no sign of abatement. Denim curtains are rendered much more

ornamental when trimmed with a heavy white cotton cord, disposed in some fanciful and easily executed design and edged

with white cotton fringe. To give such curtains body, when they serve in the capacity of portières, a lining of Canton flannel is added.

Favored hangings for libraries, dining and living rooms are wool tapestries, Liberty, Morris and Lyons velvets, jute and wool velours and corduroys. The velours can be had both in plain and figured varieties. The velvets show exquisite colorings and fine floral and other designs. Plain corduroys are pre-

introduced in the design. Bolton tapestries are floriated and the color scheme is in light tones. Double-faced Empire silks, damasks in Adams' designs—not unlike Colonial patterns—and figured and plain Liberty silks are all liked for door or window draperies in richly furnished apartments.

Figure No. 1 shows a plain blue silk portière hanging from a pole fixed to the door in the same manner as the lattice pictured at figure No. 6. A gold cord is suspended across the portière near the top and

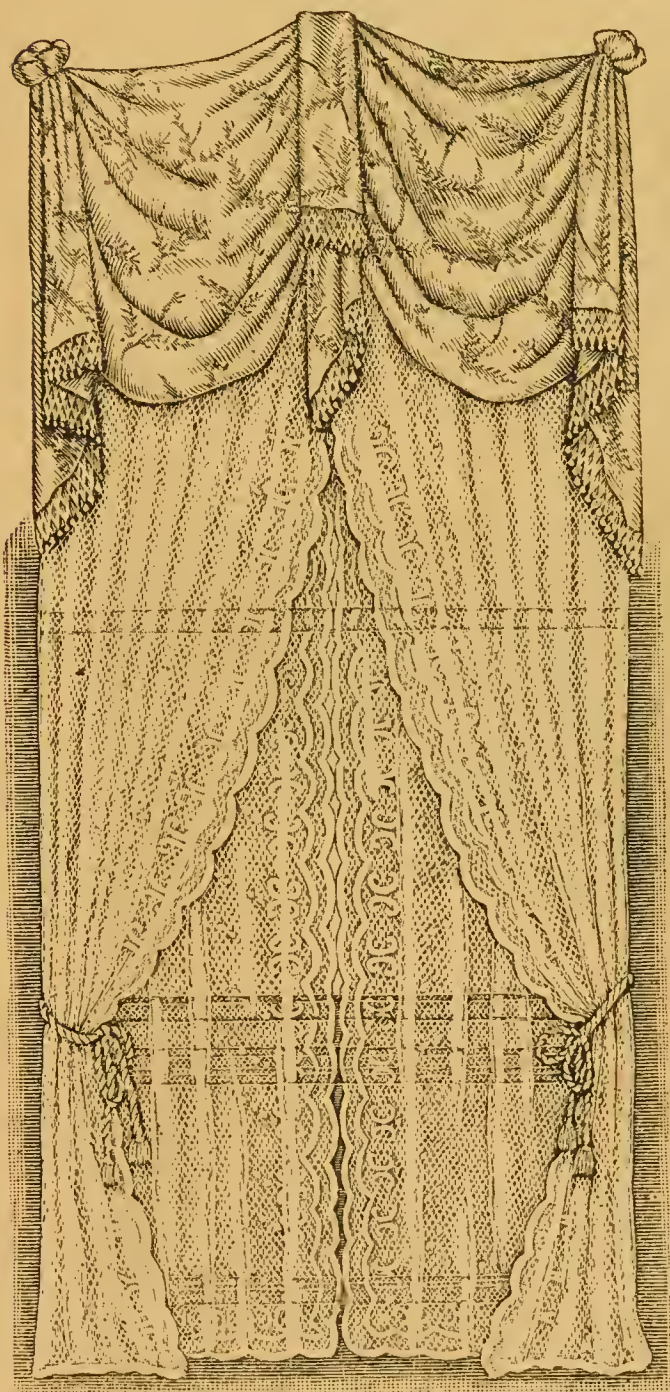


FIGURE NO. 4.—WINDOW DRAPERY.

ferred to the figured for hangings, the latter being devoted to upholstering purposes.

Silk and satin tapestries are for the drawing-room. Often they are interlined with Canton flannel and lined with Liberty or Italian lining silk. Silk velours, with and without gold threads, are very choice, and are usually finished with rich silk fringe or cordinet gimp. Figured armure silks and moiré laine, with and without gold threads, are also numbered among the elegant hangings for drawing-rooms. A very artistic effect may be attained with fish net over velours portières or with a deep frieze of handsome silk fringe of color contrasting with the velours. In Empire velours the design, which is significant of the period, is etched and the effect is most interesting. Khiva tapestries are of Oriental weaving, and appear in stripes with much gold thread

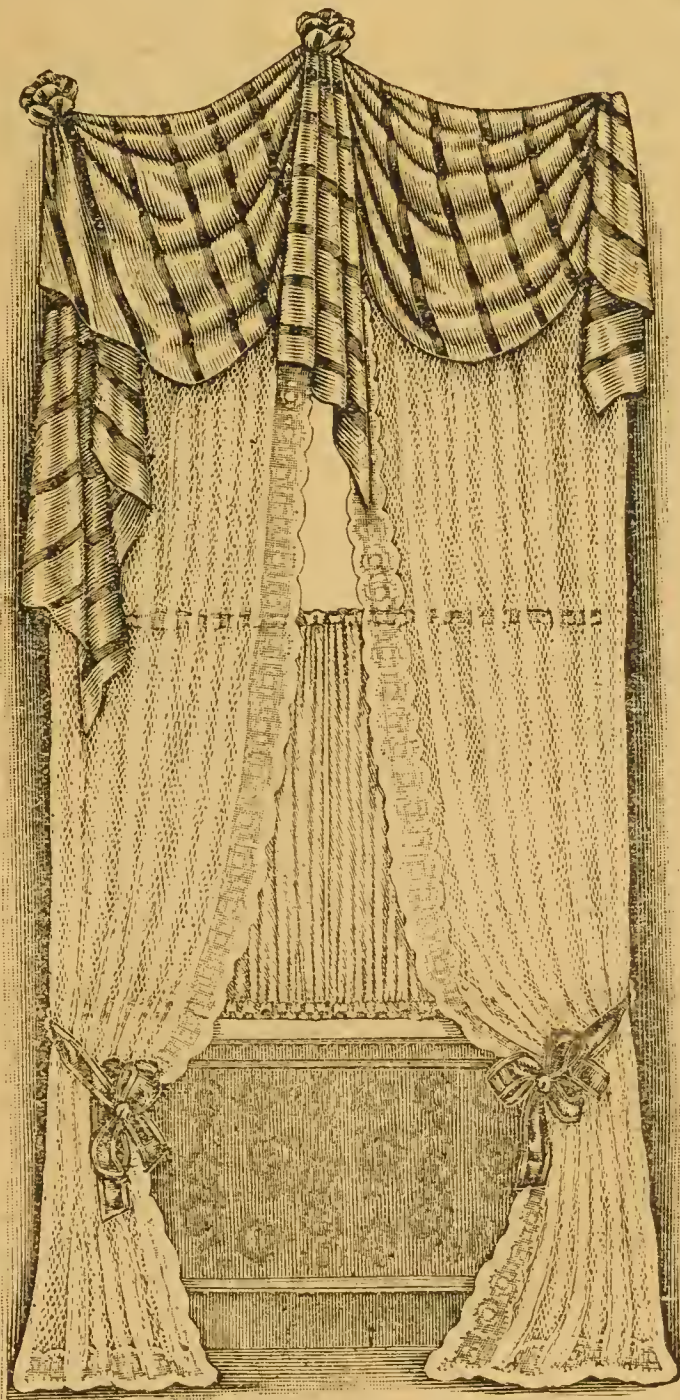


FIGURE NO. 5.—WINDOW DRAPERY.

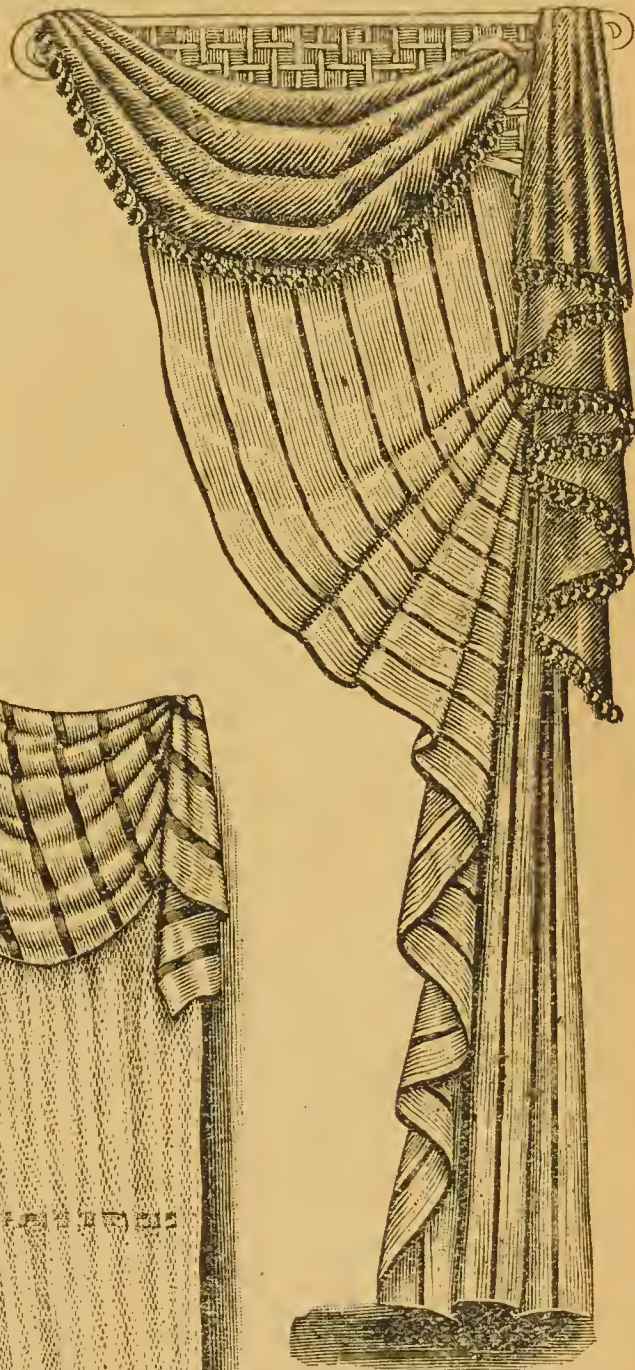


FIGURE NO. 6.—PORTIÈRE FOR A SINGLE DOOR.

a blue cord and tassel hold it back near the bottom. Over the portière is adjusted a short drapery of golden-brown silk. The right end is fastened to the pole to form cascades and the left is thrown over the pole and falls to a considerable length on the portière, also in cascades. Brown silk tassel fringe follows the lower edges.

Figure No. 2 represents a short drapery that may be hung over portières or window curtains. It is of figured armure silk

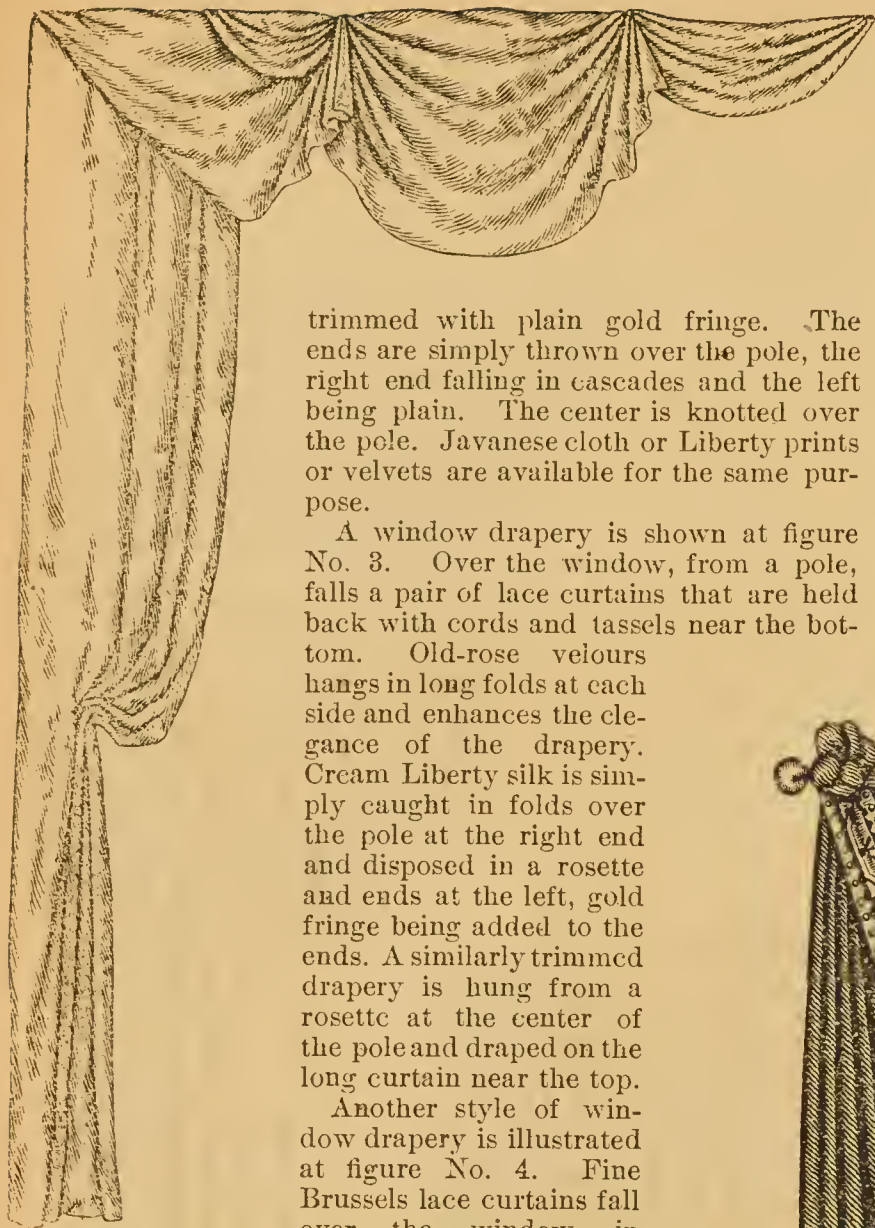


FIGURE NO. 7.—
DOOR DRAPERY.

and caught back near the bottom with cords and tassels. A short drapery of figured yellow Liberty silk crosses the top. It is disposed in box-plaits at the center and sides, the latter plaits being finished with rosettes. In every instance the plaits are so arranged as to produce cascades, which are finished with silk fringe to correspond with the drapery.

Figure No. 5 offers a suggestion for a bedroom window-drapery. The sash curtains are of plain casement muslin and are fulled upon slender brass rods. The long curtains are of Brussels net and are held back with yellow ribbons tied in a bow near the bottom. A short drapery of striped Roman linen is disposed at the top, graceful folds falling from rosettes at the sides and center, and the left end falling longer than the center or right end.

At figure No. 6 is pictured a portière for a single door, the drapery being hung from a white enamelled lattice that swings with the door. The portière is of old-blue silk striped with gold and is caught back near the top, the arrangement resulting in graceful jabot folds at the front edge. Over the portière hangs a short drapery in gold Liberty silk. One end is simply thrown over the lattice and the other is drawn through an opening and then thrown over the end, falling in cascades down the side. Ball fringe of a corresponding color trims the edges. A similar effect for a bedroom could be arranged with any of the cotton hangings described, one material being used throughout.

A simple drapery in plain green Liberty silk, that may be added to door or window hangings, is pictured at figure No. 7. The top is festooned, cascades resulting from the arrangement at each side of the center and the side hanging in graceful folds to the floor. The

drapery is caught up a trifle some distance from the bottom.

A charming arrangement for a portière is shown at figure No. 8. The curtain is of golden-brown armure silk and lined with gold satin. It is arranged in a rosette at each end of the pole. The right side hangs in cascades, showing the bright lining among the folds, and the left side is caught diagonally to the pole by a loop of gold embroidery and falls thence in straight folds to the floor. Bands of the gold embroidery trim all the edges and a second row is added at each lower end. A tapestry portière of this kind, with heraldic device, would be in order in a library.

An elaborate window-drapery is shown at figure No. 9. Short sash-curtains of Brussels lace fall over the lower sash, and the long outside lace curtains are caught back below the window frame with cords and tassels. The top is of old-blue-and-gold shaded Liberty satin draped at the center and sides from rosettes, the ends falling in artistic folds, and gold tassel fringe trimming the edges. A fringe-trimmed end is carelessly thrown over the pole at the left side.

The portière of olive-green and gold cord portrayed at figure No. 10 is very artistic and provides a pretty division between a



FIGURE NO. 8.—PORTIÈRE DRAPERY.

large room and an alcove, though it is equally suitable between other rooms. It is adjusted to a pole, the cords, each finished

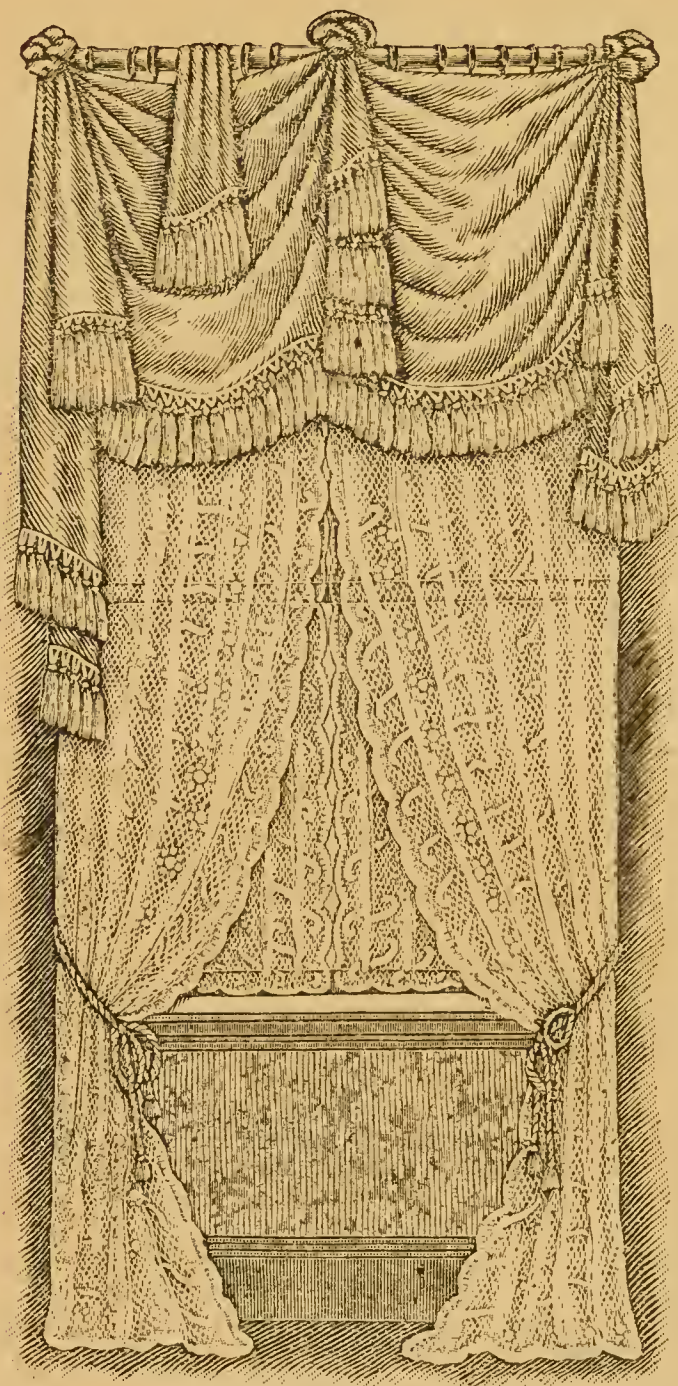


FIGURE NO. 9.—WINDOW DRAPERY.

with a tassel, hanging in graduated lengths at the sides and being very short at the center. Other cords are festooned over the pendant ones, with effective results. This arrangement of cords over plain colored plush, velours or satin portières is considered very handsome, the cords being selected in contrasting

tone with the hangings. Thus over portières of golden-brown plush may be disposed cords combining dull-blue and gold. A pretty effect may also be achieved with panels of plush or velours lined to give them body, and arranged at each side of the cord portière, color contrasts being, of course, desirable.

When linings are deemed necessary for portières they may either correspond or contrast with the prevailing color in them. In adding the lining care must be taken in the adjustment, for if the lining is not cut to fit the outside accurately and sewed neatly to it at the edges, a baggy appearance will be inevitable.

In choosing colored curtain stuffs the wall hangings and furniture should be considered. Too great a variety of colors in an apartment cannot but result disastrously.

For information regarding the materials mentioned in this article we are indebted to the courtesy of Messrs. Joseph P. McHugh & Co., No. 3 West Forty-Second St., New York City.

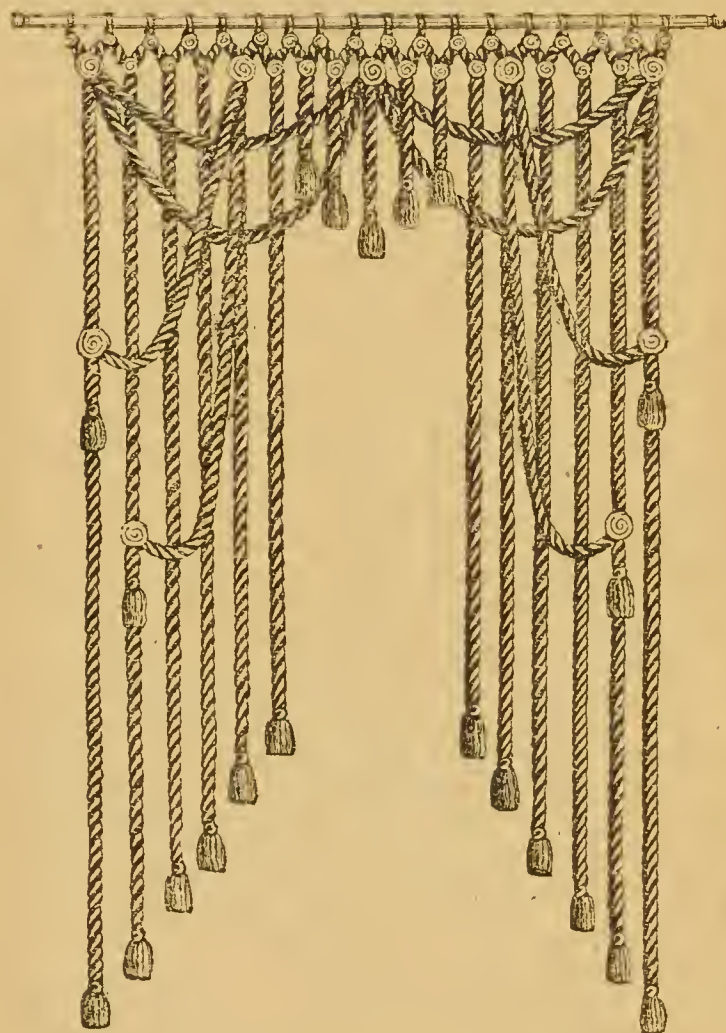


FIGURE NO. 10.—CORD PORTIÈRE.

AROUND THE TEA-TABLE.

Jewelry was never more exquisite than now, special attention being paid to the color effects of which it is capable. Turquoises and garnets and blue, white, yellow and pink enamels are used in many silver articles, with dainty effect. Sleeve buttons and studs

of silver have for centers an enamelled square or circle, white enamel decorated with a pink or blue flower, or yellow enamel with a tiny white spray. Markers for prayer-books are set with the delicate turquoise stone so much in favor. Turquoise and chrysoprase (green) finger rings are in high favor. The heads of hat-pins are formed of a large blue stone set round with Rhinestones, and very pretty pins they are. Nestled amid a mass of lace the effect is charming.

There are so many lovely articles in silver nowadays that it is well to know they may be kept from tarnishing by being put away in either boxwood dust or arrowroot. To clean silver articles, rub them with a small brush dipped in ammonia, then

rinse this off in soap and water; dry with a soft handkerchief and put them away in the arrowroot box.

In the east of dressing one's-self, my dears, the small necessities, such as veiling, gloves, rucking and the like, must not be reckoned among the inconsiderable items. When buying hat or gown the cost is well counted and is no surprise, but that "monny a mickle

REGARDING CHEAP GLOVES.

makes a muckle" is thoroughly demonstrated when the yearly accounting is made as to the amount spent for the lesser pomps and vanities. The final outlay is smaller if good articles only are purchased. It is, indeed, the foolish woman who spends her money for cheap gloves. One pair of good gloves will outlast two cheaper pairs, for the latter, even if they do not crack and tear at almost the first wearing, are sure to grow shapeless, and, if the hand has the slightest moisture, they will turn black and become as stiff as parchment. A good glove is always returnable to the shop if it tears with the first wearing, and it shows

its worth in a good fit to the very last, often glorifying an almost shabby gown. To be well gloved and well shod is to be well dressed, but the cost is not slight.

The item for veiling has become a not inconsiderable one, for even the best veiling is not over long-lived. The woman who is thoughtful as to her appearance always wears one of these face coverings. She who neglects

ABOUT VEILS.

the wearing of the veil robs herself of the most potent aid her appearance can have. The veil is a mantle of charity, indeed, covering blemishes, heightening color and rounding out angles in cheek or chin. Whether the veil be fine or coarse, cheap or expensive, the secret of its success lies in the way in which it is put on. The double-fold veil, with its many thicknesses under the chin, is not now worn except by the thin-throated woman, who knows how to conceal this defect behind its graceful folds. When arranging the veil on hat or bonnet, the first step to be taken is to find the center of one of the long sides and therein place a tight knot, gathering up the edge of the veil for this purpose. This will give the needed fulness across the face if a bonnet is worn, and will not strongly emphasize the shape of the nose, while if the head-covering has a brim, the knot will shape the veil for this front. Place this knotted portion in the center of the brim an inch back of the front edge and gather up the ends, making a neat adjustment across the chin, not too tight, but never loose or baggy. Tie or pin the ends together at the back—preferably the former as pins have a way of loosening in the first brisk wind and bringing the fair wearer to grief. It is not easy to arrange a veil upon the bonnet of to-day, because it rests so far back on the head that only the side wings can be seen and the veil has to cover the head as well as the bonnet. Pin the knot made in the veil to the center of the bonnet front and gather the ends carefully together at the back, pinning or tying. Care should be taken not to draw the veil too tightly across the hair. This is really the secret of the arrangement of the modern veil, that the hair is not flattened but is left light and fluffy. When the veil is drawn tightly a feline contour is imparted to the face which is obviously far from desirable. The dotted veil is condemned by the oculist, but if the dots are not woven too closely together they may easily be kept from the eyes. Women prefer the dotted veils, as they are without question the most becoming. The tulle veil with *fleurs-de-lis* embroidered on it is very refined, but it is not becoming to any but the fairest face. The fashionable woman or girl of to-day selects her veils with as much care as she gives to any other article of her apparel, knowing the moods and tenses of every variety of mesh—just the kind that is most becoming to her and also the weave that is her undoing.

That homely old adage, "After breakfast, walk a mile: after dinner, sleep awhile," is looked upon nowadays as not applying to all sorts and conditions of men and women. She who is inclined to obesity will find that a nap after a full meal will do more to increase her avoirdupois than the eating of starch and sugar. To sleep after a hearty meal makes people heavy and dull; indeed, no meal should be so heavy as to induce somnolence. But my lean sisters may learn how to grow plump from the above.

THE SIESTA.

NERVES.

In youth, my dears, the complexion is largely a matter of nutrition, but later on it is one of nerves. The nerve specialists feed their patients upon lean beef, mutton, poultry and sea food at its very freshest; also upon coarse bread and salads, with a sour orange, or even two, at each meal. With this diet, plenty of pure air and sleep and the changing of underclothing daily, the faded, wrinkled woman will be soon transformed into a fresh and wholesome one. The most invidious foe to a fresh face is insomnia, which causes wrinkles and sallowness. The careful woman marks the first appearance of this enemy and at once gives it battle. The cause may be one

of many and the cure not always the first remedy tried. The absence of blood in the stomach while the brain is unduly supplied is one of the causes of sleeplessness. If the digestive apparatus is given occupation the blood will quickly leave the brain, hence a light luncheon will often solve this distressing problem. If indigestion or an abnormal condition of the nerves is the trouble, a tea-spoonful of lemon juice in half a glassful of water will help the sufferer. If these fail, resort may be had to Nature's next best restorer, rubbing. There are few kinds of physical discomfort that brisk, sympathetic massage will not relieve, but it must be done by the willing hands of another. Small wonder is it that so many faddists place undue faith in the laying on of hands, for nothing will so quickly sooth a tired, nervously worn-out, would-be sleeper as a mild, quiet rubbing.

A badly erupted face that was a veritable font of poison has recently been greatly helped by the use of flour of sulphur rubbed in dry every night. The face was first washed with hot water to make the skin soft and receptive. Then with the end of the finger the sulphur was

FOR FACIAL ERUPTIONS.

well rubbed into the afflicted parts, left on all night and washed off with warm water and a soft linen cloth in the morning. While taking this treatment silver jewelry should not be worn, for—surprising as it may seem—enough sulphur is thus taken into the system to turn the jewelry quite black. Still another excellent treatment for the same affliction is to wash the face for five minutes in water as hot as can be endured, using a thick lather of tar soap. Dry on a soft towel, then, seated in front of the dressing-table, rest the elbows on the table and gently pinch every part of the face. The aid of the looking-glass is requisite that one may leave no part untreated. The sulphur treatment is successful when the eruption results from impure blood; the massage treatment, when it is caused by a torpid circulation. The gentle pinching of the skin brings the blood to every part of the face and should be continued for at least fifteen minutes. Almond cream may afterward be lightly applied if the face feels uncomfortable or as if the skin were shrunk and too small for the space it has to cover. The use of the tar soap will often leave it in this condition. The resting of the elbow makes the work less fatiguing and also moderates the energy of the kneading. In every case of an eruptive face the secret of successful treatment is in fitting the remedy to the specific cause of the trouble. If one course of treatment has been faithfully tried without good results, it should be given up in favor of another of a different character. If the face trouble results from indigestion, the homœopaths often prescribe *nux vomica*. The uninitiated should ask at a homœopathic pharmacy for the third strength of this medicine and take two pellets each hour. Bad cases of pimples and sallowness have been cured by this simple but powerful remedy. Being an active poison, it must be taken with great care.

For Summer tan that seems permanent, apply this lotion:

- 2 tea-spoonfuls of lemon juice.
- 1 pint of rose water.
- 1 tea-spoonful of vegetable glycerine.

To have the desired effect, this lotion should be applied to the face several times daily and allowed to dry without wiping. This is best done by the use of an atomizer, a little instrument which plays a most useful part on the toilet table. Its spray is more readily absorbed by the skin than when the lotion is applied by means of a cloth or sponge, and its cooling effects are exquisite, making it invaluable in hot weather or during illness. Vegetable glycerine, as its name implies, is made from vegetables, the common glycerine being prepared with a basis of animal fat. The large drug shops keep both kinds. The glycerine prevents the too rapid drying of the lotion, and the application, as a whole, is cooling and comforting.

EDNA WITHERSPOON.

GOOD LITERATURE FOR THE FAMILY.—The works included in our *Metropolitan Book Series* embrace so large a variety of topics and are so thorough and comprehensive in their several lines, that they form in themselves a valuable library for domestic reference and instruction. They include text-books on art and artistic handiwork, works on deportment and etiquette, guides to good housekeeping and manuals of fancy work of various kinds. The following books are published at Four Shillings or \$1.00 each: "Good Manners," "Needle-Craft," "Needle

and Brush," "Home-making and Housekeeping," "Social Life," "The Pattern Cook-Book," "Beauty: Its Attainment and Preservation," and "The Delsarte System of Physical Culture." Those named below are sold for 2s. or 50 cents each: "Drawing and Painting," "The Art of Knitting," "The Art of Crocheting," "Drawn-Work," "The Art of Modern Lace-Making," "Wood-Carving and Pyrography or Poker-Work," "Masquerade and Carnival: Their Customs and Costumes," and "The Art of Garment Cutting, Fitting and Making."

THE ART OF NETTING.—No. 15.

NETTED FASCINATOR.

FIGURE No. 1.—This is a pretty, light covering which may be worn on the head as represented in our engraving, or, if preferred, it may be used as a handkerchief for the neck. Procure



FIGURE No. 1.—NETTED FASCINATOR.

4 ounces of salmon-pink, pale-blue or white Berlin wool, a small steel mesh, and 3 flat meshes, measuring respectively a quarter of an inch, half an inch, and three-quarters of an inch. Begin for the straight side of the fascinator with 45 stitches worked on a foundation with the quarter-inch mesh. Continue on the same mesh, working all plain netting, and reduce by taking 2 loops together at the end of every row till a three-cornered piece of work is produced, ending with 1 stitch only; this is the center of the fascinator.

For the Border: First round.—Take the half-inch mesh, and net 2 stitches in every loop round the three sides of the fascinator.

Second round.—With quarter-inch mesh, net 1 stitch in

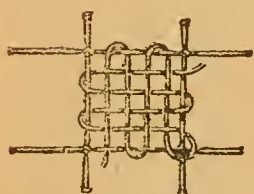


FIGURE No. 3.

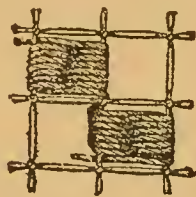


FIGURE No. 4.

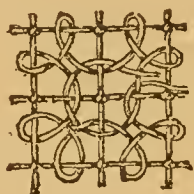


FIGURE No. 5.

FIGURES NOS. 3, 4 AND 5.—DETAILS OF DARNING.

Third round.—With the three-quarter-inch mesh, net 2 stitches in every loop of last round.

Fourth round.—With the quarter-inch mesh, take up 2 loops together and net as 1 stitch.

Fifth round.—With three-quarter-inch mesh, net 8 stitches in the 1st loop of last round, wool over the mesh, and pass the needle from left to right through the next 2 loops, and repeat.

Sixth round.—With the small steel mesh, net 1 stitch in each loop of the scollop of 8 loops; also net 1 stitch in the loop formed by the passing of the needle, and repeat.

Seventh round.—With same mesh, plain netting. This completes the fascinator.

METHOD OF BUTTON-HOLING A NETTED EDGE.

FIGURE No. 2.—This engraving fully illustrates the method employed in completing an edge for darned, netted lace. The



FIGURE No. 2.—METHOD OF BUTTON-HOLING A NETTED EDGE.

foundation threads may be carried along the netted threads in almost any shape permitted by the angles, after which they are covered with button-hole stitches. When the latter detail is accomplished the netted bars below the button-holing are cut away, thus leaving a prettily-finished, symmetrical edge.

DESIGN IN DARNED NETTED LACE, WITH DETAILS.

FIGURES Nos. 3, 4, 5 AND 6.—These engravings, together with the one just described at figure No. 2, fully illustrate the method of developing the design illustrated. Linen thread in

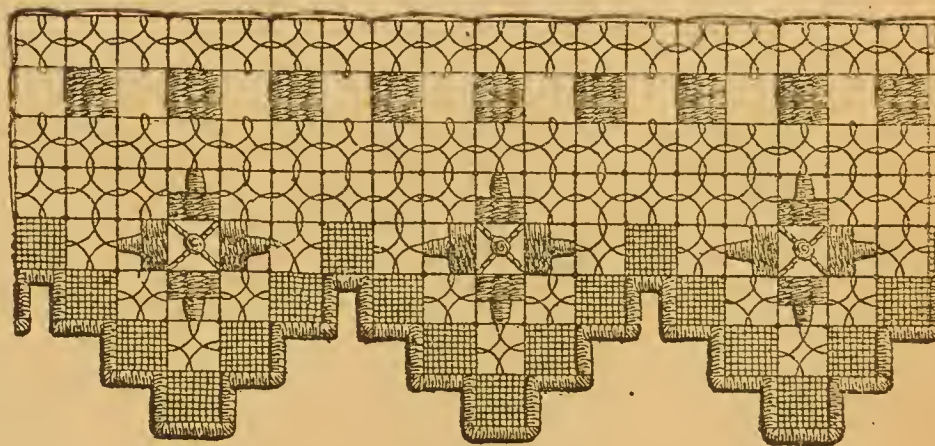


FIGURE No. 6.—DESIGN IN DARNED NETTED LACE.

every loop along the sides and increase by 2 or 3 at each corner, in order to make the corners lie flatly.

cream-color or écreu makes the prettiest lace for trimming underwear or outer apparel. White may be used, if preferred.

FLORAL WORK FOR OCTOBER.

TULIPS.

The tulip is of Persian origin, deriving its name from the word *toleban*, signifying a turban. It was first brought to Europe in 1559 and for nearly three hundred years it has been the study and pride of skilled gardeners, the Dutch florists having devoted especial attention to its culture. During the famous tulip mania, at its height in Holland in 1632, bulbs were sold for their weight in gold and the choicest varieties brought from 3,000 to 4,000 guilders (\$1,260 to \$1,680).

Not only do the vivid colorings and varied beauties of this superb flower, as well as its easy culture and adaptability to almost every country and locality, afford sufficient reasons for its universal culture, but there is also an interesting peculiarity of the tulip which belongs to no other flower and which lends to its growth and study an especial fascination.

The seedlings when they first bloom generally produce flowers without any stripes or markings but with a yellow base, the upright portions of the petals being brown, red, purple, scarlet or rose. These are planted every year until they finally break into stripes, when, if the markings are fine and differ from those already known, they are named. Every person who has broken a tulip into a new style of stripes has a right to give it a new name. It is a singular fact that once the tulip breaks into stripes it ever after remains the same. In a bed of one hundred seedlings, it is not probable that any two will be alike in their markings.

It is said that in the whole vegetable kingdom there is no analogy to this phenomenon. "Why the tulip," says an English writer, "should be an exception to the law, otherwise universal, observed by seedling flowers and have an intermediate state, passeth knowledge." The practical florist asks of the botanist the why and wherefore of this, but so far no reply is forthcoming.

It may readily be imagined that with such a peculiarity and mystery an almost endless variety of tulips has been obtained. One Dutch florist alone offers nearly two thousand different kinds. There is in store for those who have never grown tulips a surprise which they can hardly anticipate, the flowers never failing to create a sensation when first seen in the full radiance of their wonderful brilliancy.

Tulips are suitable for either pot culture or bedding. If they are to be grown in pots, any good rich soil employed for other pot plants may be used. Press down the bulbs—set two or three inches apart—into the soil so as to leave about one fourth of their depth uncovered, or deep enough to securely steady them in the soil. The roots are emitted from the bottom of the bulb only. After planting, water thoroughly, and set away in a dark, cool cellar or closet to form roots. It is imperative for success in tulip raising that they be well rooted before being brought to heat or light. To be in a proper condition to force, the pots or boxes should be matted around with the roots, and this will require not less than six to eight weeks from the time of planting. When assured that strong roots have been made, the pots may be brought to the window and treated to all the air and sunshine possible, at the same time keeping them well supplied with water.

Those who once grow tulips in the garden will ever after appreciate their value for decorative purposes. They produce the finest effects when planted in masses. For forming floral mosaics, tulips are unsurpassed. They should be given a rich soil, and although they are hardy, even in very cold climates, a little covering will be found beneficial, especially for protection against sharp winds in Spring, when they begin to show foliage. The covering materials should not be taken away too early, as they will show better blooms for a slight shelter at the roots.

Of all of the well-known species, *tulipa greigi* is, perhaps, the most famous. It is exceedingly showy and desirable both as an indoor and as a garden plant. It is the most expensive of tulips and its brilliant beauty makes it well deserve the high-sounding name of "Royal Tulip" which it bears. As a decorative plant for indoors it is very desirable, its beautiful foliage making it attractive from the moment its leaves make their appearance.

Tulipa gesneriana is also a superb species, producing exquisite blossoms of the most intense, dazzling and glossy crimson, with centers of deep blue. A brilliant effect may be obtained by planting the double white tulip *la candeur* and the double red *rex rubrorum* together.

All tulips are more or less bizarre and startling in appearance, but those known as "parrot" tulips are exceptionally fantastic, having curiously shaped flowers with fringed and otherwise laciniated petals, showing the most unheard-of combinations of colors, in stripes and quaint variegations.

The "Hybloom" and "Bizard" tulips are so little cultivated that they are now decided novelties. The first named has an all-white or rose-colored ground marked with scarlet, pink or violet. "Bizards" have all-yellow grounds variegated with maroon, black and shades of dark and light brown.

The *Duc van Thol* is the earliest to bloom of all tulips and is greatly prized for forcing in Winter. In the garden it blooms with the crocus, thus becoming the welcome herald of Spring.



ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

GREENWOOD:—One quart of lawn grass is sufficient to thoroughly sow an area of twenty by fifteen feet, or three hundred square feet. Lawns sown with only one or two kinds of grasses turn brown under the hot Summer sun and remain in that condition until the cool months of Autumn revive them. A compound of grasses that ripen successively is best for sowing even a small lawn, if it is desired to have it present a continuously green and cheerful appearance.

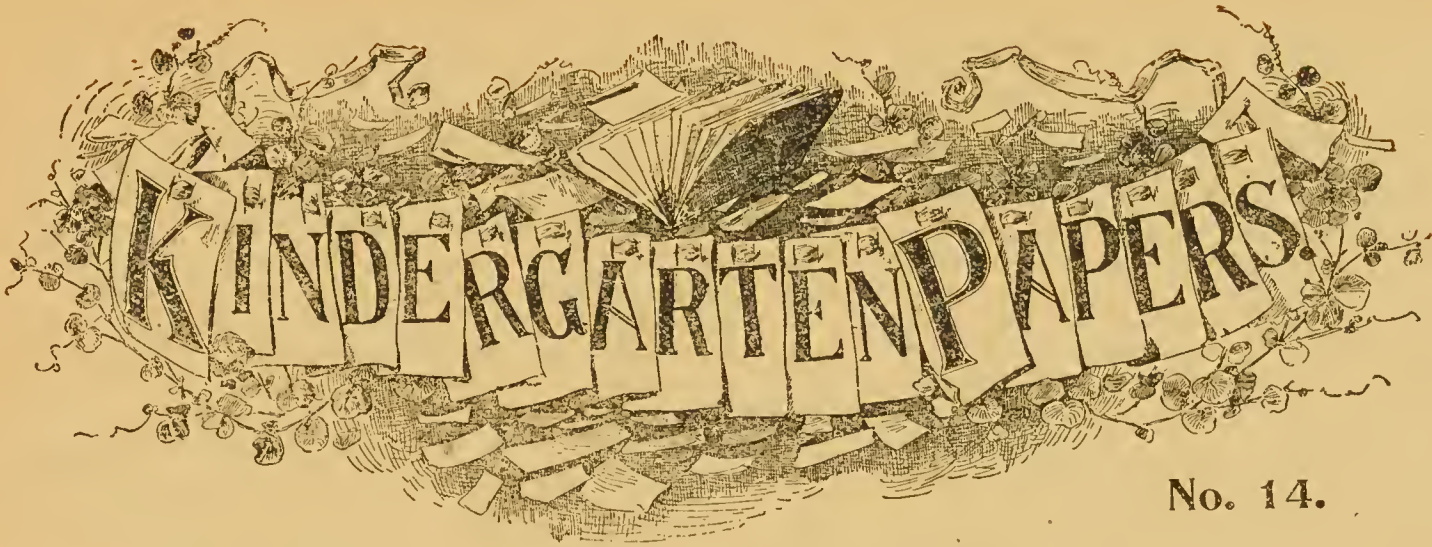
ROSE GROWER:—The only way to prevent the long shoots of your Maréchal Neil rose from being killed in the Winter is to plant it near a cellar window. In the Fall, after some sharp frosts, take the plant down from its trellis, prune off all the weak growths, but preserve the long shoots. Then pull these in through the cellar window, or through a hole in the wall made for this purpose. Bank all outside and over the roots deeply with earth, and cover with straw to prevent freezing. Place the top close to the floor, along the cellar wall. Then in the Spring uncover outside, pull the long shoots out again and replace them on their trellis. Treated in this way, you can grow tender, climbing roses to great perfection out of doors, though, of course, not to the mammoth size they attain in the South.

ARTIST:—The soil near the foundations and porches of dwelling-houses is too poor for clematis vines, unless specially and deeply enriched. Even when this is done before planting, a barrelful of well decayed manure should be applied to the roots every November.

PRACTICAL:—When the tops of all the bulbs that made the Summer gay have been blackened by frost, the roots should be dug up and dried before there is danger of their being frozen. As they are being stowed safely in the cellar, be sure to label each variety, in order to prevent confusion in the Spring.

Mrs. H.:—If a plant has a weak and unhealthy look and you are quite sure that it is not due to overheated rooms or lack of attention, try the effect of new soil for it. Give it a new pot and new soil and be careful how you use fertilizers upon it until it begins active growth.

A. M. STUART.



No. 14.

BY MRS. SARA MILLER KIRBY.

[MRS. KIRBY WILL BE GLAD TO ADVISE AS TO TRAINING SCHOOLS, MOTHERS' CLUBS OR THE ESTABLISHING OF KINDERGARTENS. LETTERS TO HER SHOULD BE ADDRESSED CARE OF THE EDITOR OF THE DELINEATOR, AND BE ACCOMPANIED BY A STAMP FOR REPLY BY MAIL.]

PLAY THE BUSINESS OF CHILDHOOD.

THE GAMES.

The games are the organized plays of the Kindergarten, the dramatic personification of what the child sees in the life of the world about him. Play, or the play spirit, is the basis here as in all Kindergarten work. Play is universal. We find pictures on the old Egyptian monuments of children playing. In all countries and all ages not merely children but grown persons as well find play, or some form of recreation, necessary to health and happiness. Journals of hygiene advise open air sports as the best gymnastics, because they contain the interest and stimulus of play. Even animals are not exempt from the universal desire to play, as witness the kitten going round and round after its tail, the dog frisking before his master, or the horse galloping over the field when freed from the harness. There are times, as on a bright June morning, when Mother Earth herself, freshly clad in blossoms and verdure, appears to be glad to be alive and having a grand play spell.

A GLIMPSE OF FRÖBEL.

The Baroness Von Marenholtz-Bulow, who has done much for the dissemination of Fröbel's Kindergarten principles, was first attracted toward the cause by seeing Fröbel himself conduct the games with a group of village children in the town where she was stopping. "In the year 1849, at the end of May," she writes, "I arrived at the baths of Liebenstein, in Thuringia, and took up my abode in the same house as in the preceding year. After the usual salutations, my landlady, in answer to my inquiry as to what was happening in the place, told me that a few weeks before there had settled on a small farm near the springs a man who played and sang with the village children and, therefore, went by the name of the 'old fool.' Some days after I met in my walks this so-called 'old fool.' A tall, spare man with long gray hair was leading a troop of village children between the ages of three and eight, most of them barefooted and scantily clothed, who marched two and two up a hill, where, having marshalled them for a play, he practiced them upon a song belonging to it. The loving patience with which he did this, the whole bearing of the man while the children played various games under his direction, were so moving that tears came into my companion's eyes as well as my own, and I said to her: 'This man is called an old fool by these people, but, perhaps, he is one of those men who are ridiculed or stoned by contemporaries and to whom future generation build monuments.'" Seeking an acquaintance with Fröbel, she made a deep study of the system and was from that time on a most earnest and interested Kindergarten worker.

How to make the most and best use of Kindergarten games is now engaging the attention of all earnest teachers of children. In a recent number of the *Kindergarten Magazine* it is reported that calls for help and inspiration in this direction are coming from all parts of the country. In the musical world, too, during the past Winter, interest was turned toward the history of children's songs and games, showing how these songs and the incidents that gave rise to them mirror the character, education and customs of the people. Among the songs considered in that connection were the familiar "Sally in our Alley," "Little

Philosophers, noting this tireless play instinct in the young child, began early to inquire into its use. Professor Hailmann, in one of his pedagogical translations, reviews the opinions of past educators as follows: "Plato thinks that 'the plays of children have the mightiest influence on the maintenance or non-maintenance of laws;' that during the first three years the 'soul of the nursing' should be made 'cheerful and kind' by keeping away from him 'sorrow and fears and pain' and by soothing him with song, the sound of the pipe and rhythmic movement; that at the next period of life, when the children 'almost invent' their games, they ought to come together at the temples and play under the supervision of nurses who are to take cognizance of their behavior. 'From the first years,' he says, 'the plays of children ought to be subject to laws, for if these plays and those who take part in them are arbitrary and lawless, how can children ever become virtuous men, abiding by and obedient to law? If, on the contrary, children are trained to submit to laws in their plays, the love for law enters their souls with the music accompanying the games, never leaves them, and helps in their development.' Aristotle advises the need 'of entertaining employment' for children. Luther thinks that 'to restrain the natural gayety of childhood serves only to spoil the temper both of body and mind; this gamesome humor, which is wisely adapted by Nature to their age and temper, should be encouraged to keep up their spirits and improve their health and strength; the chief art is to make all that they have to do sport and play.' Richter says: 'Activity alone can bring and hold serenity and happiness. Unlike our games, the plays of children are the expressions of serious activity, although in light, airy dress.'"

"What gives pleasure to children, generally and at all times, serves for their development in some way; therefore, physical development is the unconscious aim of all activity in early childhood."

Play is the natural and universal activity of the child, the business of childhood, the means by which he is to become acquainted with life about him and his own powers. It is the work suited to his state of growth. Each period of life—babyhood, childhood, youth, manhood—has the means supplied by Nature for its full development, and through the experiences of each stage comes preparation for the stage beyond. In the *Education of Man* Fröbel says, speaking of the plays of infancy and childhood: "Play is the highest stage of the child's development, of man's development at that period, for it is the spontaneous utterance of the inner life flowing from an inner necessity and impulse. Play is the purest and most spiritual product of man's activity at this period, and is at once the type and image of human life in its entire range, of the secret life that flows through mankind and Nature; hence it gives birth to joy, freedom, contentment, tranquillity and peace with the world. In it are the springs of all good; the child that plays sturdily and with quiet energy, holding out to the point of bodily fatigue, will surely become a sturdy, quiet and steadfast man, promoting with self-sacrifice his own and others' welfare. Is not the playing child the most beautiful sight at this period of life—the child fully absorbed in his play and falling asleep while thus absorbed? Play, as above indicated, is at this period no mere sport; it is deeply serious and significant. Cherish and nourish it, you who are mothers; protect and guard it, you fathers!"

The penetrating eye of one thoroughly acquainted with human nature plainly discerns in the spontaneously chosen play of the child his future inner history. The plays of this period are the germs of the entire future life, for in them the whole nature of the child is expanding and showing his finest traits, his inmost soul. In this period lie the springs of the entire course of human life, and upon the proper conduct of life now will it depend whether the future is to be clear or clouded, gentle or boisterous, calm or agitated, industrious or idle, gloomy and morbid or bright and productive, obtuse or keenly receptive, creative or destructive—whether it is to bring concord and peace or discord and war. On play, too, depend likewise, in keeping with the peculiar natural constitution of the child, his relations to father and mother, brothers and sisters, to the community and the race, to Nature and to God. For as yet the life of the child in its various aspects, individual and social, natural and religious, is a life of undivided unity and simplicity; he scarcely knows which is dearest to him, the flowers themselves, his own joy in them, the joy his mother feels when he brings them to show her, or the dim sense of the kind Giver. Who would analyze the joys in which childhood is so rich? If the child is injured during these tender years, if the germs of his future life are enfeebled, then he can grow to the strength of manhood only with the greatest toil and exertions, and only with the greatest difficulty can he save himself, during the intervening development and education, from becoming crippled or at least one-sided."

Fröbel was the first to organize and utilize play as a factor in education, thus guiding and directing the surplus energy of the child until it merges into the work of the school and of life. In play it is the exercising of the child's activity that gives pleasure. In work the pleasure follows from the result or end attained by activity. Fröbel believed that the child's play can be utilized to awaken his perceptions, and that in imitating the life about him he is developing the possibilities of a complete human being. This is Fröbel's idea of the directed Kindergarten game.

PHYSICAL AND ETHICAL.

The games gather the experiences derived from the gifts and occupations and give an opportunity to live out what has been previously observed. Thus the games form another factor in educating the *whole* child. First the physical being is brought into active exercise, but not in the sense of gymnastics as such. The child stands straight, keeping in position on the circle because that is one requirement of the play. (See illustration No. 402 in THE DELINEATOR for September.) Being actively interested in the singing, the deep, full breath and proper expansion of the chest naturally follow. Then if the boy is a blacksmith hammering new horse-shoes, a carpenter sawing or lifting boards, or joins with others to represent a little stream flowing between stones and under bridges, or is one of a flock of birds flying over the fields or hopping in the dewy grass, he is constantly exercising different sets of muscles until all parts of the body have been brought into active play. The physical training, while most important, is thus incidental and holds the interest of the child as no set of exercises could do. In this connection it may be well to say that in games requiring violent movements the accompanying song is best given by those not taking an active part, the children being told that some may be a chorus and sing the song for those who show the play. All are then engaged and the action does not interfere with the natural breathing required for the song.

The mind of the child is also employed, his creative powers being awakened. His imagination is likewise exercised by entering into and acting out the life he wishes to represent, and each new experience brings him into a higher plane of being. If he represents a bird, a fish or a frolicsome colt, his intellect is trained, helping him to understand and enter into the life of what he is representing and, for the time being, to really be that thing.

Ethical teaching is also included in the Kindergarten game. Through this life and movement in which the child rejoices and his delight in representing Nature, there comes to him a spiritual truth which leads him to trace all life back to its source, making true religion possible. The game is the child's introduction to the necessary adjustments of the larger social life of the world. "Two cannot play together except they be agreed." Thus the community spirit is fostered, and the child finds himself one of many, each exercised in self-control and self-sacrifice and doing his part to make himself and others happy. It is also an aid

in self-government, the child's will being strengthened and guided, for he finds that obedience to law gives the truest freedom, both on the material and spiritual plane. He discovers this when he is excluded from the games because he disturbs the unity. He learns to submit his will to the general good, not from the oppression of the law or fear of punishment, but from love of right. The family life is emphasized, the shelter and peace of the home, the care of the stronger for the weaker, the celebration of family festivals, departure and separation and the joy of reunion and home-coming.

The child plays the part of the baker, the joiner, the grass-mower, the sailor, and thus learns respect for bodily labor and notes the patience, perseverance and skill required on the part of these workers. He observes the interdependence of all people and through this study of how individuals and nations help each other, he gains his first idea of the universal brotherhood of man. In such games as the "Weather-vane" and the "Trees swaying in the wind," are pictured the unseen forces of Nature.

Generally speaking, physical training and ethical teaching are the predominating objects of the Kindergarten games. There are other important lessons to each of which an entire paper might be devoted, but these will be merely mentioned in the summary of a good Kindergarten game. No one will gainsay the value of the physical training, and as to the ethical teaching, Dr. Parkhurst in a recent article "On the Training of a Child," says: "A child's training should be ethical rather than intellectual. It is easier to make a person bright than sound. Intellectual training may be gained from books, but morality cannot be printed."

MANAGEMENT OF THE GAMES.

As to the general management of the Kindergarten games, when the period for this exercise arrives, usually about the middle of the forenoon, the children form in marching line, singing some such simple melody as this:

'We'll march and march and march around,
And marching, gaily sing,
Then hand in hand so quietly,
We'll quickly form a ring.
Tra, la, la, la, tra, la, la, la,
Tra, la, la, la, la, la, tra, la, la, la,
Tra, la, la, la, la, la!

All joining hands, sing:

"Merrily, merrily, let us form a ring,
Joyfully, joyfully, let us dance and sing!
Tra, la, la, la, la, la, la, tra, la, la, la, la, la!
Merrily, merrily let us form a ring!"

Then follows another short song:

"Now the time has come for play,
Tra, la, la, la, la, la, (clapping hands)
Let our leader show the way,
Tra, la, la, tra, la, la!
Heads erect and join your hands,
Each beside the other stands,
Tra, la, la, la, la, la, la, la, la, la!"

The Kindergarten, who supervises the games, advances into the center of the ring, when all sing,

"Let us look at Miss ———,
So happy and gay;
Let us look at Miss ———,
What does she now play?"

Now the Kindergarten either gives some gesture to indicate a game, or chooses a child to select one who declares his preference in a similar manner. After the game is played, the first child chooses another person to come to the center of the ring as leader, shaking hands with him as he advances, and then himself retires to his place in the circle. As each new leader takes his place in the center, the last named song is sung as a salutation as he makes known his game.

This illustrates one way of opening the games. That it should be exactly like the above is neither necessary nor desirable, for the stereotyped game is contrary to Fröbel's prin-

ciples, the idea of the game being to dramatize the thought brought before the child for the day or the week. In games representing Nature the children should be encouraged to interpret what they feel to be the characteristic life of the thing represented. For all to be constrained to make the same gesture, at the same time and in the same direction, is to render the play stiff and unnatural. In trade games a more strict imitation is necessary. But in all cases the child should first be prepared through talks and pictures until he has a vivid conception of the subject, and can make definite his reproduction. One Kindergartner explains her own methods thus: "We let children try to play out their crude and unformed ideas, and then suggest to them each time additions or changes until these ideas become educational, and at the same time are in a certain sense free, spontaneous play directed." Sometimes the children themselves make the suggestions and thus help each other to get clear and definite ideas. In all cases keep within the experiences of the children, what they have seen, felt and thought! Another important rule is to keep the child simple and unconscious by making the thing he does and not the child prominent.

In *The Kindergarten* for April, 1892, Mrs. Walter Ward, a prominent London worker, gives the following valuable suggestions for insuring a good Kindergarten game:

"I.—Take care to select for each season of the year an appropriate series of games.

"II.—Reflect carefully on the respective duties of the head teacher, the pianist, the assistant teachers.

"III.—Classify the peculiarities of individual children, physical, mental, musical, linguistic.

"IV.—Make up your mind what to do about tired children, and who should look after them.

"V.—Consider the various physical exercises that may be introduced in connection with the games; it will be a useful exercise to classify the games by their physical aspect alone.

"VI.—The musical side must not be neglected.

"VII.—The intellectual teaching is important, as it is the necessary factor in securing the interest of the children and thus maintaining order in the games.

"Finally, a true Kindergarten game affords opportunity for: (a) intellectual training, (b) ethical teaching, (c) physical exercise, (d) dramatic action, (e) musical and rhythmical training, (f) concise, simple and accurate language."

We give the "Blacksmith"* as a representative trade game and one much in favor with the children:

THE BLACKSMITH.

Old Song.

Arranged by Miss E. M. Parker.

1. The black-smith hammers the whole day long, His
hammer is heav-y but his arm is strong.

CHORUS.
Strike, boys! strike, . . . boys! . . . While the iron is
red hot! Strike, boys! strike, boys! While the iron is hot!

2. He heats the iron in the fire,
Then hammers out a large, round tire.
CHORUS.

3. Here comes a horse,— what will he do?
He'll hammer out a nice new shoe.
CHORUS.

4. Here comes a man with a broken chain;
He'll hammer the links together again.
CHORUS.

* From *Songs and Games for Little Ones*, by Gertrude Walker and Harriet S. Jenks, published by the Oliver Ditson Co., New York.

AMONG THE NEWEST BOOKS.

In these days, when it is considered not only kind but fitting, because fashionable, to be both interested in the ignorant poor and personally familiar with them, *The Story of Bessie Costrell*, by Mrs. Humphry Ward, will be read with special interest. But, despite its literary and dramatic merits, it is a dreary production. Its characters are all illiterate and mostly sordid, and their envyings, vanities, misdirected religious emotions and their pride in the results of self-denying miserliness make up the sum of this unhappy narrative. One turns with relief from its human figures to their background of sun and sky, mist and moor, grain fields and chalk cliffs. The moral of it—if it has a moral—is that to be thrifty and sparing, to take no holiday, enjoy no feasting, in order to provide for the rainy day, is to risk having the savings of a self-sacrificing life-time squandered by some trusted person—in this case a wife whom it destroys utterly. [London and New York: Macmillan & Co.]

Gertrude Dix's novel, *The Girl from the Farm*, reaffirms by example the words of a writer who says: "Of all forms of self-indulgence unintelligent self-sacrifice is the most degrading to those who receive it, also to those who make it." It gives a vivid picture of a religious but selfish father who uses the quickened brain, youthful eyes and enduring physique of his highly educated daughter to help him win distinction as a polemic writer. The book is a distinct argument against the mischievous idea that the young should sacrifice their life hopes and chances of usefulness and happiness to please the old and useless, instead of seeking to do the greatest good to the greatest number. [Boston: Roberts Brothers]

A vivid quality of realism characterizes George Gissing's *In the Year of Jubilee*. While reading it one can hardly escape from the impression that it is a faithful narrative of actual

events. As its title indicates, its scenes are laid in London during the Queen's Jubilee year and its characters belong to the English middle classes. [New York: D. Appleton & Co.]

An Imaginative Man, by Robert S. Hichens, author of *The Green Carnation*, is a study of poetic phases in lunacy that will entertain both the alienist and the non-professional observer of mental obliquities. The "Man" who is its central figure is interested only in persons and things he does not comprehend. The woman he marries has brilliantly dark, mysterious eyes and just as long as he does not understand what thoughts lurk within their depths she enchants and holds him. But they go to Egypt, and what chance has a merely human wife when weighed as a curiosity against the Sphinx, a stone woman who reveals nothing? The basic idea of the story is as peculiar as its finale is gruesome and bizarre. [New York: D. Appleton & Co.]

Chiffon's Marriage, by "Gyp" (the Countess of Martel), as translated for the Frederick A. Stokes Company by Mrs. Patchett Martin, is a French story with a deal of American character and American slang in it. To its translator may, perhaps, be attributed the cis-Atlantic quality of much of the dialogue, but the speech and manners of the heroine must have been inspired by other than French experiences. Chiffon is, in fact, a sort of Gallic Daisy Miller.

In *A Modern Man*, Ella MacMahon has given us an original, clever and not too unreal story of a self-made man, and two good and beautiful girls with both of whom he thought himself in love at the same time. The worries and miseries, temptations and writhings of spirit in the tale are those of a man and not of a woman, confirming the assertion of specialists in nervous diseases that men are as hysterical as the members of the sex

usually called "weaker." [London & New York: Macmillan & Co.]

Evelyn Sharp's novel *At the Relton Arms* is at once diverting and exasperating. It has neither moral nor motive, except, perhaps, to show how near downfall women may stray and yet remain upon what is called the safe side. There is much sparkling talk in the story, some brilliant dips into the questions of the day, and sundry pictures of entertainments in high life. The tone of the story is persistently cynical, its philosophy being of the decadent kind finding expression in epigrams of this sort: "Morality is mainly a question of circumstance and largely dependent on the chances of detection." Monstrous! [Boston: Roberts Bros.]

The name of Edwin W. Pugh is unfamiliar to the average American novel reader, but if he writes many books like *A Street in Suburbia* it will not long remain so. There are several short stories in the volume, but the personages are the same, being neighbors. The tales are fresh, original, witty and, for the most part, naïve. Its fun bubbles over and its pathos is unaffectedly genuine. No person with a heart can read "Hiram Slike & So—" and forget it—or want to. [New York: D. Appleton & Co.]

Whoever has read *Irish Idyls*, by Jane Barlow, will be glad to know that Macmillan & Co. have just issued another group of her charming and pathetic stories under title of *Maureen's Fairing*. Some of these stories are told of poor working folk and some relate to cultivated persons, but the fine spirit of each is the characteristic of all. Every one of them is a prose poem that leaves the reader's heart warmer if not lighter. Jane Barlow is touched by a fine fire and has a high and true leading out and away from the unwholesomeness of prevailing fiction.

A small but comprehensive volume published by D. Appleton & Co. is *A Handbook of Sanitary Information for Householders*, by Roger S. Tracy, M. D. Ventilation, plumbing, drainage and disinfection are among the subjects treated, and though the information given is scientifically exact, the lay reader is not confused or misled by technical terms.

The Mystery of the Patrician Club is a murder story by A. D. Vandam, one in which two amateur detectives prove themselves more interested and more skilled than the professionals of Scotland Yard. The unexpectedness of the denouement is but a small part of the interest of this romance of high life in England. [Philadelphia: The J. B. Lippincott Company.]

A Study in Prejudices, by George Paston (is not its author a woman?) is appropriately named. When one thinks them over he is likely to discover that many and, perhaps, most of his opinions are prejudices that have only to be turned around towards another light to acquire quite a new and different valuation. The heroine of this tale is charming, if at first a trifle too unceremonious, and strong in her resolution to be fine and true. The hero, with the standards of his sex and century, is better than most, and both are well defined and solidly drawn. [New York: D. Appleton & Co.]

Into the Highways and Hedges, by F. F. Montrésor, is a novel which will have special attractions for those who are interested in evangelistic work among the poor and ignorant. The author has depicted with force and feeling the pathos and heroism of life among the lowly. [New York: D. Appleton & Co.]

The Vengeance of James Vansittart, by Mrs. J. H. Needell, describes a cruelty so persistent and a vengeance so unjustifiable that one is almost tempted to believe its events actually took place on the theory that truth is stranger than fiction. The author has a fine appreciation of the dramatic possibilities underlying the events of everyday life and a capital story-telling gift, the events hurrying on as if they were telling themselves. [New York: D. Appleton & Co.]

The Untempered Wind, published by J. Selwin Tait & Sons, New York, is from the pen of Joanna E. Wood, said to be a beginner in novel writing. If this be true, she certainly gives promise of unusual strength. The story is a very sad one, as its title intimates, the good being buffeted and chastened, while the evil prospers. But its forceful style and lessons in charity and pity more than compensate for the pain it brings into one's heart and memory.

Gray Roses is a collection of nine short stories by Henry Harland (Sidney Luska). The author is making unworthy use of his remarkable gifts when he applies them to the telling of such a story as that which stands first in this volume. "Mercedes," the second tale, is charming. "A Broken Looking Glass" is pathetic and "A Reward of Virtue" is discouraging, depressing, despairing. [Boston: Roberts Brothers.]

Nine stories of good and bad women—mostly bad—are

grouped as the work of H. B. Marriott Watson, the initial one "At the First Corner," providing the volume with its title. They are mostly *risqué*. That "At the First Corner" is original as a study, though, perhaps, too common as a fact, does not give it an excuse for being. It is needlessly material in the descriptions of its men and women. [Boston: Roberts Bros.]

The Prince of Balkinstan, by Allen Upward, is one of the latest of the J. B. Lippincott Co.'s series of select novels. This story of political intrigue, assassination, cruel injustice, Russian oppression, wild living and wilder dying, is a stirring romance but not a pleasant one. It is a tale of crafty struggle from cover to cover.

In *The Three Graces*, by the Duchess, the reader's interest is principally held by one of the three who is at once blind and beautiful. Too many men for her comfort and the peace of the family fall in love with her pretty, sightless eyes and waving, seeking hands. The Duchess knows her audience and what it wishes told to it. [Philadelphia: The J. B. Lippincott Co.]

The Soul of the Bishop, by John Strange Winter, just re-issued in paper by J. Selwin Tait & Sons, New York, was duly reviewed in these pages when it first appeared. It shows that when there is a pretty woman in the case, the soul of a bishop is very much like that of a layman.

Cheap Jack Zita, from the pen of S. Baring-Gould, is a republication by J. Selwyn Tait & Sons of a welcome addition to vacation novels in less expensive form.

The Green Bay Tree, a tale of to-day, written by W. H. Wilkins (W. H. De Winton) and Herbert Vivian, tells us that when the father of its leading character was dying he called to him his son, an only and motherless child, and said: "Remember always that your best friend is yourself!" This parting injunction combined with his heredity to make him a flinty-hearted success who was, to the world, always a gentleman. It is a hard, cruel, worldly story. [New York: J. Selwin Tait & Sons.]

Thomas Boobig: A Complete Enough Account of his Life and Singular Disappearance, by Luther Marshall, purports to be the history of a giant whose fortune, or misfortune, of height permits him especial perception of and sympathy with the miseries and disappointments of his fellow creatures. Just why he need have been more than twenty feet tall to appreciate the sufferings and perplexities of shorter men the author does not explain. [Boston: Lee & Shepard.]

The Boy Soldiers of 1812, by Everett T. Thompson, is a story for the boys of 1895, its scenes being laid along Lake Ontario and the River St. Lawrence. Its stirring events have a historical basis and its juvenile heroes show a bravery, patriotism and discretion which cannot but prove edifying and emulation-inspiring to their youthful readers. [Boston: Lee & Shepard.]

The Grasshoppers, by Mrs. Andrew Dean (Mrs. Alfred Sedgwick) takes its curious title from the notorious improvidence of the insect in question, which is in this case likened to the lack of thrift of English housewives. A contrast is made with the excess of this quality as possessed by the Hamburg *hausfrau*, and the reader is allowed to infer that a happy medium is preferable to either extreme. There is much incidental information of interest on the social usages of Hamburg and London. Mrs. Dean has the story-telling gift, her events marching on and on to the end without needless circumlocutions or meanderings. [New York: Frederick A. Stokes Co.]

Only Ten Cents is the curious but felicitous title of one of the books by "Pansy" (Mrs. G. R. Alden). It is a story of faith in all good possibilities by a deeply religious invalid child who does what she can bravely and wisely. The book is daintily printed and generously illustrated. [Boston: Lothrop Publishing Co.]

A beautiful collection of children may be seen in the current issue of *Pears' Pictorial*, the art quarterly published by A. & F. Pears. The exhibition of "Fair Children" at the Grafton Gallery, London, is given pictorial review, half a hundred famous portraits of famous children by famous artists being admirably reproduced in half tone with instructive editorial comments. The series opens with a picture of Edward VI., that "paragon among princes," attributed to Holbein, and includes Van Dyck's delightful groups of the children of Charles I., Velasquez' youthful Don Carlos, of Spain, a study full of fire and pride; a supremely well-drawn "Baby" attributed to Murillo, Gainsborough's "Miss Linley and her Brother," a forecast of the future Mrs. Richard Brinsley Sheridan, which shows why her beauty was declared almost divine, Sir Joshua Reynolds' waggish study of "What Dr. Johnson must have been when a baby," as well as admirable examples of Millais, Romney, Lawrence, Greuze, Landseer, Carolus-Duran and others.

HOUSEKEEPERS' DEPARTMENT.

(This department is open to all inquirers desiring information on household topics of any description.)

LA TASSAIR:—To make cream biscuit: Beat two eggs well, add a pint of cream and a large spoonful of yeast, stir in flour until the dough is stiff enough to bake, make into biscuit, and set to rise for five hours. They need only a few minutes' baking.

BROADWAY TAFFY:—Can any of our readers supply a recipe for the loaf candy commonly known as Broadway taffy?

MRS. C. L. L.:—Directions for making "heavenly hash" are given in the article, "Some Hints About Serving Fruit," in the April *Delineator*.

F. F.:—Head-cheese (pork) is usually made of the head, ears and tongue, but the head alone may be used, if preferred. Clean the meat with the utmost care, and boil both the meat and the bones in salted water until the former is very tender. Take out the head, place it in a colander to drain, and remove all the bones with a knife. Cut the ears rather fine, and place them with the head meat. Season the whole to taste with salt, pepper, sage, sweet marjoram and any other herbs that may be available, and also a little powdered cloves. Mix the mass well together, and pack it tightly in a bowl, interspersing layers of the mixture with slices of the boiled tongue. Press the whole into a compact shape, and cover it with a plate on which is placed a sufficiently heavy weight. The head-cheese will be ready to use in two or three days. It may be cut in thin slices and served with vinegar, and mustard, if liked; or it may be cut in slices, dipped in egg and cracker-crumbs and fried.

RENFREW:—To make oatmeal pudding, proceed thus: To one quart of milk allow five table-spoonfuls of oatmeal, add sugar, flavoring, currants, lemon peels or raisins, and bake in a moderate oven.

SUBSCRIBER:—Wax for polishing hard-wood floors may be purchased, or may be prepared in the following manner: To a pound of clean beeswax allow three pints of turpentine. Cut the wax into small pieces, place it in a pan set in another of hot water, and allow it to melt. Then pour it into the turpentine, stirring vigorously until the two are thoroughly blended. Place some of the wax on a clean flannel cloth and rub it on the floor, treating one board at a time and rubbing lengthwise; and proceed thus until the entire floor has been waxed. Then cover a heavy brush with flannel, and with it rub the floor until it is perfectly smooth; or else polish with a heavily weighted brush made for the purpose. A waxed floor requires about the same care as a varnished one, but it has the advantage that it may be more quickly freshened. Varnish must have time to dry, but with waxing the work is finished when the floor assumes the proper polish. It is usually the case that some parts of the floor are subjected to much more wear than others, and whenever possible small rugs should be placed at these points to protect the floor. When the polish has worn off in spots, it is only necessary to warm the wax, apply a little with the flannel to the bare places, and then polish in the usual way. If these small spots are carefully attended to, the floor will not be likely to require a complete polishing oftener than once or twice a year. The pattern you refer to, No. 6810, costs 1s. or 25 cents.

A. B.:—To make fruit salad: Slice oranges and bananas very thin. sprinkle with half a cupful of sugar, two table-spoonfuls of sherry and one table-spoonful of maraschino, and then place in the refrigerator for an hour. This is nice to serve before game, as it prepares the palate for new dishes. The wine and maraschino may be omitted in favor of lemon juice.

Mrs. L. B. T.:—We give below two recipes for stuffing olives.

Olives Stuffed with Chicken.—Prepare chicken force-meat as follows: Use the breast of one chicken, half a calf's brains, half a gill of cream, one generous table-spoonful of stale bread-crumbs, the same of butter, one egg, a level tea-spoonful of salt, one-tenth of a tea-spoonful of pepper, a slight grating of nutmeg and half a tea-spoonful of lemon juice. Clean the brains, tie them in a piece of cheesecloth, boil for half an hour in salted water or stock, and let them cool. Chop the raw chicken breast, add the brains, pound, rub through a purée sieve, and add the seasoning. Cook the crumbs and cream together for three minutes, add the butter, and then add this mixture and the egg, well beaten, to the meat and seasoning, mixing the ingredients thoroughly. Stone two dozen queen olives, cover them with cold water, and let them heat slowly to the boiling point. Pour

off this water, cover the olives with cold water, let them stand for two minutes, and drain well. Fill them with the force-meat cold, place in a small saucepan, cover with boiling soup stock, preferably consommé, and let them simmer for twenty minutes. Olives thus prepared may be served cold as a relish, or either hot or cold as a garnish.

Olives Stuffed with Anchovy.—Use one bottle of anchovies preserved in salt, one gill of stock, one generous table-spoonful of stale bread-crumbs, two scanty table-spoonfuls of butter, one table-spoonful of lemon juice, a grain of cayenne, and the yolks of two eggs, raw. Take the fish from the brine, wash them. soak them in cold water for two hours, drain and wipe them, and then take out the bones. Boil the bread and stock together for ten minutes, let the mixture cool, put it with the anchovies and all the other ingredients, except the yolks, in a mortar, and pound for ten minutes. Rub through a purée sieve, and then proceed as directed in preceding recipe.

OSTRANDER:—Proceed thus for veal *à la Bombay*: Cut some neat slices of cooked veal (the meat may be that left from a previous meal), and carefully remove all sinews. Fry a sliced onion in butter until it is of a delicate brown shade, and then add a spoonful or so (according to the size of the dish) of curry powder, dilute with some stock, put in a sliced tomato or so and a spoonful of *roux*, and stew gently until the sauce is quite thick. Then lay in the slices of veal, and some stewed raisins that have been previously blanched in a little boiling stock, and let the preparation stand for an hour where it will keep hot without boiling. Boil some rice as for curry, and when the kernels are dry and well separated, mix in plenty of melted butter, and enough coralline pepper to color a delicate coral tint. Make a wall of the rice about the center of a serving platter, and pour in the veal and sauce.

EFFIE DEANS:—A dainty recipe for serving cold chicken is as follows, the dish being known as *salade à la Carlton*: Cut the chicken into neat slices, arrange them down the center of a long dish in alternation with slices of cold ham or tongue, mask the whole with good mayonnaise and sprinkle with French capers. Arrange about this preparation a salad of lettuce mixed with beets and cucumbers, or a *macédoine* of cooked vegetables, according to season.

R. H. M.:—For rose custard take:

1 pint of milk.	$\frac{1}{2}$ cupful of sugar.
3 eggs.	$\frac{1}{2}$ pint of raspberry juice.
	$\frac{1}{8}$ tea-spoonful of salt.

Heat the milk to the boiling point and pour it upon the well beaten eggs, then add the sugar and the salt. Cool until lukewarm, when the raspberry juice may be stirred in. If not sufficiently colored, add a few drops of carmine. Pour into a buttered fancy mould and set in a saucepan of boiling water. Put into the oven and cook until firm. When cold turn out and serve on small plates. This makes a most attractive dessert.

ARIADNE:—Raspberry sauce will answer your requirements. It is thus made:

The peel of one lemon.	$\frac{1}{8}$ teaspoonful of cinnamon.
1 cupful of raspberry juice.	1 cupful of water.
1 table-spoonful of sugar.	2 tea-spoonfuls of corn starch.

Boil the lemon peel, sugar, spice and water together for five minutes. Mix the cornstarch with two table-spoonfuls of water, add it to the boiling water, boil for one minute, remove the lemon peel, add the raspberry juice and serve either hot or cold, as preferred.

CLARA ADELAIDE:—For rice buns take these ingredients:

6 ounces of ground rice.	6 ounces of flour.
6 " of castor sugar.	4 " of butter.
4 eggs.	2 tea-spoonfuls of baking powder.
	The juice of 1 lemon.

Cream the butter, add the sugar and eggs well beaten and stir in the flour in which the baking powder and rice have been mixed, add the lemon juice, beat well, put in patty pans and bake ten to fifteen minutes in a brisk oven.

R. S. T.:—Curry of rice is appropriate with any kind of fish or meat that has been prepared with a sauce. For a family of six persons allow

1 cupful of rice.	2 tea-spoonfuls of salt.
2½ cupfuls of boiling water.	2 " of curry powder.
2 table-spoonfuls of butter.	¼ " of pepper.
1 tea-spoonful of minced onion.	

Wash the rice well, and soak it for two hours in fresh water; then drain. Place the butter and onion in a stew pan and cook them until the onion is yellow; add the rice and stir the whole over a hot fire for five minutes. Draw the pan out of the heat, season with the powder, salt and pepper; stir well and pour in the boiling water. Cover the stew pan and boil rapidly for ten minutes, after which set in a very slow heat to cook for forty minutes, when the curry is ready to serve.

HENRY'S SISTER:—Tapioca blanc-mange is composed of these ingredients:

¼ pound of tapioca.	2 ounces of sugar.
1 pint of milk.	Lemon to flavor.

Soak the tapioca in a pint of cold water. When the milk boils stir it in and flavor to taste; boil for twenty minutes and pour into a mould to set.

X. Y. Z.:—Fowl sauté with green peas calls for:

Remnants of cold fowl.	Pepper, salt.
1½ ounce of butter.	½ pint of stock.
1 dessert-spoonful of flour.	1½ pint of peas.
A good pinch of sugar.	

Cut the meat from the bones into neat pieces; put the butter in the pan and fry the fowl to a nice brown, having seasoned it with pepper and salt. Dredge the flour over it, stir the ingredients well; then add the peas and stock and stew till the peas are tender; put in a pinch of sugar; serve very hot with the peas in the center.

W. C.:—To can peas, shell them, pour over the boiling water and boil for fifteen minutes. Have the jars ready filled with hot water to thoroughly heat them. Turn out the water and quickly fill the jars with the peas, adding as little as possible of the water in which they were boiled. Fill the cans until they are overflowing. Fasten on the tops and set away. To can corn, boil it in the ear for five minutes. Then cut it from the cob and pack the jars to within an inch of the top and fill the rest with water. Put on the tops and screw them partly down. Put the jars in water and boil for two hours. Then screw the tops down tightly. Corn canned in this way is said to keep perfectly. For the details of canning see our pamphlet, "The Perfect Art of Canning and Preserving, price 6d. or 15 cents.

HOME, SWEET HOME.—Cheese croquettes may be made as follows:

2 ounces of bread crumbs.	Salt.
2 " of grated cheese.	Cayenne.
Pepper.	1 egg.

Mix the cheese and bread crumbs well together, season rather highly, mix with the white of an egg, form into balls, dip into the beaten yolk of an egg, then into bread crumbs and fry to a light brown. Dry on blotting paper and serve.

COUNTRY GIRL:—Your gooseberry-pudding should have these ingredients:

1 quart of gooseberries.	A small tea-spoonful of baking powder.
¼ pound of salt.	A pinch of salt.
¾ " of flour.	½ pound of Demerara sugar.

Chop the suet very fine, mix with the flour, salt and baking powder. then add sufficient water to make it into a paste, roll out and line a basin with it. Now put in the gooseberries, which should be topped and tailed, add the sugar, and a very little water, cover with the paste, pinch the edges together, tie a cloth over it, put it into boiling water and boil from two to two and a half hours.

PATTY:—To make short cake take:

½ pound of butter.	1 pound of well dried flour.
¼ " of castor sugar.	1 ounce of citron.
1 ounce of blanched almonds.	

Beat the butter to a cream; when very soft add the sugar and flour and work well in; then add the almonds and citron cut in small pieces, and mix thoroughly; roll out an inch thick, cut into cakes and bake in a brisk oven for 20 minutes.

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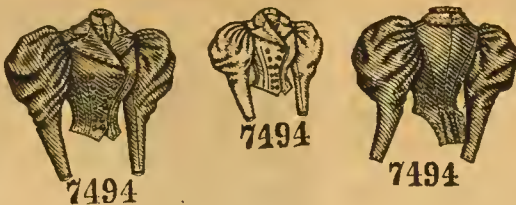
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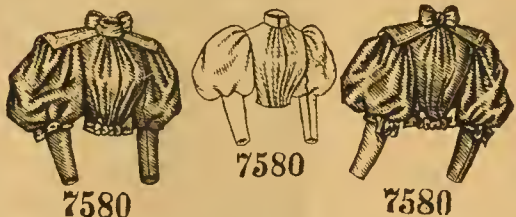
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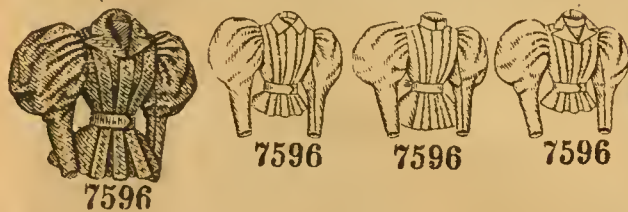
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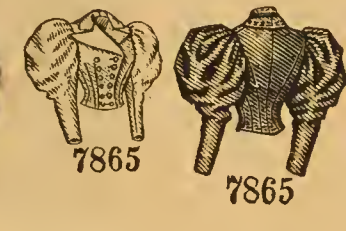
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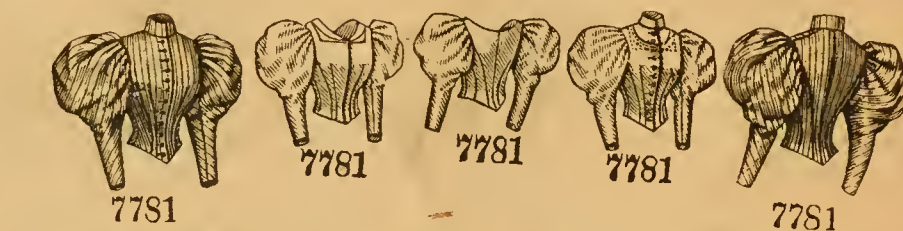
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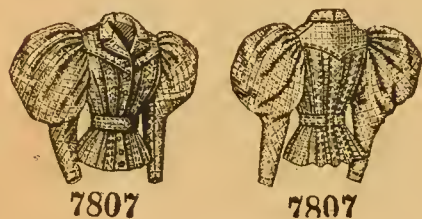
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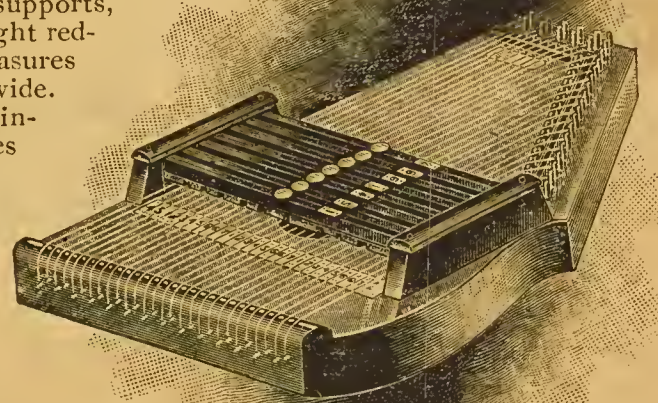
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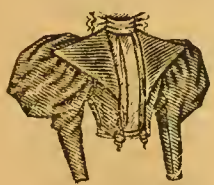


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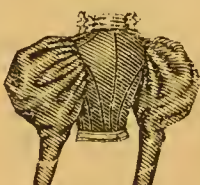
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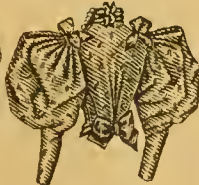


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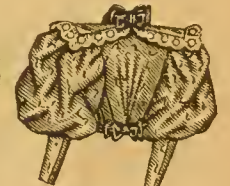


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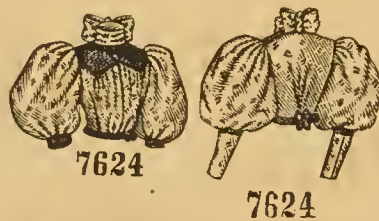
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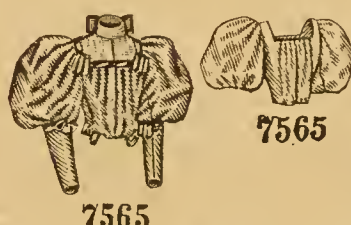
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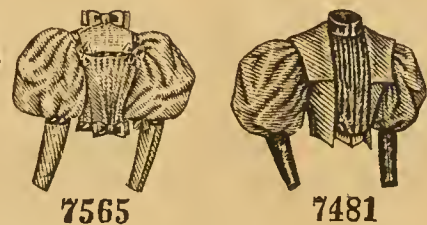
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Ladies' Basque-Waist (Copyright): 13 sizes. Bust meas., 28 to 46 inches. Any size, 1s. or 25 cents.



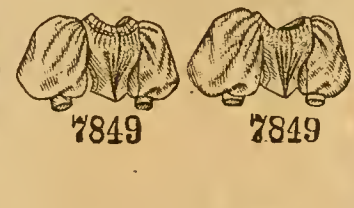
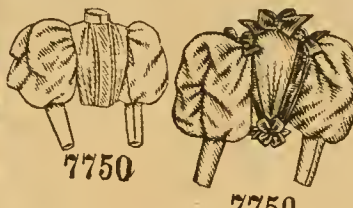
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Ladies' Basque-Waist, with Bolero Fronts and Draped Puff Sleeves (Copyright): 13 sizes. Bust measures, 28 to 46 inches. Any size, 1s. 3d. or 30 cents.



Ladies' Basque-Waist (To be Made with a High Neck or a Dutch or Conventional Round Neck and with Full-Length or Elbow Puff Sleeves) (Copyright): 13 sizes. Bust meas., 28 to 46 inches. Any size, 1s. 3d. or 30 cents.



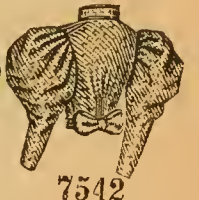
Ladies' Basque-Waist (Copyright): 13 sizes. Bust measures, 28 to 46 inches. Any size, 1s. or 25 cents.



Ladies' Surplice Basque-Waist (Copyright): 14 sizes. Bust measures, 28 to 48 inches. Any size, 1s. 3d. or 30 cents.



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Ladies' Basque-Waist, with Plaits Laid On (To be Worn With or Without a Belt and Made with a High Neck and a Standing Collar or with an Open Neck, a Notched Collar and Lapels and a Removable Chemisette) (Copyright): 13 sizes. Bust measures, 28 to 46 inches. Any sizes, 1s. or 25 cents.



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Borax,.....	1 ounce.
Gum arabic,.....	1 drachm.
Hot water,.....	1 pint.
Spirits of camphor,.....	2 table-spoonfuls.

When the first three ingredients are dissolved add the camphor, and when the mixture is cold, bottle for use. Moisten each lock before rolling it up. Your hair would look well arranged in a "figure eight" low on the neck. It is perfectly proper to say, "I am much obliged," when a person renders you a favor. Always keep to the right on thoroughfares. A widow's card may read: "Mrs. John Dash."

MODISTE:—Our patterns are copyrighted, and it is unlawful for any one to reproduce them, entire or in part. To arrange the hair in the high projection you describe, twist it tightly to the end, bring it up to the crown in suggestion of a loop, holding the bottom of the twist with the left hand, then coiling the remainder lightly around the knot which stands out from the rest and pinning it to the head very securely. Bangs are not worn as much as formerly.

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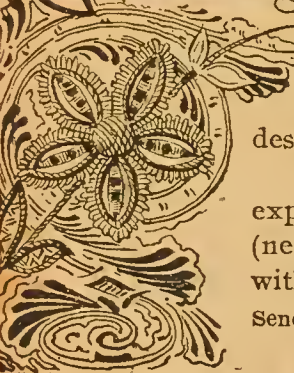
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Elder-flower ointment.....1 ounce.
Sulphate of zinc.....20 grains.

Mix well, and rub into the affected skin at night; in the morning wash it off with plenty of soap and water. When the grease is completely removed, apply the following lotion with a linen cloth:

Infusion of rose petals.....½ pint.
Citric acid.....30 grains.

If any unpleasant irritation should ensue, a lotion that will give immediate relief consists of:

Almond mixture.....½ pint
Goulard's extract.....½ drachm.

This should be well mixed and thoroughly applied.

LITTLE GIRL:—You should consult a physician; eruptions of such long duration must result from seriously disordered blood.

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(Continued).

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Florentine iris,.....2 ounces.
Attar of roses,.....1 drop.

Charcoal is injurious to the teeth if used too often. Those who are pale and anæmic should eat plentifully of eggs and vegetables that are rich in phosphorus. Under such conditions physicians often advise the use of elaret for dinner. A good preparation of iron will also be found beneficial. It will be best to permit sunburnt skin to peel off by itself without the aid of bleaches.

BRUNETTE:—A suitable travelling costume for a bride may be developed by costume pattern No. 7821, price 1s. 8d. or 40 cents, illustrated in THE DELINEATOR for September. For the lilac and black satin toilette we would recommend basque-waist pattern No. 7766, price 1s. 3d. or 30 cents, and skirt No. 7772, price 1s. 3d. or 30 cents, both illustrated in the August number.

LILIAN:—For information on the subject of correspondence see Mrs. Pryor's article on The Social Code in the August number of THE DELINEATOR.

A KANSAS GIRL:—Directions for making gelatine preparations are given on the boxes in which it is packed. Recipes may also be found in the Pattern Cook Book, published by us at 4s. or \$1.00 per copy.

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Mention DELINEATOR in your letter when you write.



ONLY ONE SOLD IN A TOWN. Rag Carpet Loom.

WEAVES TEN YARDS AN HOUR.
100 Yards a Day. New
Catalogue and Price List **FREE**
Address THE NEWCOMB LOOM CO.,
318 West 5th Street, Davenport, Iowa.

COOL DAYS during the early Fall cause many a cold, resulting in serious sickness. Avoid this risk by getting a

Banner Oil Heater \$6

Freight
Paid.



Will heat a room from 15 to 20 ft. square perfectly, in the most severe weather. Our patent double drum gives twice the radiation of any oil heater made. Indicator shows exact amount oil in font. Inside feed wick, burns oil till exhausted. Outside ratchet controls flame perfectly. Handsomely made and the only heater that does not use a glass chimney.

**No Odor!
No Smoke!
No Chimney
to Break!**

Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. When not kept by dealers will send, charges paid, on receipt of \$6. Our book of Points on stoves and lamps free.

**THE PLUME & ATWOOD
MFG. CO. NEW YORK
BOSTON
CHICAGO**
Factories:
Waterbury and Thomaston, Conn.

Big Bargains in Winter Cloaks.

We are an exclusive Cloak and Fur House—Manufacture all our own garments and **POSITIVELY**

RETAIL AT WHOLESALE PRICES.



\$5.00 worth \$8.00

Stylish Winter Jacket of Black or Navy Blue Beaver, new-cow sleeves, ripple back. A bright and nobby 27-in. Jacket.



\$5.00

\$5.00 worth \$8.00

30-inch double Cape of fine quality Mos-cow Beaver. Black or Blue, velvet collar, tailor made, nicely stitched.

These Cloaks can not be duplicated anywhere in America at these prices.

EDWARD B. GROSSMAN & CO.
178 STATE ST. CHICAGO.
ESTABLISHED 1891.

WRITE FOR OUR CLOAK AND FUR CATALOGUE.

We have hundreds of styles, all of which, including these five, we sell positively 35 to 50 per cent less than regular retail price.

TERMS CASH—Garments taken back and money refunded if not satisfactory. Order by bust, sizes 32, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44.



\$7.50

\$7.50 worth \$12

26-inch Jacket of Black Boucle Cloaking, neatly trimmed on shoulders, fancy buttons and sleeves, ripple back.

SAMPLES OF CLOTH AND PLUSH on application.



\$10.00

\$10 worth \$16.50

Half Electric Fur Cape (imitation seal) 30 inches long, 95 inch sweep, heavy silk lining.

\$10 worth \$16.50
27-inch double Winter Cape of extra quality English Silk Seal Plush, full sweep, Thibet fur edging, heavy silk lining.



\$10.00

A Breakfast for 10 Cents.

Beardsley's Shredded Codfish

A beautiful silk-like preparation of codfish; clean, sweet, wholesome; "picked up" by a new process, which preserves both flavor and fibre.

Requires no boiling or soaking, therefore creates no odor. 10 cents a package—of grocers.

ORIGINATED AND PREPARED BY

J. W. BEARDSLEY'S SONS, 179 & 180 West St., New York City.

Makers of the Celebrated Acme Sliced Smoked Beef.

COLLAR BOOK FREE

Drop us a postal card—we'll send you free a booklet on buttoning collars and cuffs—how to save collars, time, and patience.

Enos Richardson & Co., 23 Maiden Lane, New York.

Have You Yet Heard of Cupid? The Floral Wonder of the Age!

White as snow, it is an unique **DWARF SWEET PEA**, that grows only five inches high. It carpets the ground with a glistening mass of white for months, and can now be seen in full flower at FORDHOOK FARM. It is worth travelling hundreds of miles to see. BUT your address on a postal card, sent now, will bring you by January 1st, 1896, **BURPEE'S FARM ANNUAL for 1896**—a handsome book showing CUPID painted true to nature, and also illustrations from photographs. Next season you can then have this little wonder in your own garden or window box.

W. ATLEE BURPEE & CO., PHILADELPHIA, PA.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS,
(Continued).

AN OLD SUBSCRIBER:—You will find artistic designs for patchwork quilts described and illustrated in "Needle and Brush," published by us at 4s. or \$1.00.

TWO SCHOOL GIRLS:—Veils are worn by very young girls as a protection from the wind. A pretty afternoon dress for you may be shaped by pattern No. 7784, price 1s. 3d. or 30 cents, which is illustrated in THE DELINEATOR for August. Five feet, three inches is a good height for a girl of thirteen years.

S. M. C.:—To make fine lavender water, procure half an ounce, avoirdupois, of oil of lavender, a fourth of an ounce of essence of ambergris, a fourth of an Imperial pint of eau de Cologne and half a pint of rectified spirits. Place all the ingredients in a bottle and mix thoroughly by agitation.

L. C. Z.:—Maps can be ordered through booksellers or stationers. A man should ask the permission of the young lady's mother if he wishes to act as her escort. Moles should be removed by a physician.

READER:—*Esse quam videri* is Latin and signifies "To be rather than to seem."

Our Special Outfit



Consists of one boy's complete suit, one extra pair pants, and one very neat cap, thoroughly well made of good wool cassimere in fall and winter weights, dark colors, absolutely fast.

Sizes are 4 to 15 years. Sent by mail or express to any address, **all charges prepaid**, for

\$4.00 Complete.

NOTE.—Of all the Clothing made in America the Special Outfit made by Shaughnessy Bros. at \$4.00 is the Outfit that we especially recommend to readers of THE DELINEATOR. It is handsome enough for Sundays and other dress occasions. Most desirable for school as it will not only wear well but always look neat and dressy. The best proof is the fact that although Shaughnessy Bros. offer to freely refund money if desired, not one reader who bought one of these outfits has been willing to send it back for the money. The materials are good and every garment is thoroughly well made. Write for samples, or send order direct to the makers

Shaughnessy Bros.,

7th Ave. and 130 St., NEW YORK.

Save \$8.00.

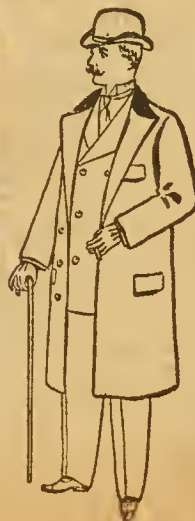
SUITS and OVERCOATS TO MEASURE

\$10.00

AND UPWARDS.

Far superior to any that other tailors charge \$18.00 to \$20. We are enabled to save you this amount by buying the entire production of several woolen mills and saving the expenses of traveling men. Goods sent C. O. D., with privilege of examination and trying on **before you pay for them.** We pay express charges. Write for our new fall and winter catalogue with samples, fashion plate, and novelty, **all sent free.**

Dept. 2. **KRAMER & MAHLER,**
111-113-115-117 Monroe St., Chicago.



ARMORSIDE



CORSET

**Never Breaks Down on the Sides,
and Gives the Wearer a Beautiful Figure.**

If not in stock at your retailer's, send
\$1.00 for a Corset, free by mail, to

BRIDGEPORT CORSET CO.

FITZPATRICK & SOMERS, Sole Agents,
85 LEONARD STREET, NEW YORK.

Sanitary Diaper Cloth.



It has been specially manufactured
to meet exactly the demands of the
people.

It is made of most carefully selected
cotton.

It has been made absolutely pure
and hygienic, by sterilization, and
an antiseptic bleach.

It has, therefore, these points in
its favor over every other Diaper
Cloth:

It is **Delightfully Fine and Soft,**
Highly Absorbent,
Absolutely Free from Starch,
Hygienic.

The goods are put up in widths
of 18, 20, 22, 24 and 27 inches, and
in hermetically-sealed bags, each
containing 10 yards.

Send for free sample.

39 Leonard Street, New York.

CHAUTAUQUA READING CIRCLE.

“THE AMERICAN YEAR.”

American History, Literature and Social Life.
Beginnings of Civilization.

A Definite Course of Reading for Busy People.

Special Terms to Organizers, Address:

JOHN H. VINCENT,

DEPT. 66, BUFFALO, N. Y.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS,

(Continued).

CONSTANT READER:—Your womanly instincts
should govern you as to your conduct in the
society of gentlemen.

TOMMY T.:—We have no personal knowledge
of the preparation referred to and for that
reason cannot recommend it. It is bad form to
wear a tea-gown in a public dining room.

LEON M. B.:—For our opinion of the prepar-
ation mentioned, see answer to “Tommy T.”
elsewhere in these columns. Castile soap and
orris root, equal parts, will make a cleansing
and fragrant tooth powder.

OLD FRIEND:—Your dress for the wedding,
may be of chiné taffeta, cut by skirt pattern
No. 7775; price 1s. 3d. or 30 cents, and basque-
waist pattern No. 7768, which costs 1s. 3d. or 30
cents, both illustrated in *THE DELINEATOR* for
August.

P. J. H.:—If you take your tumblers from
the shelves occasionally and wash them, brush-
ing them well with a rather soft brush, they
will not have the steamed appearance you de-
scribe. There are different qualities of cut
glass. Cocoa-butter is highly recommended as
a flesh-producer and should prove beneficial if
intelligently used. If, however, you have given
it a fair trial, perhaps you are right in thinking
it will not help you. It is impossible to judge
without personal observation the nature of the
feeling the gentleman entertains for you.

A Pie Family



No. 1
(The Kid.)

Look Next Month for No. 2.

Atmore's Mince Meat Plum Pudding

Genuine
ENGLISH

Prepared with the most scrupulous
care from the choicest materials. If
you want pure goods, free from
adulteration and chemicals,

Ask Your Grocer for

ATMORE'S

Sweet PEAS

for EMBROIDERY.
We send a 6in.
Scalloped edged
LINEN Doily with
Sweet Peas
stamped on it with
fine Wash Silks to
Patterns; A 17in. CENTER PIECE, others for Doilies,
Mats etc. Our new Book on Embroid-
ery & Catalogue of Stamping Patterns.
All sent post-paid for - - - only **25c.**

Walter P. Webber, Lynn, Mass. Box M

TRY VIO- VIOLET

A NEW



LUNDBORG PERFUME.

A true and lasting Violet in the hand-
somest package on the market.

PRICE, \$1.75 PER BOTTLE.

For Sale by Dealers or will be sent on receipt
of price by

LADD & COFFIN, 24 Barclay St., New York.

Ladies Admire

neat and becoming collars and cuffs even
when noticed on

GENTLEMEN.

For correct styles, elegant finish and perfect-
fitting qualities the

TRADE MARK.
“Simene”
REVERSIBLE
COLLARS & CUFFS.

cannot be excelled. They certainly excite the
admiration of all who seek

Perfection in Collars and Cuffs.

Made of fine cloth, both sides finished alike and
being reversible one collar is equal to two of
any other kind. Not to be laundered. When
soiled, discard. Their cheapness permits it.

A BOX of ten collars or five pairs of cuffs, **25 CTS.**

A sample collar and pair of cuffs by mail for
six cents in stamps, address

Reversible Collar Co., Boston, Mass.

77 Franklin Street, New York.

Hall's Bazar Forms

INDISPENSABLE IN THE HOUSE-
HOLD AND INVALUABLE
TO DRESSMAKERS.

Send for Catalogue showing large assort-
ment and giving full particulars. Prices
from \$2.00 to \$7.00.

Complete Form, as shown in this adver-
tisement, adjustable to any size, and when
not in use folds like an umbrella, sent on
receipt of \$5.00.

The R. R. Appleton Co., 78 Franklin St.,
New York.

Complete Form, \$5.00.

Mention Delineator.



No. 1850
PITCHER

"Superb"

fitly applies to our Fluted and Burnished line of Silverware. Any jeweler can obtain it. Our book, *The Seasons*, free.

Pairpoint Mfg. Co. New York.
Chicago.
New Bedford, Mass., U. S. A. San Francisco.
Montreal.

SPECIAL OFFER IN SCHOOL OUTFITS.



BOYS' Double Breasted Suit,
Extra Pair Pants
and Stanley Cap,
sizes, 4 to 14 years, **\$1.98**
all for

These goods are made of Hard
Twist Diagonal Twill, Union
Cassimere or Soft Finish Union
Cassimere in dark mixtures, dur-
able in quality, well finished,
worth \$3.00.

Our special price, **\$1.98.**
(Always state size of cap.)

OUR Boys' School Shoes

Perfect Fitting,
Stylish,
Reasonable, **98c.**

Boys' and Yonths' all Solid
Lace Shoes, sizes 12 to 2 and 2½
to 5, per pair **98c.**

A Full Line of Shoes of every
Description.

Satisfaction Guaranteed or
Money Refunded, you therefore
Run no Risk in ordering.

Our handsomely Illustrated
Catalogue replete with the new-
est styles for Fall and Winter
mailed free to any address.

BOSTON STORE,
Largest Mail Order Dept.
in United States.

STATE AND MADISON STS., CHICAGO, ILL.

Beeman's—THE ORIGINAL Pepsin Gum



CAUTION.—See that the
name Beeman is on each
wrapper.

The Perfection of Chewing Gum

And a Delicious Remedy for
Indigestion and Sea Sickness.

Send 5c. for sample package.
Beeman Chemical Co.
1 Lake St., Cleveland, O.

Originators of
Pepsin Chewing Gum.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

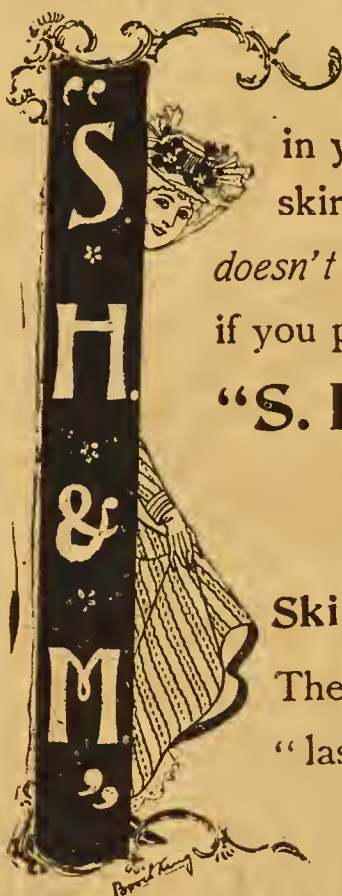
(Continued).

B. B. S.:—A moderately ripe cucumber is used in making cucumber juice. Use a chamois skin for applying powder to the face. Wash the chamois skin in tepid water to keep it clean. A little bi-carbonate of soda added to the water used to wash the hair will keep it light.

BOY BLUE AND GILL:—Muriatic acid or glacial acetic acid applied to a wart daily will soon cause it to shrivel and blacken and finally fall out. Use a sharpened match in applying it, being careful not to touch the surrounding flesh. Cocoa butter applied to the eye lashes is said to make them grow. The birth stones for June, August and December are agate, sardonyx and turquoise, respectively.

W. W. R.:—The articles on dancing ran in THE DELINEATOR from November, 1892, to November, 1893. They are now published by us in pamphlet form under the title "The Perfect Art of Modern Dancing," price 7d. or 15 cents. The polka is treated in the May number and the waltz in that for June, 1893.

A SUBSCRIBER:—A remedy for black-heads is given "Hyacinth" in the September number of THE DELINEATOR. Moles may be removed by applying lunar caustic, slightly moistened, every night and morning.



The
Stiffening
in your
skirt

doesn't cut through
if you put on an

"S. H. & M."

Bias
Velveteen
Skirt Binding

The kind that
"lasts as long
as the
skirt."

Send for samples, showing labels and material,
to the S. H. & M. Co., P.O. Box 699, New York City.

"S. H. & M." Dress Stays are the Best.

Tender

to the Touch, is a
common symptom of
rheumatic joints.
Rheumatism can be
cured only by curing
its cause, preventing

the formation and accumulation within the system
of deleterious substances. To do this, use

Dr. Whitehall's Rheumatic Cure

It relieves inflammatory rheumatism in a few hours,
the pain ceasing and swelling diminishing from the
beginning of the treatment. Free sample sent on
mention of this magazine.

50 cents a box; 6 boxes, \$2.50.
Dr. Whitehall Megrilme Co., South Bend, Ind.

Best Family Medicine

"I have taken Ayer's Pills for many years, and always derived the best results from their use. For stomach and liver troubles, and for the cure of headache,

AYER'S Cathartic Pills

cannot be equaled. When my friends ask me what is the best remedy for disorders of the stomach, liver, or bowels, my invariable answer is Ayer's Pills."—Mrs. MAY JOHNSON, New York City.

Highest
Awards at
World's Fair.

VELUTINA

Wonderfully Like Silk Velvet,
Is always Stamped on the Selvage.
"VELUTINA WEAR GUARANTEED."

See that the Name is Spelled:

V-E-L-U-T-I-N-A.

SQUIRES' SOFA BEDS

ARE STANDARD.



THE LEADING SOFA BED ON THE
MARKET FOR YEARS.

Nothing but the best materials are used, and
we guarantee our goods superior to all others
for comfort, elegance and durability.

CAN BE TAKEN ALL APART BY ANYONE.

WE PAY THE FREIGHT.

SIDNEY SQUIRES & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS.

329-331 TREMONT STREET, BOSTON.

Write for Catalogue and Prices.

DON'T PEEL POTATOES!

Boil them and put them, **SKINS AND ALL**, into a



Fruit Press,
Colander,
Strainer, Etc.

PEELED AND MASHED!

Get it from your dealer, or we will send you one, prepaid, for 50c. Send for our free booklet, "About Vegetables, Berries and Fruits."

WILLIAM VOGEL & BROS., 147 So. 9th St., Brooklyn, N. Y.



We do the largest business in this country *direct with consumers* in *Tea, Coffee, Baking Powder, Spices and Extracts*. We are importers of all the goods we handle. We offer *Premiums* or give *liberal discounts*, and send the best value of *any* house in the United States.

We want **YOU** to send for our 170-page illustrated *Price and Premium List*. It tells the whole story. Costs you nothing. Will interest and pay you. We have hundreds of other sets *Plain* and *Decorated*, and a host of other Premiums.

THE LONDON TEA COMPANY,
189 CONGRESS ST., BOSTON, MASS.

ENGLISH DECORATED
Dinner and Tea Set No. 65.
Premium with a Tea and Coffee
Order of \$18.00.
Packed and Delivered at depot for \$7 cash.

Fayette Silk
REGISTERED '91

Narrow and inferior goods are being sold as "FAYETTA SILK." The intelligent shopper wants what she is paying for. We caution you to look for "FAYETTA" stamped on the selvage and see that the goods are **48 inches wide**.

1895. High Grade Bicycles



Shipped anywhere
C.O.D. Saving you
dealers profit.

\$100 'Oakwood' for \$62.50
\$85 'Arlington' " \$45.00
\$65 " " \$37.50
\$20 " " \$10.90

Latest models, wood or steel rims; pneumatic tires; weight 17½ to 30 lbs.; all styles and prices. Large illustrated catalogue free. Cash Buyers' Union, 162 W. Van Buren St. B 6, Chicago

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS, (Continued).

A SUBSCRIBER:—Gray hair is the result of various causes. It is said that sulphur will retard the change. A tonic preparation for the hair is made as follows:

Bay rum,.....1 quart.
Table salt.....½ tea-cupful.
Castor oil.....1 drachm.
Tincture of cantharides,.....1 drachm.

In introducing a gentleman to a lady it would be proper to use some such formula as this: "Mrs. Smith, allow me to present Mr. Jones." The following is a good recipe for face powder: Pulverize a quarter of a pound of wheat starch and sift it thoroughly; add eight drops of oil of rose, thirty of oil of lemon and fifteen of oil of bergamot and rub thoroughly together.

FIFTY-EIGHT:—Suitable cotton mourning goods for Summer are satteen and lawn, while light all-wool materials appropriate for mourning are challis, cashmere and Henrietta. Milliners' folds of mourning silk or crape could be used to trim the woollen gowns and black silk ribbon could be sparingly arranged on the cotton dresses. A black straw bonnet trimmed with the silk would be suitable.

MISS HARDUP:—Write to some dealer in cabinet work or carvings relative to disposing of work made by a scroll saw.



Noah's Ark

with animals, will be sent postpaid to any address on receipt of three 2-cent stamps. The animals are on cardboard—two and three inches high, naturally colored, and will stand alone. They can be arranged in line or groups, making an interesting object lesson in natural history. This offer is made solely for the purpose of acquainting mothers with the merits of

**WILLIMANTIC
Star ★ Thread.**

Send for a set for each of the children. Address
WILLIMANTIC THREAD CO.,
Willimantic, Conn.



Do You Crochet

Knit,
or do
other
Fancy
Work?

If so, ask your dealer for the Glasgo Twilled Lace Thread or send ten cents in stamps and receive a sample spool, 500 yards, by mail. You will pronounce it as thousands of other ladies have, the best you have ever used. Try it.
Glasgo Lace Thread Co.,
Glasgo, Conn.

ANSWES TO CORRESPONDENTS,
(Continued).

EUDORE:—Perhaps the letter which we publish below will answer your questions as to the merits of "the Art of Lace-Making" which we publish at 2s. or 50 cents:

ELDORA, IA., August 5th, 1895.

THE BUTTERICK PUBLISHING COMPANY, NEW YORK:

Your work "The Art of Modern Lace-Making" was duly received. I thank you. I am delighted with it. It is fully worth five dollars instead of fifty cents, containing so much of valuable instruction.

Respectfully,
THERESA SCHMITTROTH.

STAMPING:—We cannot supply a formula for a permanent stamping powder, as the process is known only to the manufacturers. Use silk or filo floss for working linens in outline stitch.

V. T. A.:—A young woman who calls on a man at his rooms, even when he is ill, lays herself open to criticism.

MISS GRACE:—Write to the Madison Art Co., Madison, Conn., for French transfer designs. They can be used on silk, satin or other fabrics, plaques, panels, lamp-shades, etc.

The New Manhattan Mohair Skirt Binding

Yarn Dyed, Steam Shrunken and Fast Color.



Guaranteed for Quality and Durability.

If you cannot obtain this Braid from your dealer, send us 20 cents for a 5-yard piece of any color.



Manufactured by
THE CASTLE BRAID CO.

15 & 17 MERCER ST.
NEW YORK.



(Finished.) (Before Covering.)

Price, 50c. per pair, postpaid.

holds the sleeve to the stylish fullness. Made of fine Braided Wire. It is light, cool, comfortable and very durable. Coat sleeves go on without trouble. Made in two sizes, large and medium.

THE W. & W. Skirt Distender.

STYLE and COMFORT.

Made of fine Braided Wire. Gives the proper fullness to the back of the skirt. Is light and cool, and distributes the weight of the skirt. No crushing of the pleats.

9 in. lengths, 35 cts.
12 " " 50 "

By mail, postpaid.



The Health
Braided
Wire
DRESS
FORMS

are light, cool
and cleanly.

Price, 50 Cents, postpaid.

THE WESTON & WELLS MFG. CO.,
1110-1116 Noble St., PHILADELPHIA.



The cleaning of carpets
without taking them up. That is a specialty with Pearline. After a thorough sweeping, you simply scrub them with Pearline and water. Then you wipe them off with clean water, and sit down and enjoy their newness and freshness.

You ought to be able to do a good deal of sitting down, if in all your washing and cleaning you use Pearline, and so save time and work. Use it alone — no soap with it.

Millions NOW USE Pearline



The Most Perfect-Fitting Union Undergarment

—FOR—

LADIES AND MEN

Giving Comfort and Freedom of Action.

LOWER PRICES. NEW STYLES.

If your dealer does not keep them, send a two-cent stamp to us for catalogue giving full information and samples of material.

EVERY GARMENT MARKED WITH OUR NAME.

THE HOLMES CO.,

Retail Department, 49 Temple Place.

Factory and Salesroom, 109 Kingston Street.

BOSTON.



BIG BARGAINS IN FLOWERS

What You Can Buy for 50 Cents.

- | | |
|--------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------|
| Set A-10 Best Double Hyacinths, 10 kinds, 50cts | Set J-60 Crocus, all colors, handsome, 50cts |
| " B-10 Best single Hyacinths, 10 kinds, 50cts | " K- 4 Chinese Sacred Lillies, 50cts |
| " C- 5 Single and 5 Double Hyacinths, 10 kinds, 50cts | " L-10 Choice Winter Blooming Roses, 50cts |
| " D-12 Ass't. Hyacinths, Double, Single & Roman, 50cts | " M-10 Choice Geraniums, all different, 50cts |
| " E-15 Choicest Varieties Narcissus, 50cts | " O- 6 Carnations, ready to bloom, 50cts |
| " F-35 Best Double Tulips, all different, 50cts | " P-12 Choice Prize Winning Chrysanthemums, 50cts |
| " G-35 Best Single Tulips, all different, 50cts | " S- 4 Elegant Decorative Palms, 50cts |
| " H-40 Ass't. Tulips, Double, Single and Parrot, 50cts | |

You may select half of any two sets for 50 cents, or 3 complete sets for \$1.25, any 5 sets for \$2.00, the entire 15 sets for \$5.00; or half of each set for \$2.50. Get your neighbor to club with you and get yours FREE. Our catalogue free, ORDER TO-DAY. THE GREAT WESTERN PLANT CO., Springfield, Ohio.

HAIR ON THE FACE, NECK, ARMS OR ANY PART OF THE PERSON
QUICKLY DISSOLVED AND REMOVED WITH THE NEW SOLUTION

MODENE

AND THE GROWTH FOREVER DESTROYED WITHOUT THE SLIGHTEST INJURY OR DISCOLORATION OF THE MOST DELICATE SKIN.

Discovered by Accident.—In Compounding, an incomplete mixture was accidentally spilled on the back of the hand, and on washing afterward it was discovered that the hair was completely removed. We purchased the new discovery and named it MODENE. It is perfectly pure, free from all injurious substances, and so simple any one can use it. It acts mildly but surely, and you will be surprised and delighted with the results. Apply for a few minutes and the hair disappears as if by magic. It has no resemblance whatever to any other preparation ever used for a like purpose, and no scientific discovery ever attained such wonderful results. IT CAN NOT FAIL. If the growth be light, one application will remove it permanently; the heavy growth such as the beard or hair on moles may require two or more applications before all the roots are destroyed, although all hair will be removed at each application, and without slightest injury or unpleasant feeling when applied or ever afterward. MODENE SUPERCEDES ELECTROLYSIS.

Recommended by all who have tested its merits.—Used by people of refinement.

Gentlemen who do not appreciate nature's gift of a beard, will find a priceless boon in Modene, which does away with shaving. It dissolves and destroys the life principle of the hair, thereby rendering its future growth an utter impossibility, and is guaranteed to be as harmless as water to the skin. Young persons who find an embarrassing growth of hair coming, should use Modene to destroy its growth. Modene sent by mail in safety mailing cases, postage paid, (securely sealed from observation) on receipt of price, \$1.00 per bottle. Send money by letter, with your full address written plainly. Correspondence sacredly private. Postage stamps received the same as cash. (ALWAYS MENTION YOUR COUNTY AND THIS PAPER.) Cut this advertisement out.

LOCAL AND
GENERAL AGENTS
WANTED.

MODENE MANUFACTURING CO., CINCINNATI, O., U. S. A.
Manufacturers of the Highest Grade Hair Preparations.
You can register your letter at any Post-office to insure its safe delivery.

We offer \$1,000 FOR FAILURE OR THE SLIGHTEST INJURY. EVERY BOTTLE GUARANTEED.

ON this and the succeeding page is illustrated a series of

BASQUES AND WAISTS

FOR MISSES' AND GIRLS' WEAR.

which our patrons will no doubt be pleased to inspect. The Patterns can be had from ourselves or from Agents for the sale of our goods. In ordering, please specify the Numbers and Sizes (or Ages) desired.

**THE BUTTERICK
PUBLISHING CO.**
(LIMITED),

171 to 175, Regent St., London, W.;
or 7 to 17 West 13th St., New York.



Misses' Equestrian Double-Breasted Round Basque with Removable Chemisette (Copyr't): 9 sizes. Ages, 8 to 16 years. Any size, 10d. or 20 cents.

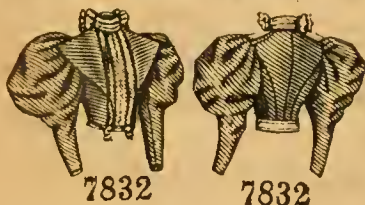
Misses' Box-Plaited Basque Known as the Norfolk Jacket (To be Made with Plaited or Gathered Sleeves, with a Standing or Rolling Collar and With or Without a Fitted Lining (Copyr't): 9 sizes. Ages, 8 to 16 yrs. Any size, 1s. or 25 cts.

Misses' Basque-Fitted Jacket, with Full Vest Front and Go-dets in the Back Seams (Copyr't): 7 sizes. Ages, 10 to 16 yrs. Any size, 1s. or 25 cts.

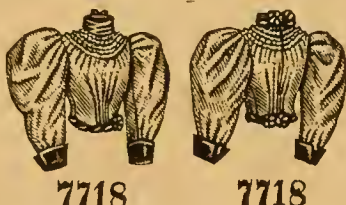


Misses' Basque, with Yoke and Plaits Laid On (To be Worn with a Chemisette) (Also Known as the Norfolk Basque) (Copyright): 7 sizes. Ages, 10 to 16 years. Any size, 1s. or 25 cents.

Misses' Basque-Fitted Jacket, with Plaits Laid On (Also Known as the Golf or Norfolk Jacket (To be Made with a High Neck and a Standing or Byron Collar or with an Open Neck, a Notched Collar and Lapels and a Chemisette) (Perforated in the Skirt for Shorter Length) (Copyright): 9 sizes. Ages, 8 to 16 years. Any size, 1s. or 25 cents.



Misses' Basque-Waist, with Eton Fronts (Copyr't): 7 sizes. Ages, 10 to 16 years. Any size, 1s. or 25 cents.



Misses' Shirred Basque-Waist (Closed at the Back), with Paquin Sleeves (Copyr't): 7 sizes. Ages, 10 to 16 years. Any size, 1s. or 25 cents.



Misses' Box-Plaited Basque-Waist, with French Front (Copyr't): 7 sizes. Ages, 10 to 16 years. Any size, 1s. or 25 cents.

"Chautauqua" Oil Heater FREE WITH A COMBINATION BOX OF "SWEET HOME" SOAP

Heats a large room in coldest weather, will quickly boil a kettle or fry a steak. Very large Central Draft, Round Wick, Brass Burner, heavy embossed Brass Oil Fount, richly nickel-plated. Holds one gallon, which burns 12 hours. Handsome Russia Iron Drum. Removable Top. Unites every good quality approved to date.

Our soaps are sold entirely on their merits, with a guarantee of purity. Thousands of families use them, and have for many years, in every locality, many in your vicinity.

After trial you—the consumer—pay the usual retail value of the Soaps only. All middlemen's profits accrue to you in a valuable premium. The manufacturer alone adds Value; every middleman adds Cost. The Larkin plan saves you half the cost—saves you half the regular retail prices. Thousands of readers of this paper know these facts.

Subscribers to this paper may use the Goods 30 days before Bill is due.

Many people prefer to send cash with order—it is not asked—but if you remit in advance, you will receive in addition to all extras named, a nice present for the lady of the house, and shipment day after order is received. Your money will be refunded without argument or comment if the Box or Heater does not prove all expected. We guarantee the safe delivery of all goods.

Height, . . . 31 inches.
Dia. of Drum, 8½"
Weight, . . . 12 lbs.

OUR GREAT COMBINATION BOX.

100 BARS "SWEET HOME" SOAP	\$5.00	1-4 DOZ. LARKIN TAR SOAP	.45
Enough to last an average family one full year. For all laundry and household purposes it has no superior.		Infallible Preventive of dandruff. Unequaled for washing ladies' hair.	
10 BARS WHITE WOOLEN SOAP	.70	1-4 DOZ. SULPHUR SOAP. . .	.45
A perfect soap for flannels.		1 BOTTLE, 1 OZ., MODJESKA PERFUME	.30
9 PKGS. BORAXINE SOAP POWDER (full lbs.)	.90	Delicate, refined, popular, lasting.	
An unequaled laundry luxury.		1 JAR MODJESKA COLD CREAM	.25
1-4 DOZ. MODJESKA COMPLEXION SOAP	.60	Soothing. Cures chapped skin	
Exquisite for ladies and children. A matchless beautifier.		1 BOTTLE MODJESKA TOOTH POWDER	.25
1-4 DOZ. OLD ENGLISH CASTILE SOAP	.30	Preserves the teeth, hardens the gums, sweetens the breath	
1-4 DOZ. CREME OATMEAL TOILET SOAP	.25	1 PKT. SPANISH ROSE SACHET	.20
1-4 DOZ. ELITE GLYCERINE TOILET SOAP	.25	1 STICK NAPOLEON SHAVING SOAP	.10
		THE CONTENTS, BOUGHT AT RETAIL, COST	\$10.00
		HEATER, WORTH AT RETAIL	10.00
			\$20.00

All for \$10.00.

(You get the Heater Gratis.)



Endorsed by Physicians.



Misses' Basque-Waist, Which May be Made to Close at the Center of the Front or Back or Along the Left Shoulder and Under-Arm Seams and with a High Neck or a Round, V or Square Neck and with Elbow or Full-Length Sleeves (Copyright): 7 sizes. Ages, 10 to 16 years. Any size, 1s. or 25 cents.



Misses' Basque-Waist (To be Made with a Sailor or Standing Collar) (Copyright): 7 sizes. Ages, 10 to 16 years. Any size, 10d. or 20 cents.



Misses' Basque-Waist (Closed in Front), with Epaulettes (That May be Omitted) (Copyright): 7 sizes. Ages, 10 to 16 years. Any size, 1s. or 25 cents.



Misses' Waist, with Full Outer-Rody Outlining a Round Yoke (Known as the Baby Waist) (To be Made High or Low Necked and with Long or Short Sleeves) (Copyright): 7 sizes. Ages, 10 to 16 years. Any size, 10d. or 20 cents.



Misses' Blouse-Waist (With Fitted Lining) (Copyright): 7 sizes. Ages, 10 to 16 years. Any size, 1s. or 25 cents.

Name

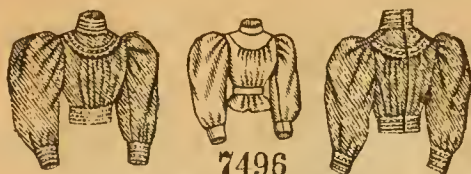
Occupation.....Street No.....

P. O.....State.....

Illustrations of other Premiums sent on request.

THE LARKIN SOAP MFG. CO., Buffalo, N. Y.

NOTE.—The publishers of THE DELINEATOR would not insert the above advertisement unless they had abundant evidence of the reliability of the Larkin Co. and that the offers were genuine.—THE DELINEATOR. When ordering be sure to mention THE DELINEATOR.



7496

7496

7496

Misses' Round-Yoke Waist
(To be Made With or Without a Fitted
Lining) (Copyright): 7 sizes.
Ages, 10 to 16 years.
Any size, 10d. or 20 cents.

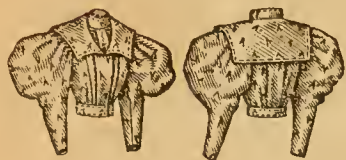


7385

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Misses' Spencer Waist (To be Made With or
Without a Fitted Lining and with a Rolling or
Standing Collar) (Copyr't): 9 sizes.
Ages, 8 to 16 years.
Any size, 7d. or 15 cents.



7601

7601

Misses' Sailor-Waist,
with Removable Shield
(Copyright): 9 sizes.
Ages, 8 to 16 years. Any
size, 10d. or 20 cents.



6702

6702

Misses' and Girls' Yoke-Waist.
Open in the Back (With Fitted
Lining that may be Omitted)
(Copyr't): 14 sizes. Ages, 3 to 16
years. Any size, 7d. or 15 cents.



6910

6910

Misses' and Girls' Spencer Waist
(To be Made With or Without a
Fitted Body-Lining) (Copyright):
14 sizes. Ages, 3 to 16 years.
Any size, 7d. or 15 cents.



7403

7403

7403

Misses' Plain Waist, Closed at the Back
(To be Made with a Standing or
Rolling Collar) (Copyright): 9 sizes.
Ages, 8 to 16 years.
Any size, 7d. or 15 cents.

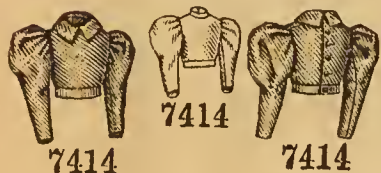


7537

7537

7537

Misses' Blouse-Waist
(With Fitted Lining) (Copyr't):
7 sizes.
Ages, 10 to 16 years.
Any size, 1s. or 25 cents.



7414

7414

7414

Girls' Plain Waist, Closed at the
Back (To be Made with a
Rolling or Standing Collar) (Copyr't):
11 sizes. Ages, 2 to 12 years.
Any size, 5d. or 10 cents.



7530

7530

7530

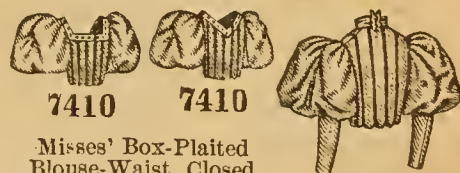
Misses' Blouse-Waist (With Fitted Lining
(To be Made with a Rolling or
Stock Collar) (Copyright): 9 sizes.
Ages, 8 to 16 years.
Any size, 10d. or 20 cents.



7839

7839

Misses' Square-Yoke Waist (To be
Made with a Standing or Turn-
Down Collar and With or Without
a Fitted Lining) (Copyr't): 9 sizes. Ages,
8 to 16 years. Any size, 10d. or 20 cts.

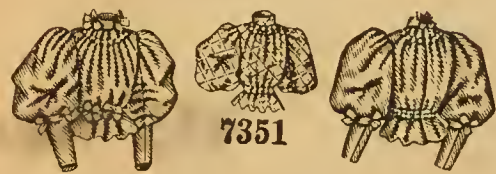


7410

7410

7410

Misses' Box-Plaited
Blouse-Waist, Closed
Under the Center-Front
Plait and having a
Fitted Body-Lining (Known as the
Psyche Blouse) (To be Made with a High
or Low Neck and with Long or Short
Sleeves) (Copyright): 7 sizes. Ages, 10
to 16 years. Any size, 10d. or 20 cents.



7351

7351

7351

Misses' Blouse-Waist, with Fitted Body-
Lining (To be Made with Long or Elbow
Sleeves) (Copyright): 7 sizes. Ages, 10 to 16
years. Any size, 10d. or 20 cents.



7204

7204

7204

Misses' Full Seamless Blouse-Waist, Closed at the Back
and having a Fitted Body-Lining
(Copyright): 7 sizes. Ages, 10 to 16 years.
Any size, 10d. or 20 cents.



7681

7681

7681

Misses' Blouse-Waist, with French Front
and Fitted Lining (To be Made with Full-Length
or Elbow Puff Sleeves) (Copyr't): 7 sizes.
Ages, 10 to 16 years.
Any size, 1s. or 25 cents.



7685

7685

7685

Misses' Yoke Blouse-Waist (With Fitted
Lining) (To be Made with a High or Square
Neck and with Full-Length or Elbow Puff
Sleeves) (Copyr't): 7 sizes. Ages, 10 to
16 years. Any size, 1s. or 25 cents.



7335

7335

7335

Misses' Blouse-Waist (With Fitted
Lining) (Copyright):
7 sizes.
Ages, 10 to 16 years.
Any size, 10d. or 20 cents.



7327

7327

7327

Misses' Knife-Plaited Blouse-Waist
(Having the Effect of an Accordion-
Plaited Waist), with Raglan Sleeve and
a Fitted Lining (Copyr't): 7 sizes.
Ages, 10 to 16 years. Any size, 1s. or 25 cts.

Early Fall Housekeeping

Blankets and Bedding are now to be
had at exceptional prices:

10/4 Blankets, \$1.75 to \$8.00 per pair.

11/4 size, \$2.00 to \$12.00 per pair.

Larger sizes at proportionate prices.

Large choice in the variety of our
Standard Brands.

5-inch Mattresses, 40 lbs., Best S. A.
Hair, \$14.75 each.

Best Scotch Holland Shades, Harts-
horn Rollers, Side Hem, Herring-Bone
Stitch, size 3x6, at \$1.00 each.

Special attention to refurnishing
during this month.

James McCreery & Co.,

Broadway and 11th Street,

New York.

COPCO

TRADE MARK

Observe the be-
ginning and the
end of the good
soap question.—
Ask for Copco
Bathsoap at the
stores and con-
vince yourself.

The N. K. Fairbank Company,
Chicago, New York, St. Louis.

COPCO

TRADE MARK

Aids Digestion.

Improves the Appetite.

Clears the Throat.

Established 1869.

Capital \$1,000,000.00.

Patented 1871.

ADAMS' PEPSIN TUTTI-FRUTTI

CHEWING GUM.

Save the coupons in each Five-cent package. Adams & Sons are the originators of the now world-famed chewing Gums. ALL OTHERS ARE IMITATIONS.

ADAMS & SONS CO., Sands Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

CHICAGO, ILL.

TORONTO, ONT.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

LONDON, ENG.

If You Want the Best...

Don't Buy an Imitation

None so good as

BARLER'S IDEAL OIL HEATER



The Floral Editor of Ladies' Home Journal says:

WE have been having sickness in the house and have used your Ideal Oil Heater with most satisfactory results. It has given a steady, even warmth to the night air without giving off any smell whatever. We have had two other kinds of Oil Heaters, but could not use them under similar conditions because of the disagreeable odor from them. We like the Ideal better and better the more we use it, and we wouldn't know how to keep house without it.—Eben E. Rexford.

If your dealer does not keep the IDEAL, we will ship you one on receipt of \$12.00, guarantee safe delivery and pay all freight charges. You run no risk. Send for booklet, "A Reason Why." A. C. BARLER MFG. CO.

102 Lake Street, Chicago

A RADIANT COMPLEXION,

With immediate strength given by Vita-Kline. Send two stamps for Sample, terms, information. Dr. Edith Berdan, 113 Ellison St., Paterson, N.J.

PRICE
\$10.48

Made of the finest English Kersey Cloth Length, 26 inches The very latest style. Mandolin sleeves ripple back, half silk lined, large imported buttons



COMES IN BLACK ONLY

The same style in BLACK BOUCLE CLOTH all silk serge lined, \$9.37. Sent express paid. Money refunded if not satisfactory. Write for catalogue of 100 unparalleled bargains in Cloaks and Furs.

PARISIAN CLOAK CO., 115 N. High St., Columbus, O.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS,

(Continued).

A SUBSCRIBER:—There are several methods of preparing starch, the ingredients differing for different uses. A good starch for cottons, linens, etc. is made as follows: To one ounce of the best starch add enough cold water to make it into a thick paste. When rubbed perfectly smooth add a pint of boiling water, with bluing to suit the taste, and boil half an hour, stirring to prevent burning. Cover when removed from the fire. To give the linen a fine, smooth appearance and prevent the iron from sticking, add a piece of spermaceti as large as a nutmeg and half a tea-spoonful of the finest table salt while boiling. All starch should be strained before it is used.

Miss M. B.:—In regard to the merits of "Turkish Wonder Balm" write to the manufacturers, The Turkish Balm Co., 19 Union Square, N. Y. City, mentioning THE DELINEATOR in your communication.

MAY BELLE:—Enlarged pores may be reduced by an application of acetic acid. Touch the tiny pore alone with the acid, and not the surrounding flesh.

COUNTRY SUBSCRIBER:—A mixture of alcohol and highly rectified benzine is excellent for cleaning ribbons. Apply with a sponge. We are not familiar with the poem enclosed.



DR. SCOTT'S ELECTRIC CORSETS

Are a perfect fit and Nature's own remedy for Backache, Nervousness, Indigestion, Headache, Liver and Kidney Trouble—nine styles.

A Valuable Book FREE. AGENTS WANTED.

GEO. A. SCOTT, Room 1, 846 Broadway, N. Y.

Fat People



and feel splendid." MRS. STELLA LEWIS, Dunkirk, O., writes: "It reduced me 68 lbs. and I feel better now than I have for years."—It is "purely vegetable" and absolutely the safest and best remedy for Obesity. No starving. No sickness. A sample box and full particulars in a plain (sealed) envelope sent FREE to anyone for 4c. Address HALL & CO., "L," Drawer 404, St. Louis, Mo.

can easily reduce their weight 10 to 15 lbs. a month by a new herbal remedy. Dr. Isaac Brooks, a noted physician says: "It's a safe and powerful fat reducer, yet so simple that ANY CHILD can take it." Mr. C. E. Perdue, with SECRETARY of STATE Springfield, Ill., writes: "You have a good remedy."

I lost 135 lbs.



HYACINTHS.

TULIPS.

ELEGANT FLOWERING BULBS.

Sent by Mail, postpaid, at the following special prices:

3 named HYACINTHS, different colors, fine, for 10 cents.
5 " TULIPS, lovely sorts, all different, " 10 "
4 " NARCISSUS, " " " 10 "
3 JAPAN LILIES, " " " 10 "
10 CROCUS, 5 sorts, named, " 10 "
10 FREESIAS, fine mixed sorts, " 10 "
1 BLACK CALLA, new, from Palestine, " 10 "
or the whole 36 Bulbs, postpaid, for 50 cents.

OUR CATALOGUE, ELEGANTLY ILLUSTRATED, of all kinds of Plants and Bulbs, for Fall Planting and Winter Blooming, also new Fruits, Shrubs, etc., is now ready, and will be mailed FREE to all who apply. Choicest Hyacinths, Tulips, Narcissus, and other Bulbs, at greatly reduced prices. Write for it at once. Address

JOHN LEWIS CHILDS, FLORAL PARK, N. Y.



It is the Best Made, because

- First—It is perfectly elastic and self-conforming in every respect.
- Second—It is easier to put on and off than any other garment made.
- Third—As it is seamless, a corset one size smaller can be worn.
- Fourth—It has no inelastic stay down the front or across the chest to bind and oppress the wearer. For sale at all dry goods stores.

THERE'S NO EXCUSE



For having freckles, blackheads, tanned, red, spotted, mothy, ugly or muddy skin, pimples, tetter, eczema, rashes, etc., when

Derma-Royale

—Mild and harmless as dew—

easily, quickly and forever removes and cures every blemish and makes the skin clear, white and beautiful. There is nothing like it. For sale at all Druggists, like it. For sale at all Druggists, or sent to any address upon receipt of price, \$1 for a large 8 oz. bottle. Hundreds of testimonials, with portraits of leading actresses, professional beauties, society ladies, and people of refinement everywhere, sent free to everyone who writes for them. Address

THE DERMA-ROYALE CO., Cincinnati, Ohio.



The greatest service you can render your friends is to tell them that The "Putnam" is prepared to dress fifty thousand men in Genuine English Clay Worsted Suits at

\$11.50
for choice
of Suits.

They are fashionably made from the genuine imported fabrics, and you have your choice of four styles: single or double-breasted sack, cutaway or Prince Albert, in either black or steel gray, sizes 32 to 44, including stouts and longs. They have the style, the fit, the finish, of a \$35.00 tailor made suit.

Fall Overcoats, same goods, same make, same stylish appearance, **\$10.00**

Mail orders filled promptly. Samples of cloth and directions for self-measurement free upon request. Suit will be sent by Express, C. O. D., with privilege of examining before paying.

THE PUTNAM CLOTHING HOUSE,
113 MADISON ST., CHICAGO.

Reference—Any bank, any commercial agency, any newspaper in Chicago.

KILLS EVERY PAIN



The moment it is applied. Nothing like **Cuticura Anti-Pain Plaster** for pain, inflammation, and weakness. Instantaneous and infallible.

THEY ARE SO NICE!

And Only \$1.00.

G-D CHICAGO WAISTS



CLASP OR BUTTON FRONT.

Finest Sateens: White, Gray and Black and Summer Net. Sizes, waist measurement, 18 to 36.

SIZES above 30—25 cents EXTRA

G-D BICYCLE WAISTS

Come to the Waist ONLY.

Hold up the Busts and give same appearance as corsets. Tape-fastened buttons to hold up the skirts. The only waist specially adapted for bicyclers. White, Gray and Black Sateen and Summer Net. Sizes 18 to 30 waist.

PRICE ONE DOLLAR.

G-D BUST SUPPORTERS

Allow healthy, natural development of the body. For solid comfort they are incomparable. Come in White, Gray and Black Sateen and Summer Netting. Sizes 18 to 30 waist.

PRICE ONE DOLLAR.



Ask your dealers for these Garments. If they don't keep them, send ONE DOLLAR to the manufacturers, who will send them postpaid.

GAGE-DOWNS CO., Chicago, Ill.

105 COOK BOOK

Remember these Directions for using Cottolene

106 COOK BOOK

For shortening never use more than two-thirds as much Cottolene as you would of lard. When frying with Cottolene always put it in a cold pan, heating it with the pan. Cottolene produces the best results when very hot, but as it reaches the cooking point much sooner than lard, care should be taken not to let it burn—when hot enough, it will delicately brown a bit of bread in half a minute. Follow these directions in using Cottolene and lard will never again be permitted in your kitchen or in your food. Genuine Cottolene is sold everywhere in tins with trade-marks—"Cottolene" and steer's head in cotton-plant wreath—on every tin.

THE N. K. FAIRBANK COMPANY,
Chicago, St. Louis, New York, Boston, Philadelphia, San Francisco, Montreal.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS, (Continued).

POLKA DOT:—Thanks should always be courteously acknowledged, a smile or a nod usually being considered sufficient. It is perfectly proper to express your appreciation when a gentleman escorts you to your home. A stylish travelling costume may be made of blue mixed cheviot by pattern No. 7824, which is illustrated in THE DELINEATOR for September, and costs 1s. 8d. or 40 cents. A dark-blue English walking or sailor hat will be a suitable accompaniment.

ISABEL:—Combine fancy taffeta in which old-rose predominates with your gray material. Undressed kid gloves in a dull-tan shade could be worn. A fawn-colored silk waist would be pretty for wear with a dark-green skirt.

L. C.:—Your silk will make up becomingly by blouse waist pattern No. 7854, and skirt No. 7856, both illustrated in THE DELINEATOR for September and each costing 1s. 3d. or 30 cents.

PERIWINKLE:—Chamois skin gloves may be cleaned dry by drawing them upon the hand or a glove-tree and rubbing them with powdered oyster crackers. Another way is to scrub them with a nail brush dipped in a dry mixture of equal parts of fuller's earth and powdered alum.

The Queen of all Corsets!

IMPORTED FRENCH

Red Star Corset R. C.

TRADE



MARK.

Graceful! Easy! Comfortable!

BEST FRENCH COUTIL.

Guaranteed All Whalebone, - \$2.50.
Finest French Horn, - - - \$1.50.

For Sale by all First Class Retailers.

Rhenish Corset Manuf'g Co. L't'd
71 Leonard Street, New York.

Pins

The pin that won't pin isn't the Puritan Pin—sold by all who sell pins.

If you can't buy them at your store, send five 2 cent stamps to American Pin Company, Waterbury, Conn.

VOSE

ESTABLISHED 1851

PIANOS

OVER 34,000 SOLD.
Distinctly Superior and Up to Date.
Highest Award Columbian Exposition, 1893, for Tone, Touch, Scale, Action, Design, Material, Construction.
MONTHLY PAYMENTS TAKEN.
Delivered, Freight Prepaid, at your house.
Send for Handsome Illustrated Catalogue, FREE.
VOSE & SONS PIANO CO.
174 Tremont Street, Boston, Mass.

\$6 for a Puritan Oil Heater No 44

—freight prepaid—5c. a day to run. You don't believe it? Wait—Don't take our word—but our guarantee to satisfy, or money back if you want it—Fair, isn't it?

A perfect oil heater, no smoke, smell, ashes, dust—Is safe, clean, carried anywhere—starts in a moment—Also sold by the trade—Larger and smaller sizes. Catalogue free.

The Cleveland Foundry Co.,
13 Platt St., Cleveland, O.



ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS, (Continued).

RUBY:—Two kinds of meats are not served in the same course.

C. E. S.:—You failed to put your question clearly as to the classification of music. If you will be more explicit we will try to answer you.

R. D.:—*Bisque*, is pronounced *bisk* and *croquette*, *cro-ket*. The hostess will precede her male escort or guest in entering a drawing room.

LOUISE:—The invitation for the afternoon tea you intend giving may be issued in the names of your mother and yourself, thus:

Mrs. Arthur Dash,
Miss Dash,

Monday, November Tenth.

From Four until Six o'clock.

3 West 31st St.

Gentlemen attend such affairs. It was at one time fashionable to make one color predominate at an elaborate tea, but the custom does not now prevail to any extent, though if it please personal fancy to make all other tints subordinate to some special hue, it may be done. Wafers, small delicate sandwiches, tea cakes, tea and perhaps bouillon are generally served at such functions.

CASH'S "HEM-STITCH" FRILLING

Acknowledged to be far superior to all other makes. Ask for CASH'S.



1½ AND 2 INCHES WIDE.

For Trimming Shirt-Waists, Children's Underwear and Dresses, also Pillow-Cases Etc.

Eleanor Kirk's Idea, says: "Cash's Frillings with hemstitched borders are great favorites with ladies, and they are indeed beautiful."

SOLD BY ALL LEADING RETAILERS.

Our New Illustrated Pattern Book

contains many useful hints, and woven samples of the material, with a list of the stores where the goods can be obtained. Free by mail from

J. & J. CASH, Ltd., 92 Greene St., N. Y.

BUFFALO LITHIA WATER

In Bright's Disease, Gout, Etc.

Dr. William A. Hammond, Washington, D. C., Surgeon-General
U. S. Army (retired).

"I have for some time made use of the **BUFFALO LITHIA WATER** in cases of the nervous system, complicated with Bright's Disease of the Kidney's or with a Gouty Diathesis. The results have been eminently satisfactory."

Roberts Bartholow, M. D., A. M., LL. D., Professor of Materia Medica and General Therapeutics in the Jefferson Medical College of Philadelphia, Pa.

"Buffalo Lithia Springs, of Virginia, contains well-defined traces of Lithia and Is Alkaline. This Water has been used with great advantage in Gouty, Rheumatic and Renal Affections."

G. Halstead Boyland, M. D., of the Faculty of Paris and University of Leipsic, 73 Ave. D'Autin, Paris.

"In Bright's Disease of the Kidneys, Acute or Chronic, **BUFFALO LITHIA WATER** is, in my experience, without a rival. The best results which I have witnessed from any remedy in Gouty and Rheumatic Affections have been from this Water."

BUFFALO LITHIA WATER

is for sale by druggists generally, or in cases of one dozen half-gallon bottles \$5.00 f. o. b. at the Springs. Descriptive pamphlets sent to any address.

THOMAS F. GOODE, Proprietor, Buffalo Lithia Springs, Va.

Kitchen Waste...

can be made into dainty dishes by using the new

Perfection Cutter

Mrs. Rorer of the Philadelphia Cooking School, tells how, in her book of receipts—"Dainty Dishes"—which is yours for the asking. North Bros. M'f'g. Co., Phila.

No So

Hook and Eye

"HANDY AS A PIN."

Five Minutes to Put on a Set. Neat and Firm.

The only Hook and Eye that needs no Sewing. Samples on application.

THE H. DAVIDSON CO.,
Union City, Ct.

EUREKA TAPES.

Our New, Low-Priced, Durable and Accurate Tape-Measures.

WE GUARANTEE THE QUALITY! NOTE THE PRICES!

Each 60 inches long, and numbered both sides in inches.

No.	Material	Each.	Per Doz.
1.	Linen, Stitched,	5c.	40c.
2.	Super-Linen, Wide, Stitched,	10c.	60c.
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Order by Numbers, Cash to accompany all orders. Tapes ordered at the retail rates will be sent by mail, prepaid, to any Address in the United States, Canada, Newfoundland or Mexico. When ordered at Dozen rates, transportation charges must be paid by the party ordering, at the rate of 5 cents per dozen. Rates by the Gross furnished on application. We cannot allow dozen rates on less than half a dozen of any style ordered at one time, nor gross rates on less than half a gross.

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With
Silk
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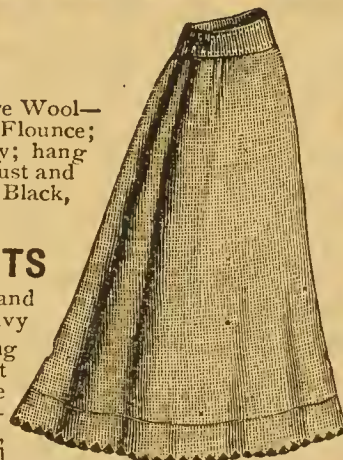
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.... Made of Lustre Wool—non-shrinkable—Spanish Flounce; very stylish; fit perfectly; hang perfectly; light weight; dust and mud proof. Will not crush in use. Colors—Navy Blue, Black, Havana Brown, Cardinal, Cream, Mignonette and Tan.

CASSIMERE FULLED FLANNEL SKIRTS

made with *French Yoke* and *Silk Shell Edge*; the latest and most fashionable Skirt (non-shrinkable). Colors: Black, Navy Blue, Cardinal and Gray. **OUR SKIRTS** are sold by leading dealers everywhere. *Ask to see them.* If yours does not keep them, order direct from factory. Skirts sent anywhere (prepaid) on receipt of price. Colors, materials and fit guaranteed. In ordering, give length of skirt and color desired, and if not satisfactory when received, return it and we will refund money.

Geo. Merritt & Co., 407 W. Washington St., Indianapolis, Ind.



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ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS, (Concluded).

F. B.:—Try the following phosphorus paste for the extermination of vermin: Introduce one drachm of phosphorus into a flask and pour over it one ounce of rectified alcohol. Immerse the flask in hot water until the phosphorus is melted, then put a well fitting cork into the mouth of the flask and shake briskly until cold. The phosphorus is now reduced to a finely divided state. This, after pouring off the alcohol, is to be mixed in a mortar with one and a half ounces of lard. Five ounces of flour and one and a half ounces of sugar previously mixed together are now added, and the whole is made into a paste with a little water. Cheese may be substituted for sugar when the mixture is intended for rats or mice. There is said to be no danger whatever of spontaneous ignition, either during or after the preparation of this paste.

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UNDERWEAR

This is the Time of Year

When Men and Women become weakened by the weather, and run down generally. The first parts that the weather affects are the kidneys. The urea is not thrown off, but is forced back upon the lungs, and disease results. But it was caused by weakness of the kidneys.

There is only ONE way known to medicine or men for promptly checking kidney troubles and restoring these great organs to health and strength, and that is by the use of Warner's Safe Cure.

It has stood the test of time; it has saved thousands of lives; it has restored millions of sufferers to health; it has done what was never done, never attempted before; it has made men stronger and healthier; it has made women brighter and happier; it stands alone in all these qualities. Do you not think it would be wise for you to use it and thus avoid the dangers of the season? Insist upon having it.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS, (Continued)

A SUBSCRIBER TO THE DELINEATOR:—You will find directions for making a hammock in "Needle-Craft: Artistic and Practical," published by us at 4s. or \$1.00.

ANXIOUS:—You can learn how to remove ink stains in the article entitled "Preservation and Renovation," which appears in THE DELINEATOR for July. The specks on your nose are doubtless blackheads, and they may be removed by steaming the face until every unimpeded pore is in an active condition and the contents of the inactive ones are softened. Then press out each black spot, afterwards anointing the place with carbolyzed vascline.

SUFFERER:—If rice powder is lightly applied to a habitually flushed face after bathing in glycerine very much diluted, it will cool the skin and reduce and conceal the redness to some extent, but the best effects may be secured by plenty of exercise, a general regard for all hygienic laws and a diet that will not heat the blood.

Why She Smiles Sweetly.

Sparkling eyes, quick beating heart, and the rosy blush of pleasure on the cheeks, makes the strong man happy when he meets his lady love. That's the kind of a man whose very touch thrills because it is full of energy, vigorous nerve power and vitality. Tobacco makes strong men impotent, weak and skinny. No-To-Bac sold by Druggists everywhere. Guaranteed to cure. Book, entitled "Don't Tobacco Spit or Smoke Your Life Away," free. Ad. Sterling Remedy Co. New York or Chicago.

SEWING MADE EASY.

The ... **Lightning**  **Needle.**
TRADE MARK

LIGHTNING NEEDLES are tapered from centre to eye, one push is sufficient to pass the entire needle through the fabric. Try it once and you will use no other. The eyes of Nos. 8, 9 and 10 are as large as

those in 5, 6 and 7 of other makes. If you cannot get them from your merchant, send 5 cents for each paper desired to

THE LIGHTNING NEEDLE CO.,
18 to 22 Washington Place, New York City.



CANCER AND TUMOR CURED NO PAIN. NO KNIFE.
Treatment either AT HOME or at my sanitarium, effects a radical cure. A 6 weeks Home Treatment for \$10

Dr. C. H. MASON, Chatham, N. Y.:

Dear Sir—I wish to state what your remedy has done for me. My trouble was cancer of the right breast, and pronounced incurable. When I began treatment I was emaciated and weak, but grew strong fast, and my cure is now perfect.

I would urge any afflicted with cancer to try your remedy and am sure they will get relief.

My disease was malignant, and had returned after previous removal. Mrs. G. H. Adams, Cor. Ford and Spring Av., Troy, N. Y.

Consultation or advice by mail, free. For full information and references or testimonials, write to or call on **C. H. MASON, M. D., Chatham, N. Y.**



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JACKSON
COMBINATION
CORSET-
WAIST.



Pat. Feb. 23, 1886.

IMITATIONS ARE ON THE MARKET.

This is the only Corset-Waist made under patent that permits your figure to develop naturally, gives your hips perfect freedom, frees you from the annoyance of broken stays, and over which you can have your best gown made. Look inside of each waist for red patent stamp.

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Send us \$1.50 money-order, with waist measure, stating color: White, Black, Drab, Old-Gold. Mailed prepaid on receipt of price if your dealer hasn't them. Manufactured only by the

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Many women with fair faces are deficient in beauty, owing to undeveloped figures, flat busts, etc., which can be remedied by the use of

It is impossible to give a full description in an advertisement; send 6c. in stamps, and a descriptive circular, with testimonials, will be sent you, sealed, by return mail.

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Medicines for 3 Months' Treatment FREE.

To introduce this treatment and prove beyond doubt that it will cure Deafness, Catarrh, Throat and Lung Diseases, I will, for a short time, send **MEDICINES for Three Months' Treatment FREE.** Address, J. H. MOORE, M. D., Cincinnati, Ohio.

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Purity of Material
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For Sale at our Stores & by Grocers everywhere
ASK FOR *Kuyler's* Use no other
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"I cannot speak too enthusiastically of what my dressmaker has done for the last two seasons. All the former annoyance of heavy sleeves (which are also very hot in warm weather) has been done away with, and it is such pleasure to me to use no special care of the skirt when either riding or boating as I am sure every fold will instantly disappear the moment I walk."

"What different materials do you use to accomplish this?"

"Why, really the same, only you know the **AMERICAN HAIR CLOTH CO.**—I believe that is the name—make one grade of linings so thin as not to be objectionable to the thinnest white material even, and then the heavier grades which are just as suitable for winter use as for summer, and all their styles in either gray, black or white."

"How much does this really add to the weight of the skirt without any lining?"

"My dressmaker says that an entire skirt if it were made up as a separate skirt of seven yards would weigh but 12 ounces, and if one should use their 170 / 3 it is almost as light as air itself."

"Why, these figures are new to me; what do they mean?"

"I took pains to investigate that, and their 10 / 4, 10 / 5 and 98 / 3 is the style usually used for skirts and can be had in either gray or black, though of course they make heavier grades, principally used by tailors."

"Either the 84 / 3, 146 / 3, 170 / 3, 184 / 4 or 200 / 4, is all right for thin sleeves, so that if the dealer has not all these styles he ought to have one surely."

"I am very glad for this information, for I confess that while I have been forced to follow the fashion, it has been at great discomfort, especially in the hot weather, with what I have had used for linings; and I had really no knowledge of these different grades, or in fact that **HAIR CLOTH CRINOLINE** was really the perfect thing to be used for both skirts and sleeves."

American Hair Cloth Company
PAWTUCKET, R. I.



CHARLES E. PERVEAR, Agent

Hair Cloth Crinoline



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for Ours

It Lasts
Forever

We do not
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would be delighted with the "**Housekeeper's Scrap-book**," because it is indexed and classified especially for preserving **Cooking Recipes** and **Household Hints**, which appear regularly in papers and magazines. It holds **584 columns a foot long**. Price, by mail, \$1, or at Booksellers and Stationers. **Agents Wanted** HUSH & DRAKE, Publishers, 19 Pearl St., Boston, Mass.

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ARE WORTH IT

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ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS, (Continued).

SUBSCRIBER:—It is a good idea to write to the postmaster of the town if you wish to ascertain whether your friend lives there, sending him a stamped and self-addressed envelope, as you must always in writing to any one about a matter not of mutual concern.

MRS. MAY C.:—A dress of black brocaded velvet would not be in style. Any druggist will furnish you with cocoa butter.

PERPLEXED:—Girls of fourteen wear side-combs to keep back refractory locks.

VICTORINE:—You cannot force yourself into good society. You might ingratiate yourself therein by the help of influential friends and agreeable manners, but if you wish to maintain a position thus won you must entertain, and as you say you are without means this would not be practicable. You will be far wiser to gather a few friends around you and try to make a social life for yourself.

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is worth oceans of theories. More infants are successfully raised on the Gail Borden Eagle Brand Condensed Milk than upon any other food. *Infant Health* is a valuable pamphlet for mothers. Send your address to the New York Condensed Milk Company, New York.



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Hair and Toilet
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Established 33 years. Large and elegant assortment of **Waves, Half-wigs, Skeleton Bangs, Wavy Hair Switches**, finest material and workmanship. **Cocoanut Balm**, makes the complexion fair and soft as a child's, price \$1. Monte Cristo Toilet Preparations and Hair Dyes. Book, *How to be Beautiful*, mailed free. 54 W. 14th St., New York.



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**MENNEN'S
Borated Talcum
TOILET POWDER.**

Take no other—it is the best.

It's approved by the Highest Medical Authorities as a Perfect Sanatory Toilet Preparation for infants and adults. Delightful after shaving.

Positively relieves Prickly Heat, Nettle Rash, Chafed Skin, Sunburn, etc. Removes Blotches, Pimples and Tan, makes the skin smooth and healthy. Decorated Tin Box. Sprinkler Top. Sold by Druggists or mailed for 25 cents. (Name this paper.)

FREE Send us your address on a postal and we will send you "FREE" sample.
Gerhard Mennen Co., Newark, N. J.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS, (Continued).

T. I. J.:—We do not recommend the use of bleaches for the hair, but if you are desirous of using one try peroxide of hydrogen, for sale with directions for use at any drug store.

SUBSCRIBER:—Consult the New York Electrolysis Co., 1118 Masonic Temple, Chicago, Ill., and 51 East 23d Street, New York, relative to having superfluous hair removed by electrolysis.

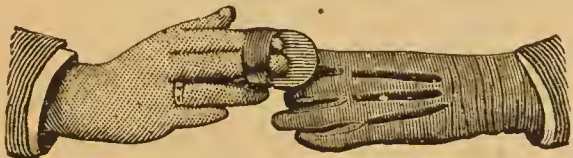
E. B.:—To clean velvet, invert a hot flat iron, place over it a single thickness of wet cotton cloth, lay this on the velvet, wrong side next the wet cloth, rub gently with a dry cloth until the nap is raised; take off the iron, lay on a table and brush it with a soft brush or cloth.

JUNE BIRD:—We cannot tell you the exact words to use on the different occasions. You will be able to reply fittingly if you are discreet and self-possessed.

A SUBSCRIBER:—A stiffly starched dress is most ungraceful. Have the dress starched just enough to give it body, but avoid the board-like appearance fashionable many years ago. Read answer to "The Inseparable Three" regarding a pretty arrangement of coiffure for young girls.

I WANT my fine perfume and other samples handed your friends or neighbors. Send A. F. Wood, Perfumer, Wood Ave., Detroit, Mich., 10c. for five trial bottles Satin-Scent Perfumes (finest extracts), receiving special offer to you.*

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Cleans kid gloves by rubbing the dirt off, not in. Requires no moisture, no soap nor other preparation which tends to injure the kid. At all dealers or sent by mail post-paid, 10 cents.

Catalogue of Everything in Rubber Goods Free.

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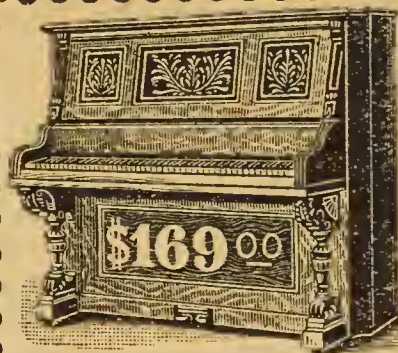
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This is a better shoe than Retail Stores sell for \$2.50, and, being our own make, we guarantee the style, fit, and wear. If not satisfactory we will refund money or send another pair. We CAN FIT YOU in **Opera Toe or Common Sense,** or Opera Toe with Patent Leather Tip, widths C, D, E, and EE; whole and half sizes 1 to 8.
Catalogue free.

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In sending money through the mail, to us or to agents for the sale of our goods, use a Post-Office Order, an Express Money-Order, a Bank Check or Draft or a Registered Letter. Should a Post-Office Order sent to us go astray in the mails, we can readily obtain a duplicate here and have it cashed. An Express Money-Order is equally safe and often less expensive.

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Bank Drafts or Checks, being valuable only to those in whose favor they are drawn, are reasonably certain of delivery.

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Silk Thread Holders.



FOR ART NEEDLE WORKERS.

This holder protects the skein from becoming snarled or soiled until the last thread is used. Ask your dealer for our wash silks in these new patent holders.

One Sample Skein Only, sent postpaid to any address on receipt of five cents in stamps. Once used, you will always buy your silk in this holder.

Brainerd & Armstrong Silk Co.,
No. 5 Union St., New London, Conn.

Please Your Feet



with a pair of our comfortable **Vieir Kid Lace or Button \$3.50 Shoes**, that THE LADIES' HOME JOURNAL readers have been buying for the past two years. Reasonable in price, many shoes sold for \$5.00 are no better. We keep over a dozen styles in stock, most any shape of toe, pattern, size or width.

**\$3.50 Fine Quality
Fine Fit
Stylish, Easy**

All Shoes Delivered Free. Your Money Refunded if not satisfied with fit, quality and style.

MANUFACTURERS' SHOE CO., 143 Main Street
Jackson, Mich.

Catalogue 48 pages, illustrated, and booklet, "Shoes and How to Wear Them," sent FREE, showing large variety of styles and prices for Men, Women and Children.

Non-Breakable Corset-Waists and Corsets.

The finest in the World. Small investment leads up to a good business. Lady Agents wanted in every city and town. Price Lists and Art Journal free.

RELANCE CORSET CO.,
Jackson, Mich.

Mention THE DELINEATOR.

Agents Make Money Selling the PERFECTION CAKE TINS

Delicate cake easily removed without breaking. Perfection Tins require no greasing. All styles, round, square and oblong. Sample round tin by mail, 20c., prepaid. Circulars FREE. CAUTION.—Our Trade-Mark "Perfection" stamped on all Improved Perfection Tins. Beware of imitations made without the Groove, for they will leak batter. RICHARDSON MFG. CO.,
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Cured with Vegetable Remedies. Have cured many thousand cases called hopeless. In 10 days at least 2/3 of all symptoms are removed. Book of testimonials of cures and 10 days treatment free by mail. Drs. Green & Sons, Atlanta, Ga.

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DAY'S PHOTO COPYING CO., NORRISTOWN, PA.

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WITCH HAZEL BULLETS FOR HEMORRHOIDS.

GUARANTEE.
If one Bullet is used every day for 30 days and no benefit is derived by the user, money will be returned. Six bullets in a box. At druggists; or sent postpaid, 25c. box, 5 boxes \$1.00. C. H. GRUBE,
Robinson, Ill.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS, (Continued).

LAUGHING-EYED BRUNETTE:—Your sample is wool annure. Your tan serge will make up well by the skirt pattern you mention, No. 7328, which costs 1s. 3d. or 30 cents, and blouse-waist No. 7854, which costs 1s. 3d. or 30 cents, and is illustrated in THE DELINEATOR for September. Trim it with spangle trimming. We cannot furnish patterns of the other garments you describe, and do not know where you can obtain them.

MAMIE:—You may choose light-gray silk for your wedding gown, if you like that shade. Cut the skirt by pattern No. 7775, which costs 1s. 3d. or 30 cents, and is illustrated in THE DELINEATOR for August. A small hat of gray straw will be a fitting adjunct.

ELICE:—Girls under eighteen years of age are usually not permitted to receive attentions from men. They are supposed to devote their time to study. *Gigot* is pronounced zhee-go.

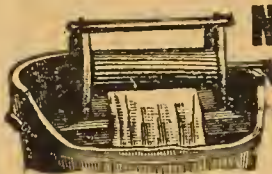


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Send this advertisement and 15c. in stamps, and we will mail you a 1/4 lb. Sample Best T Imported, any kind you may select. Big Premiums, Good Incomes made by getting orders for our celebrated goods. For full particulars, address

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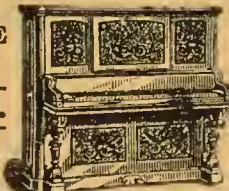
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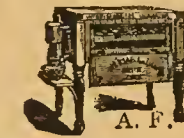
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Two loving beings have joined hands—a loving wife and husband. Years pass by, and still there are but two. The sound of little footsteps never patters in their ears, and no child's voice calls that loving woman "Mother." They have wealth, position, all that heart could wish for, but the greatest of all blessings is denied them—a child.

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is she whose nerves are never unstrung, to whom blood disorders and debility are unknown.

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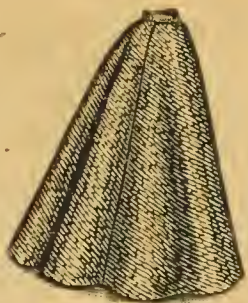
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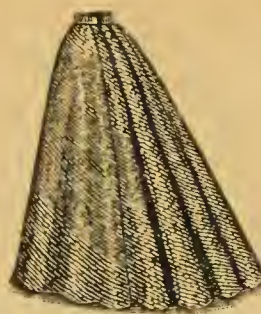
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7844



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7856



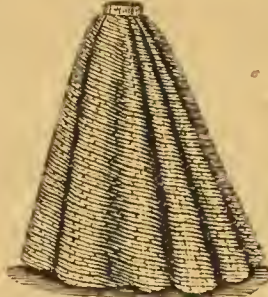
7855

Ladies' Trained Skirt (To be Made with a Long Train having Round or Square Corners or with a Demi-Train) (Copyright): 9 sizes. Waist meas., 20 to 36 ins. Any size, 1s. 8d. or 40 cts.

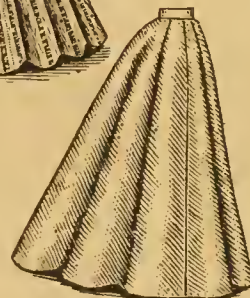


7827

Ladies' Five-Gored Ripple Skirt, the Two Back-Gores Being Very Narrow at the Top and arranged in Two Box-Plaits (Copyright): 9 sizes. Waist measures, 20 to 36 inches. Any size, 1s. 3d. or 30 cents.



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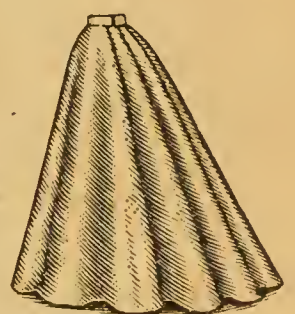


7588

Ladies' Gored Skirt, with Two Godets at the Back (To be Six-Gored with a Seam at the Center of the Front, or Five-Gored without this Seam) (Copyright): 11 sizes. Waist measures, 20 to 40 inches. Any size, 1s. 3d. or 30 cents.



7588

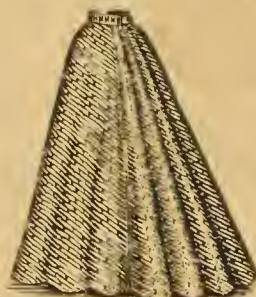


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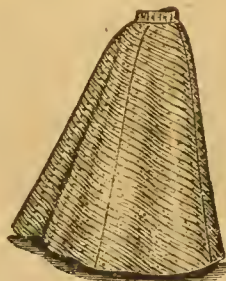


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Ladies' Five-Gored Ripple Skirt having the Back-Gores Arranged in Four Godets (Copyr't): 9 sizes. Waist meas., 20 to 36 inches. Any size, 1s. 3d. or 30 cts.

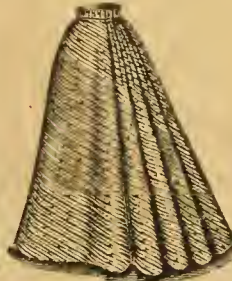


7398

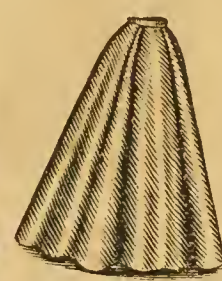


7512

Ladies' Five-Gored Skirt (Copyright): 10 sizes. Waist measures, 20 to 38 inches. Any size, 1s. 3d. or 30 cents.

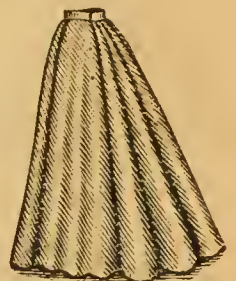


7512



7531

Ladies' Skirt, with One Godet at Each Side of the Front and Three Godets at the Back (Copyright): 9 sizes. Waist measures, 20 to 36 inches. Any, size, 1s. 3d. or 20 cents.

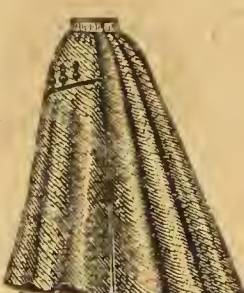


7531



7560

Ladies' Skirt, with the Front-Gore Extended to Form a Yoke at the Sides and With Three Godets at the Back (Copyright): 9 sizes. Waist meas., 20 to 36 inches. Any size, 1s. 3d. or 30 cts.

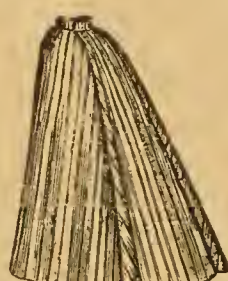


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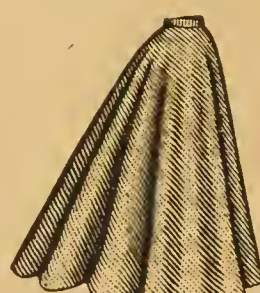


7487

Ladies' Four-Gored Skirt, with the Back Forming a Double Box-Plait (Copyright): 9 sizes. Waist measures, 20 to 36 inches. Any size, 1s. 3d. or 30 cents.

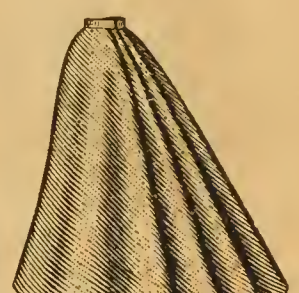


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7571

Ladies' Skirt, with Circular Front and Three Godets at the Back (Also Known as the Paquin Skirt) (Copyright): 9 sizes. Waist measures, 20 to 36 inches. Any size, 1s. 3d. or 30 cents.



7571



7467

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7467



7467



7438

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Pearl Corset Shields

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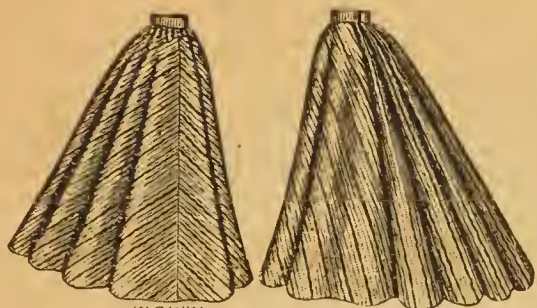
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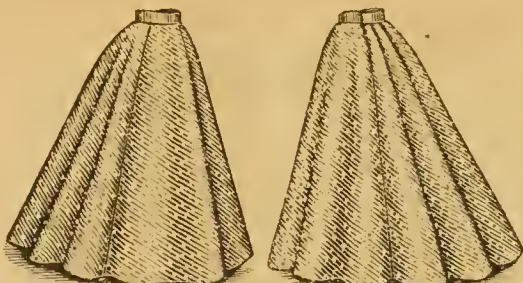
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7677

7677

Ladies' Skirt, with a Seam at the Center of the Front (Consisting of Two Circular Sections and Four Back Godets) (Copyright): 9 sizes. Waist measures, 20 to 36 inches. Any size, 1s. 3d. or 30 cents.



7715

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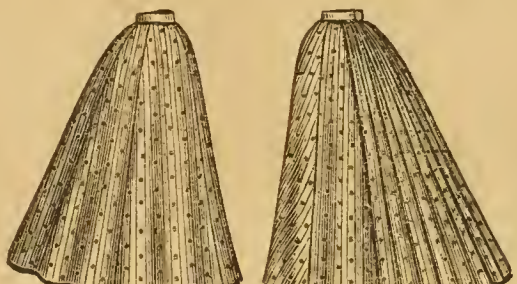
Ladies' Six-Gored Ripple Skirt, Forming Three Godets at the Back (Copyright): 9 sizes. Waist measures, 20 to 36 inches. Any size, 1s. 3d. or 30 cents.



7605

7605

Ladies' Skirt Consisting of a Narrow Front-Gore and Nine Godets (Copyright): 9 sizes. Waist measures, 20 to 36 inches. Any size, 1s. 3d. or 30 cents.



7762

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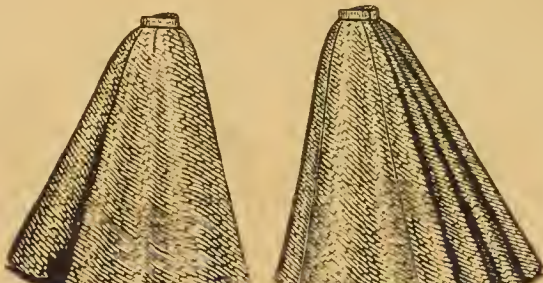
Ladies' Six-Gored Skirt, having a Straight Edge joined to a Bias Edge at Each Seam (Commendable for Wash Fabrics) (Copyright): 9 sizes. Waist measures, 20 to 36 inches. Any size, 1s. 3d. or 30 cents.



7739

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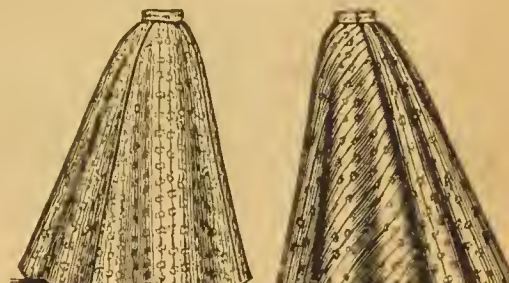
Ladies' Three-Piece Skirt in Full Circular Style at the Front and Sides and having its Two Back-Gores Side-Plaited at the Top and Arranged to Form Four Godets (Copyright): 9 sizes. Waist measures, 20 to 36 inches. Any size, 1s. 3d. or 30 cents.



7775

7775

Ladies' Five-Gored Skirt, Laid in Side-Plaits at the Back (Copyright): 10 sizes. Waist measures, 20 to 38 inches. Any size, 1s. 3d. or 30 cents.



7772

7772

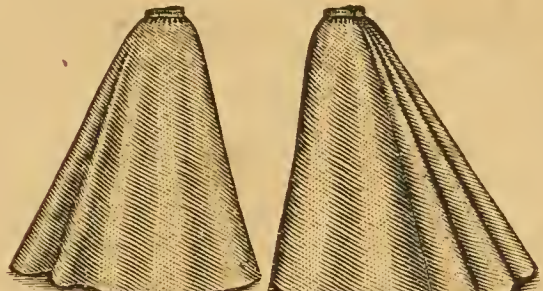
Ladies' Five-Gored Skirt, Forming Two Box-Plaits at the Back (Copyright): 9 sizes. Waist measures, 20 to 36 inches. Any size, 1s. 3d. or 30 cents.



7332

7332

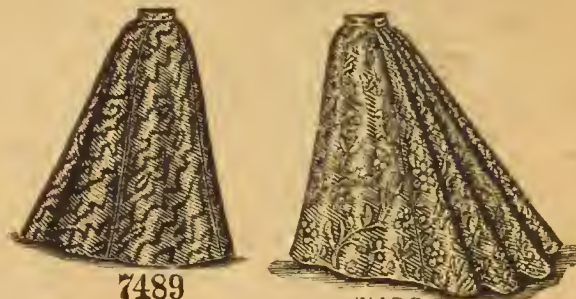
Ladies' Four-Gored Skirt, Arranged to Form Four Godets at the Back (Copyright): 10 sizes. Waist measures, 20 to 38 inches. Any size, 1s. 3d. or 30 cents.



7295

7295

Ladies' Skirt, with Three Godets at the Back (Copyright): 10 sizes. Waist measures, 20 to 38 inches. Any size, 1s. 3d. or 30 cents.



7489

7489

Ladies' Demi-Train Gored Skirt, with Four Godets at the Back (Copyright): 11 sizes. Waist measures, 20 to 40 inches. Any size, 1s. 6d. or 35 cents.



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Ladies' Seven-Gored Skirt, with the Four Gores at the Back Gathered at the Top and Forming Godets (Copyright): 10 sizes. Waist measures, 20 to 38 inches. Any size, 1s. 3d. or 30 cents.

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Write for booklet, "How to Select Corsets."

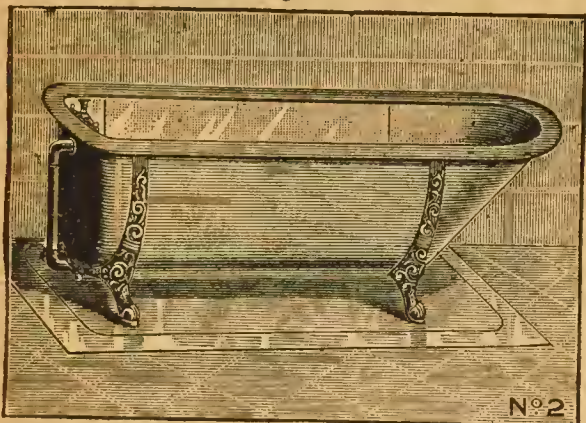
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Can't Break—Can't Slip—
Distribute the Strain on the Cloth,
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No. 2 Bath. Durable and Sanitary as No. 1, but in less variety. Send for Catalogue.

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L. R. A.:—Gray silk would be an appropriate wedding dress for a lady of mature years, and we would suggest basque pattern No. 7792, which costs 1s. 3d. or 30 cents, and skirt pattern No. 7775, which costs 1s. 3d. or 30 cents, for the making, both illustrated in *THE DELINEATOR* for August. A four-in-hand tie or bow in any of the pretty street shades now seen is suitable for the groom if it is to be a day wedding. At an evening wedding a lawn bow is *de rigueur*.

L. M. B.:—Hats for deepest mourning are made of and trimmed with crape. Superfluous hair can only be permanently removed without injury by an electric needle in the hands of a skilled operator.

DORA D.:—*Miroir moiré* is fashionable and will be appropriate to trim a dress like the sample shirt. As a motto the scriptural name "Mizpah" might be used. It means: "The Lord watch over thee and me while we are absent one from the other."

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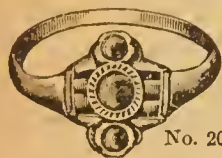


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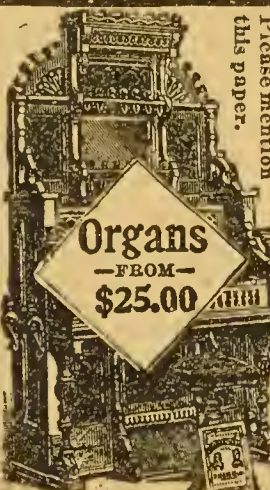
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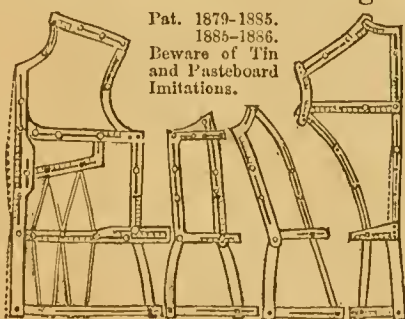
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The Delineator for November.

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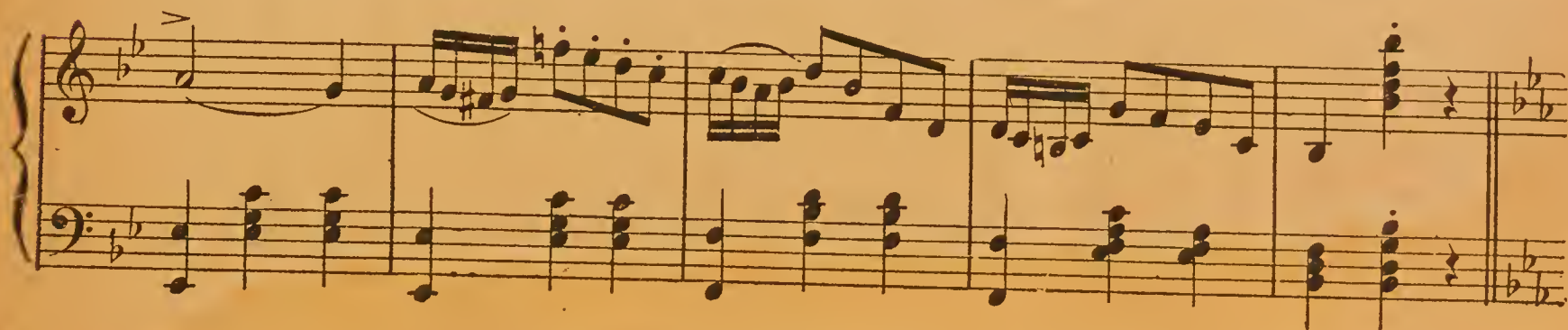
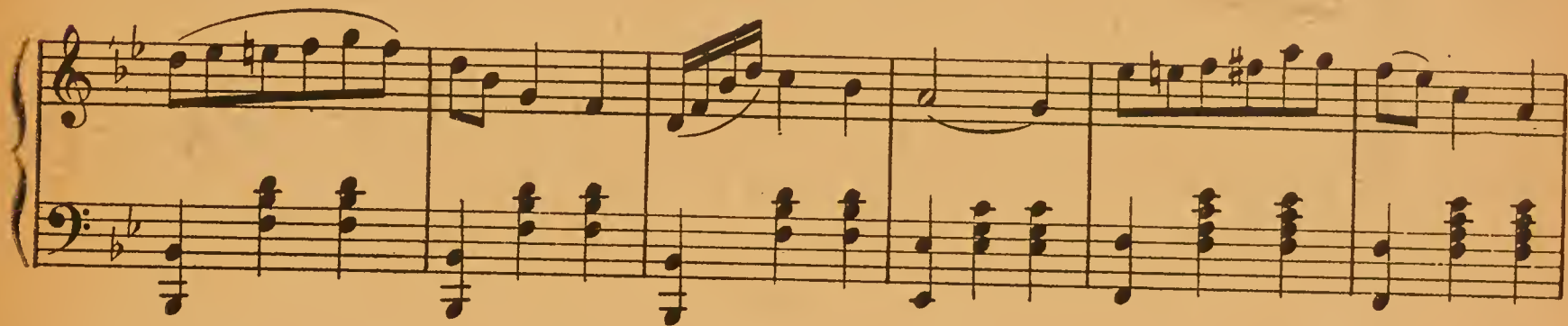
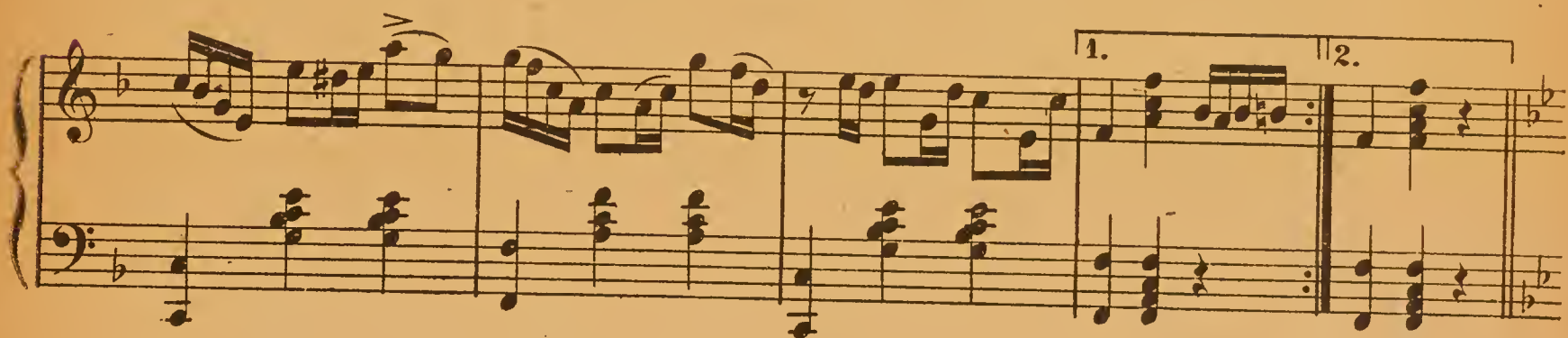
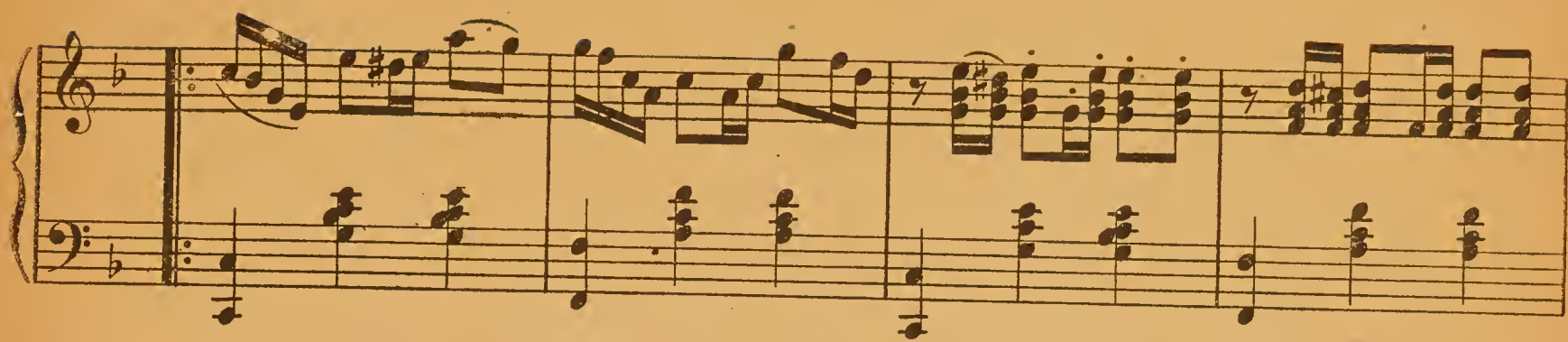
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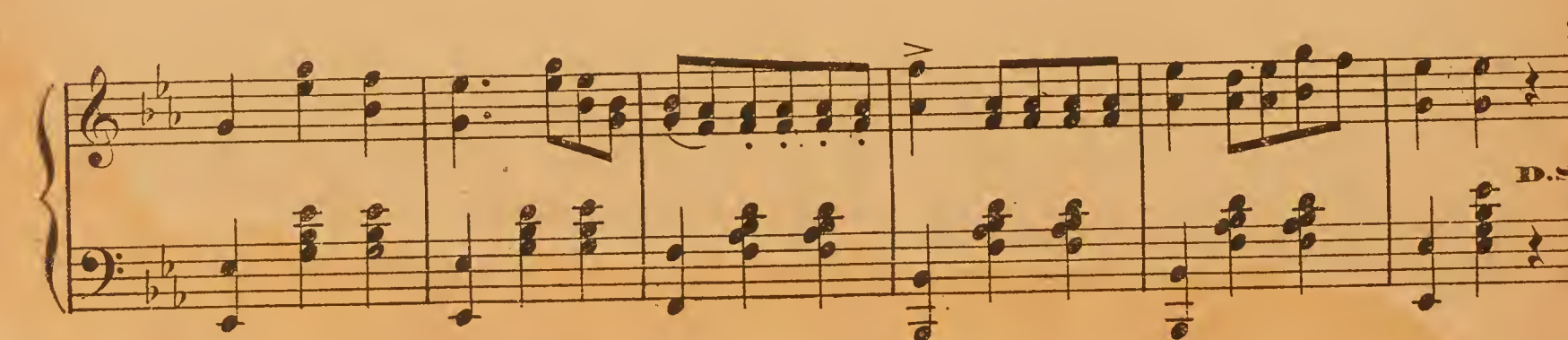
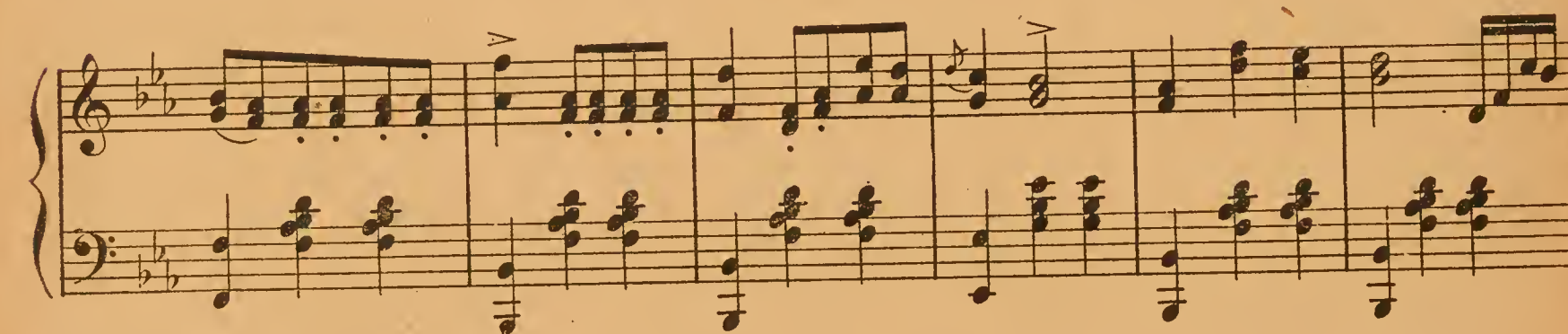
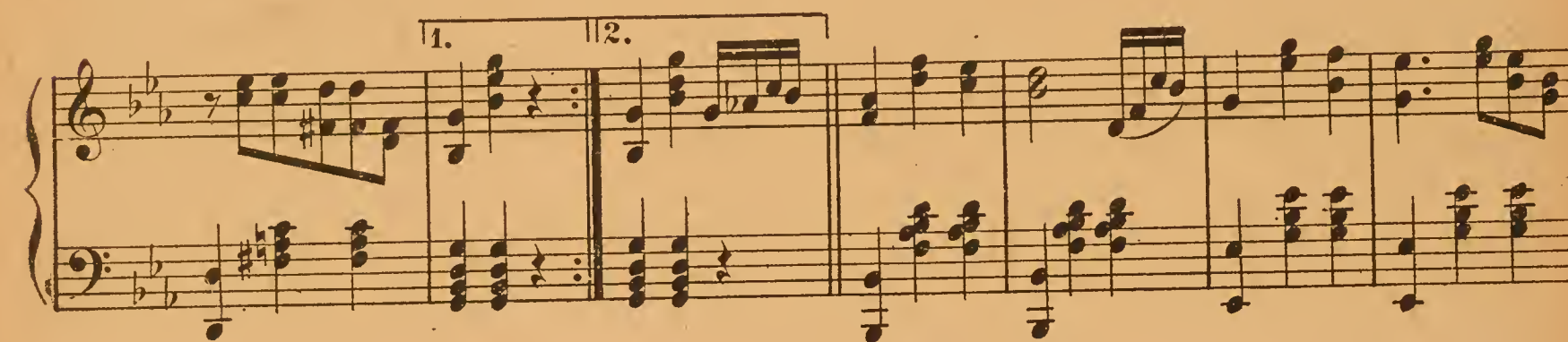
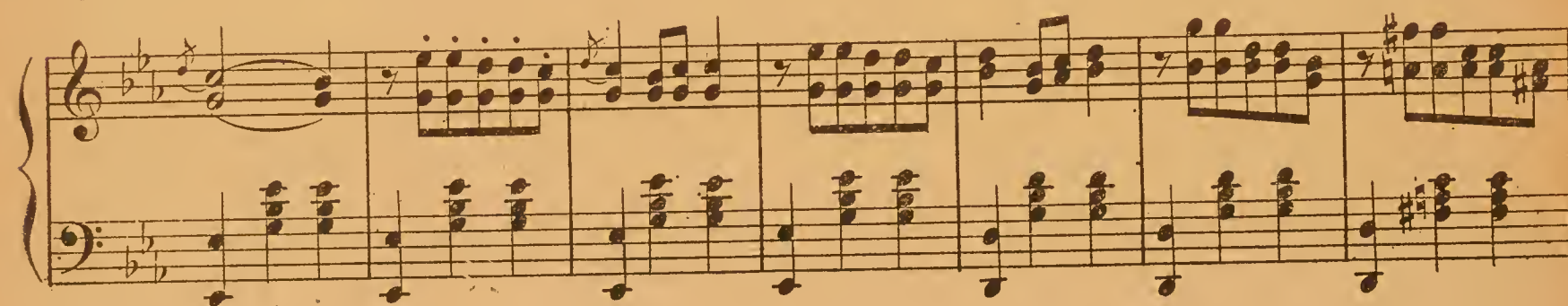
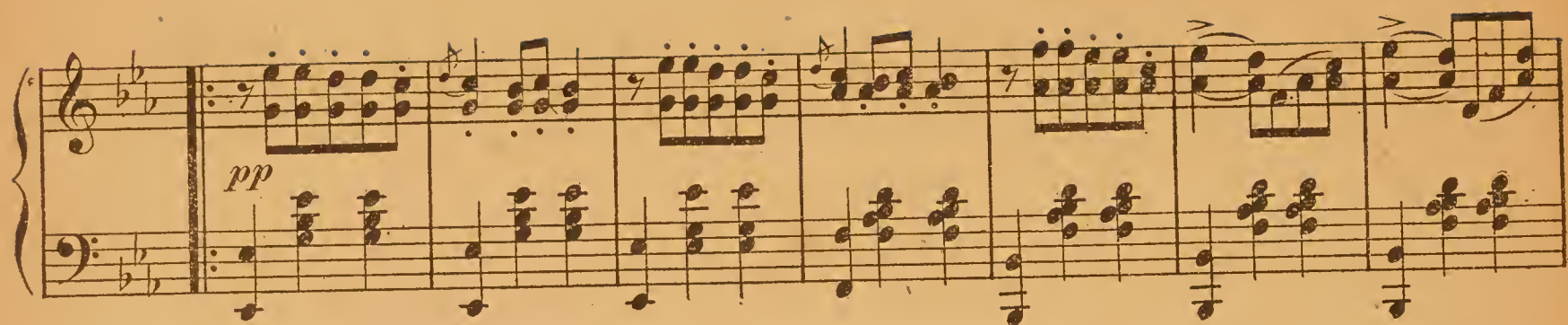
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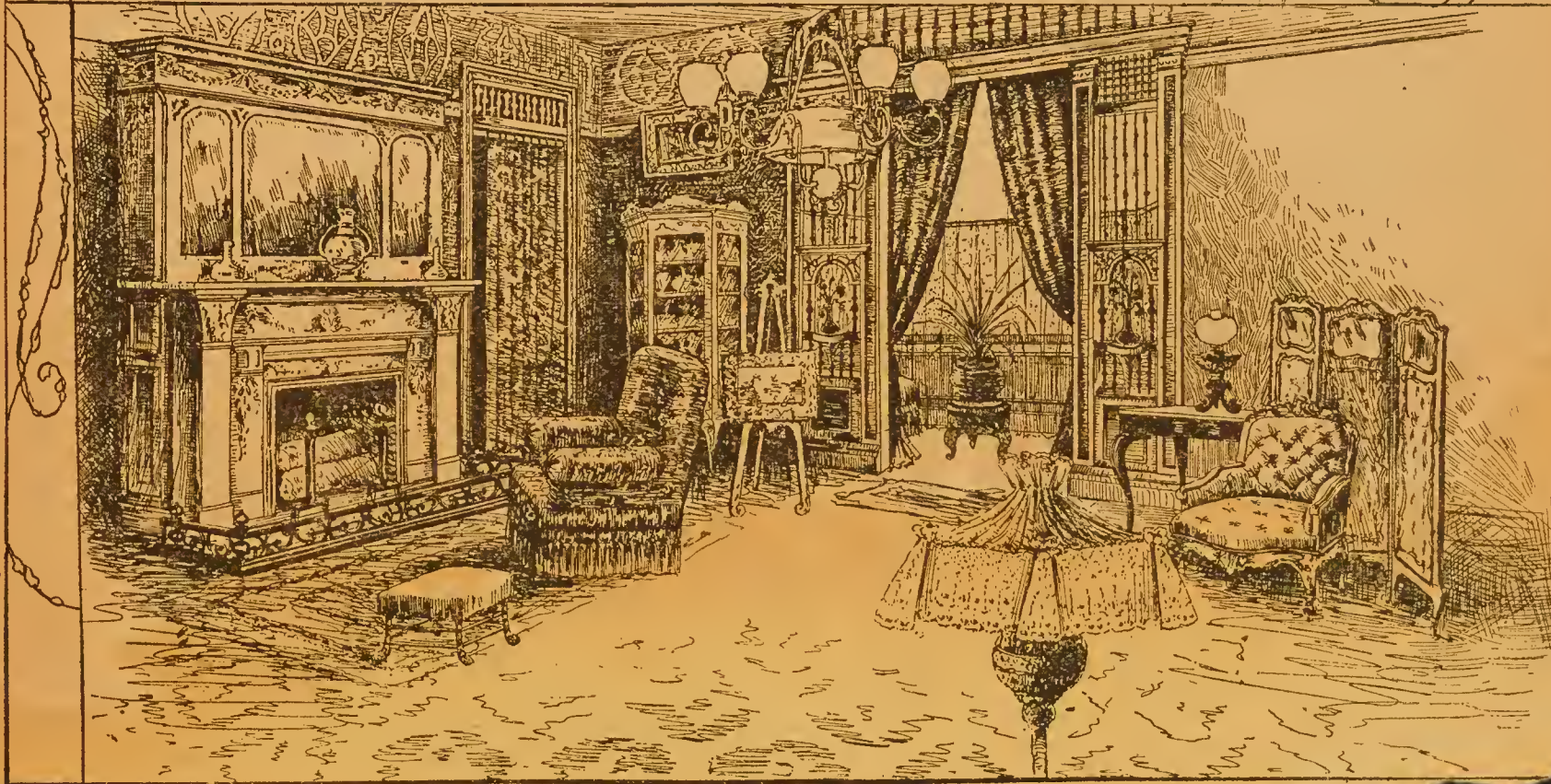
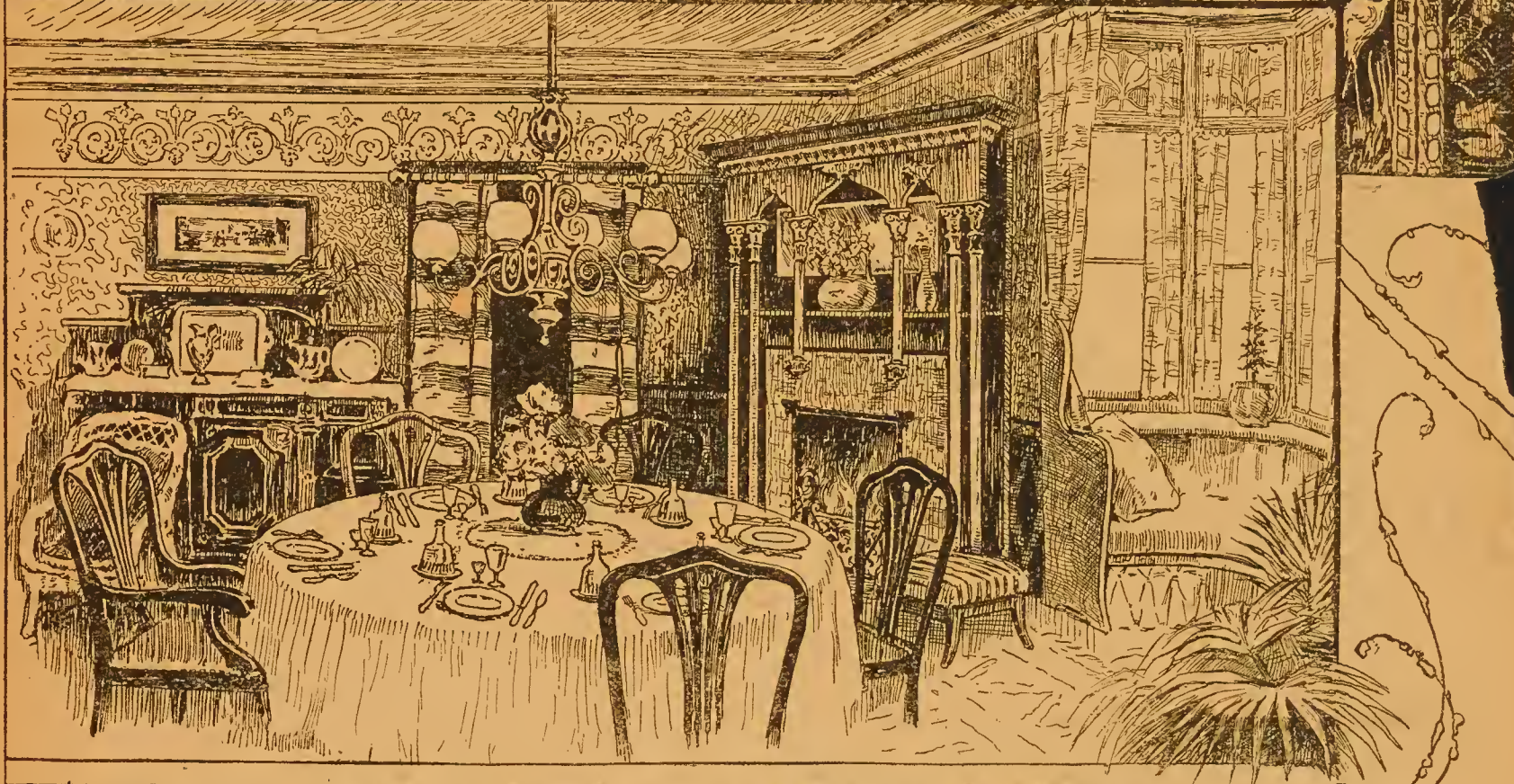
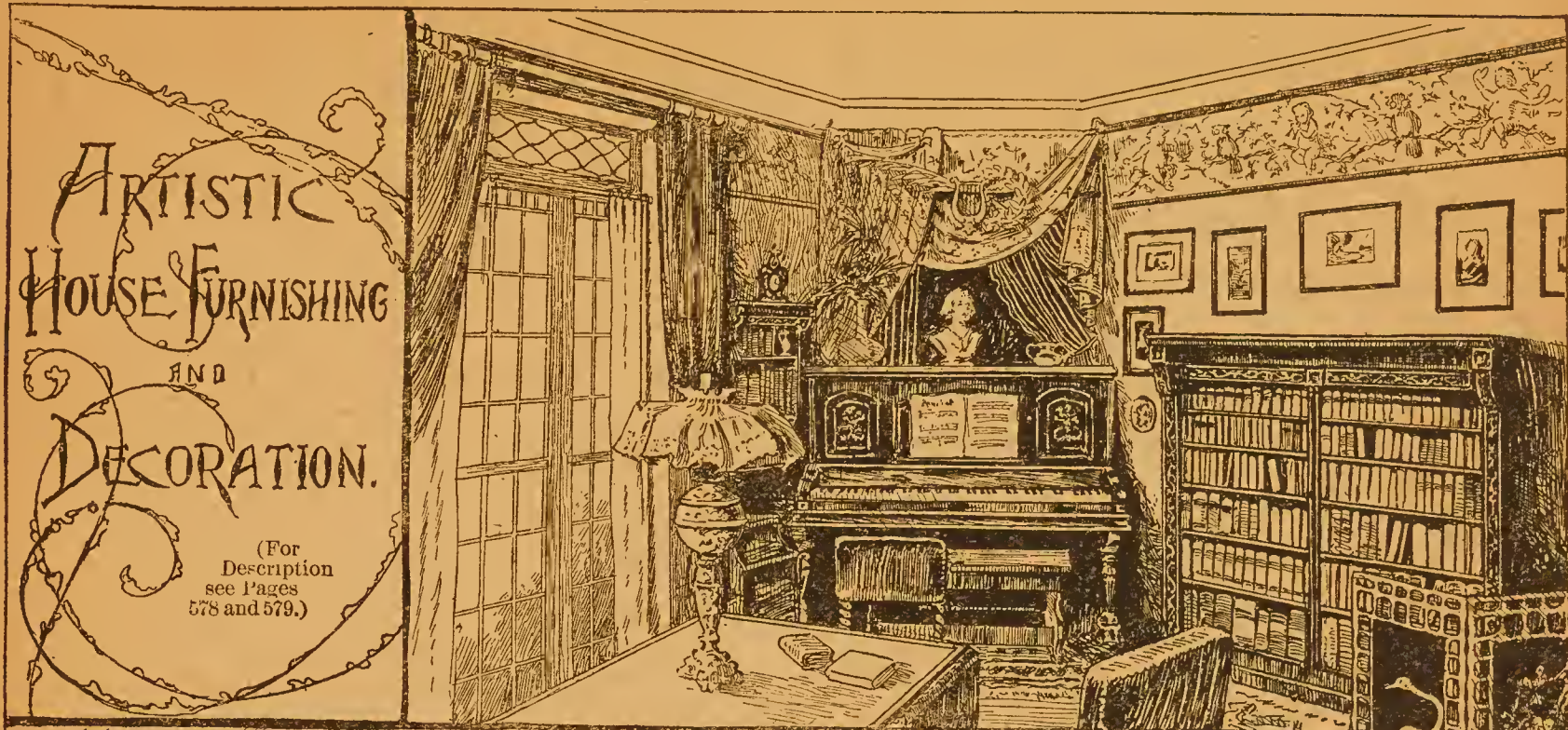
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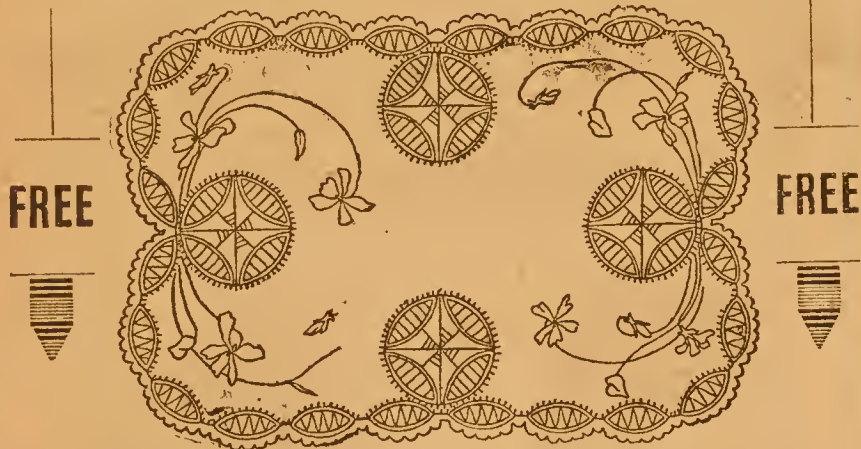
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FIGURE NO. 1.—LADIES' LARGE HAT.



FIGURE NO. 6.—LADIES' FANCY BRAID HAT.



FIGURE NO. 2.—YOUNG LADIES' HAT.

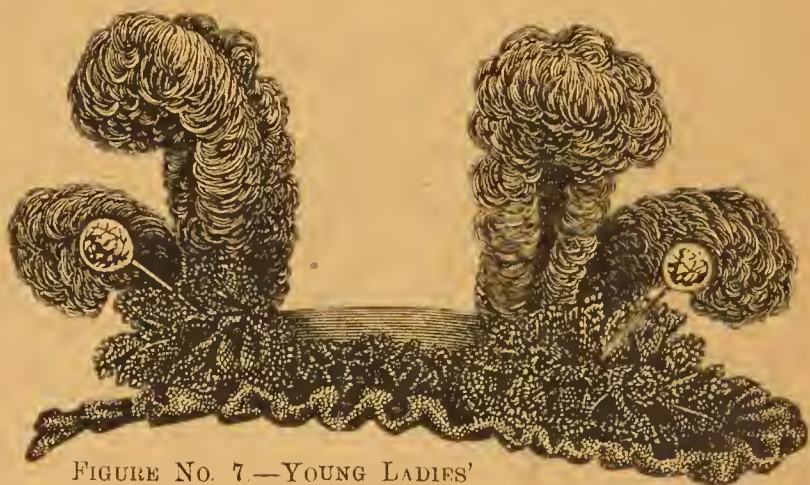
FIGURE NO. 7.—YOUNG LADIES'
FELT HAT.

FIGURE NO. 3.—LADIES' SAILOR HAT.



FIGURE NO. 4.—LADIES' LARGE HAT.

FIGURE NO. 8.—LADIES'
SAILOR HAT.

FIGURE NO. 5.—LADIES' HAT.



FIGURE NO. 9.—LADIES' HAT.

FASHIONABLE HATS.

(For Descriptions see Pages 579 and 580.)

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FIGURE NO. 2.—COMBINATION AND DECORATION FOR A LADIES' EVENING
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FIGURE NO. 3.—COMBINATION AND DECORATION FOR A LADIES' EVENING
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FIGURE NO. 4.—DECORATION FOR
A LADIES' 1830 BASQUE-WAIST.—
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price 1s. 3d. or 30 cents.)



FIGURE NO. 5.

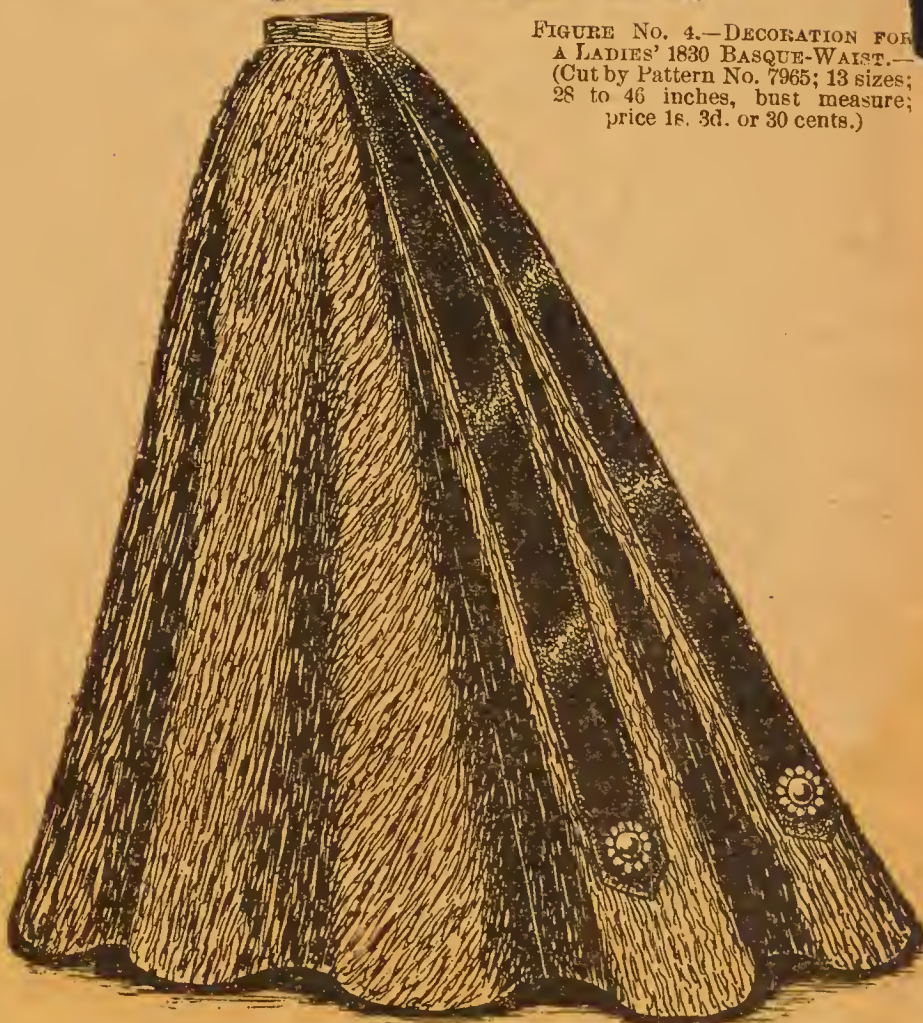


FIGURE NO. 6.

DRESSMAKING AT HOME.
(For Descriptions see Pages 614, 615 and 616.)

FIGURES NOS. 5 AND 6.—DECORATION FOR A LADIES' SKIRT.—(Cut by Pattern
No. 8006; 9 sizes; 20 to 36 inches, waist measure; price 1s. 3d.
or 30 cents.)

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No Rigid Dieting!

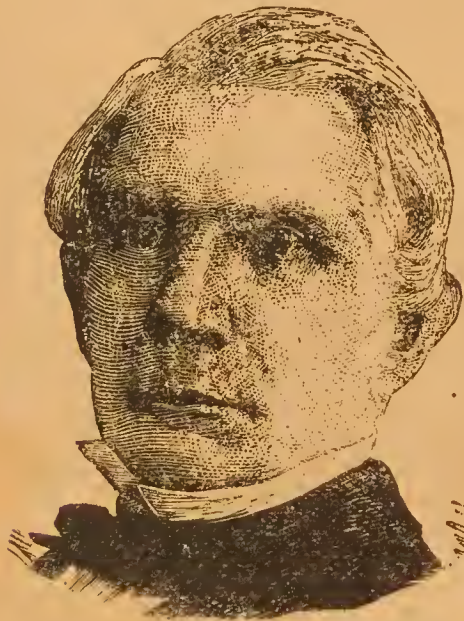
No Purging!

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No Danger!

No Loss of Time!

The portrait below is that of Dr. William Henry Denton, who writes thus in the *Western Medical Index* concerning Dr. Edison's famous treatment for Obesity:



"Excessive corpulency is a disease. If not arrested, it increases and brings on other diseases. However induced, it is curable by Dr. Edison's Treatment for Obesity, which removes the disease of

which fat is a symptom, and the fat disappears and is absorbed in blood, muscle and strength. Dr. Edison's Obesity Pills and Fruit Salt and his Reducing Compound are not patent medicines, but are taken by people who never buy proprietary medicines, and will have nothing but the best in medical treatment."

Mrs. Selma Thornton Wade, writing from her home on Commonwealth Avenue, near St. Paul Street, Boston, says: "Dr. Edison's Pills and Salt reduced my weight 18 pounds in a month, mostly about my waist, and greatly improved my figure and my health."

Maude Newcombe Scott, Laclede Avenue, St. Louis, writes: "I have taken Dr. Edison's Obesity Pills and Salt for five weeks and they have reduced my weight 37 pounds, improved my complexion and benefited me physically in every way."

Ella Chippendale Williams, West 75th Street, near the Boulevard, New York, writes: "Dr. Edison's Obesity Pills and Salt reduced my too fat shoulders and bust, relieving me of 26 pounds and making me quite well and graceful appearing in less than a month."

Mrs. Helen Stephens Blaisdell, Ashland Boulevard, Chicago, writes: "Dr. Edison's Obesity Pills, Salt and Band reduced my weight 19 pounds in three weeks and cured me of kidney trouble."

"Frank Amberg, Chicago, author of 'Jackson's Bequest,' writes thus: 'The Obesity Band reduced my abdominal measurement 10 inches in four weeks. My brother has lost 29 pounds by four weeks' use of the Pills and Salt.'"

CORSETS.

Loring & Co. manufacture Obesity and Regular Corsets to order, and guarantee satisfaction. Fleishy ladies can have corsets made six or eight inches longer than usual over the back and hips. Riding and Bicycling Corsets a specialty. Send for measuring blank.

Dr. Edison's Obesity and Supporting Bands should be used by fleshy men and women; his supporting Band by all women in a weak condition.

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PER BOTTLE.

Pills \$1.50 a Bottle, or three Bottles for \$4.00, enough for one treatment.

The Bands cost \$2.50 each up to 36 ins.; add 10c. for each additional inch.

DR. EDISON'S
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MOST POWERFUL SINGLE OBESITY REMEDY.

This is a vegetable remedy. It takes off a pound of fat a day when it gains control of the system. It is perfectly harmless. The Pills and Salt are equally harmless. They constitute a mineral treatment. The Obesity Band may be worn with either treatment.

Zelma Vanderlip Strong, Park Avenue, near East 96th Street, New York, writes: "In six weeks Dr. Edison's Reducing Compound and Obesity Band reduced me 40 pounds. My sister, Mrs. Tillie Vanderlip Sprague, of Yonkers, N. Y., used Dr. Edison's Reducing Compound and Band for fat people and was reduced 31 pounds in five weeks."

With either of Dr. Edison's Obesity Treatments the cure is permanent. Unlike any other obesity remedies, these eliminate the starch from foods in process of digestion and render them non-fattening while not diminishing their nutrition. No new fat is produced, the old fat is absorbed in blood, muscle and strength, and the patient is soon in a normal condition.

PRICE OF COMPOUND.—Two months' treatment, \$10.00, sent prepaid anywhere in the U. S.

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Dep. No. 14; NEW YORK CITY, No. 40 West 22d Street, Dep. L.

Cut this out and keep it and send for our New Four-Page (24 column) paper "How to Cure Obesity."

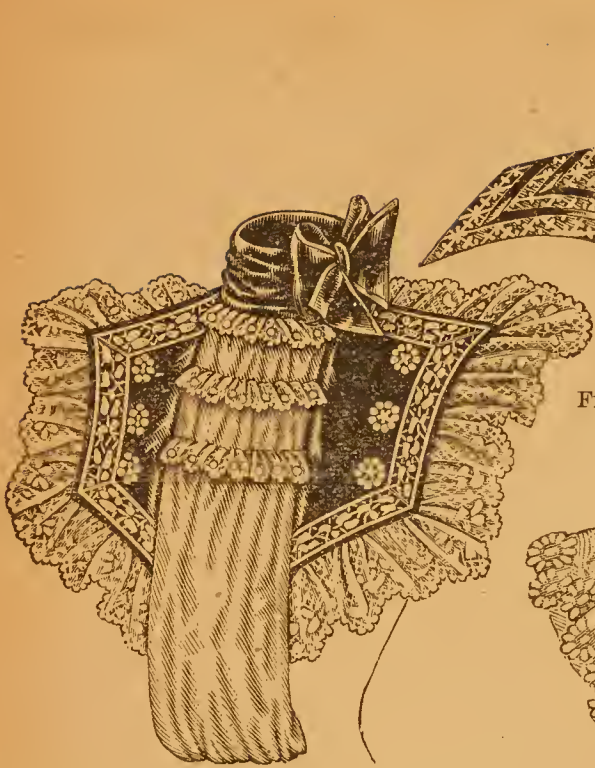


FIGURE No. 1.—LADIES' FANCY COLLAR.—(Cut by Collar in Pattern No. 933; 3 sizes; small, medium and large; price 5d. or 10 cents.)



FIGURE No. 2.—LADIES' FANCY COLLAR. (Cut by Collar in Pattern No. 7962; 13 sizes; 28 to 46 inches, bust measure; price 1s. 8d. or 40 cents.)

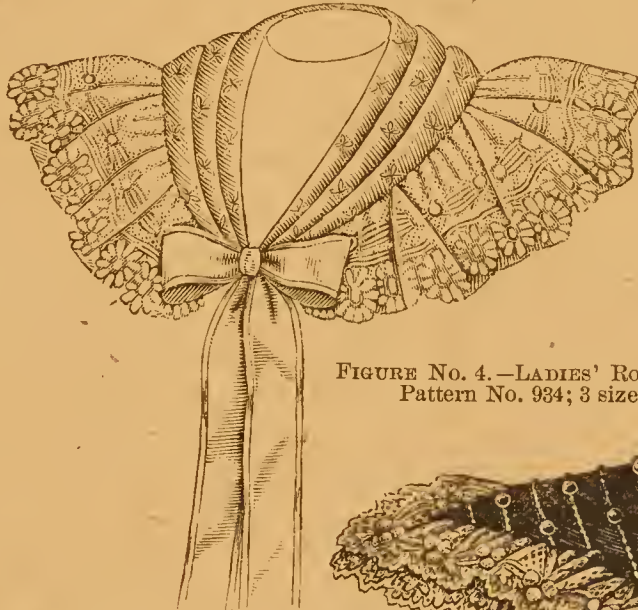


FIGURE No. 3.—LADIES' MARIE ANTOINETTE FICHU.—Cut by Fichu in Pattern No. 7975; 13 sizes; 28 to 46 inches, bust measure; price 1s. 3d. or 30 cents.)

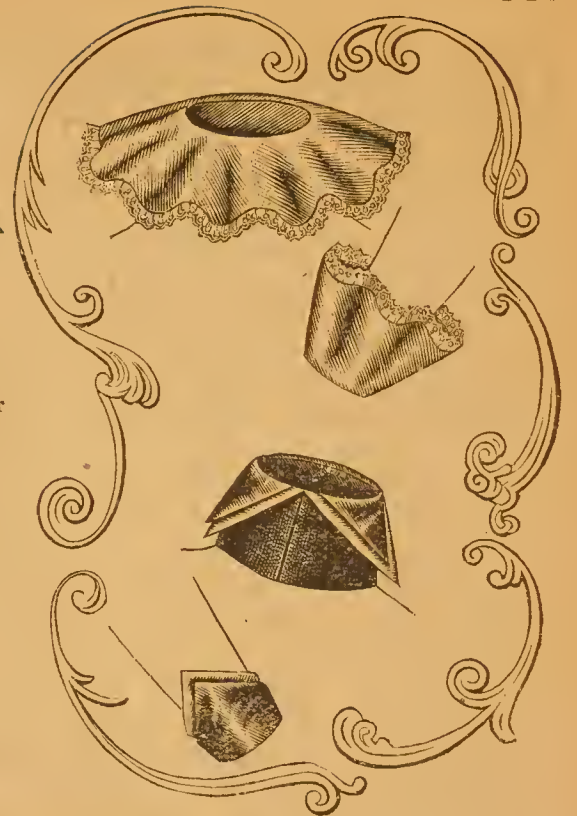


FIGURE No. 4.—LADIES' ROUNDHEAD AND PAQUIN COLLARS AND CUFFS.—(Cut by Pattern No. 934; 3 sizes; small, medium and large; price 5d. or 10 cents.)

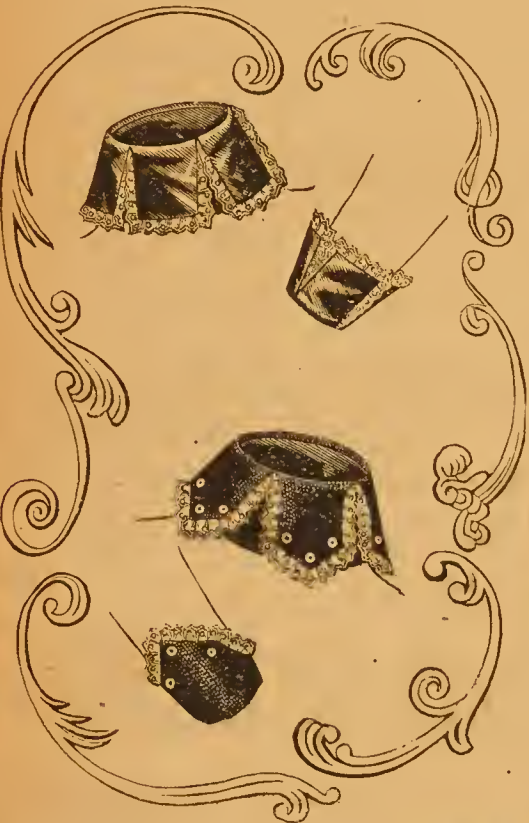


FIGURE No. 7.—LADIES' DRESS COLLARS AND CUFFS.—(Cut by Pattern No. 935; 3 sizes; small, medium and large; price 5d. or 10 cents.)



FIGURE No. 5.



FIGURES Nos. 5 AND 6.—LADIES' STAR AND STOLE SAILOR COLLARS.—(Cut by Pattern No. 937; 3 sizes; small, medium and large; price 5d. or 10 cents.)

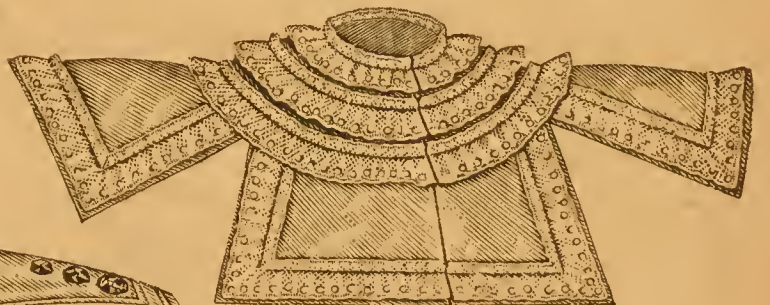


FIGURE No. 9.

FIGURES Nos. 8 AND 9.—LADIES' FANCY COLLARS.—(Cut by Pattern No. 926; 3 sizes; small, medium and large; price 5d. or 10 cents.)

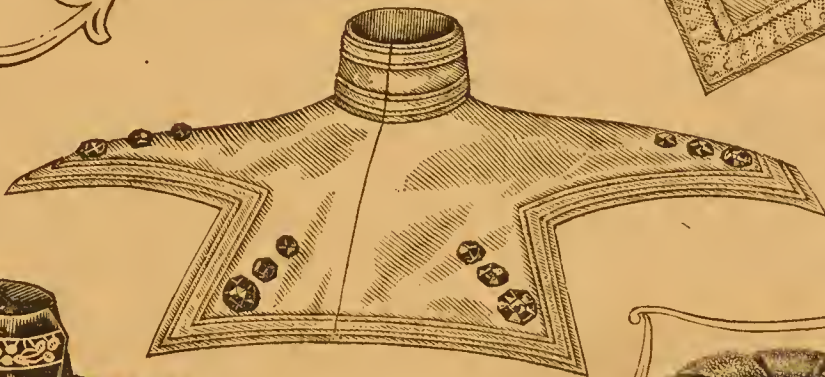


FIGURE No. 8.

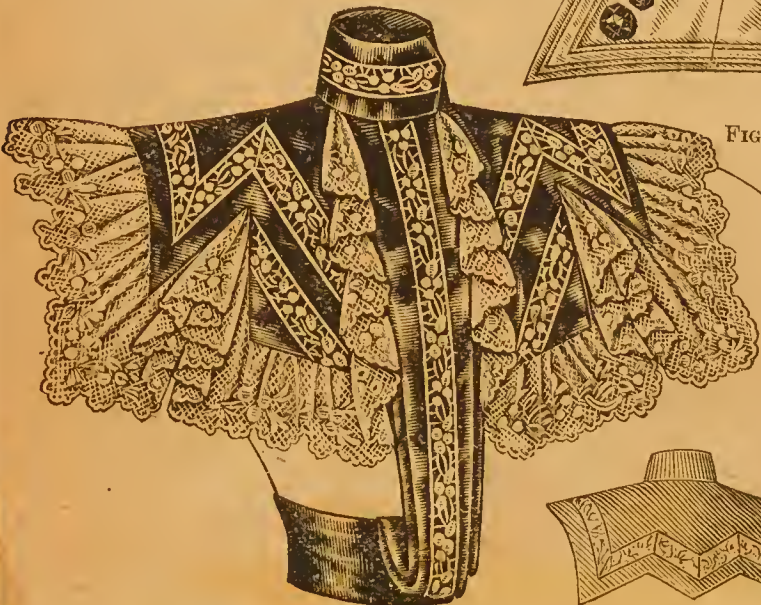


FIGURE No. 10.—LADIES' WAIST GARNITURE.—(Cut by Collar and Tabs in Pattern No. 7982; 13 sizes; 28 to 46 inches, bust measure; price 1s. 8d. or 40 cents.)



FIGURE No. 11.—LADIES' HENRY IV. AND FAUST COLLARS AND CUFFS.—(Cut by Pattern No. 936; 3 sizes; small, medium and large; price 5d. or 10 cents.)

STYLISH LINGERIE.

(For Descriptions see Pages 580 and 581.)

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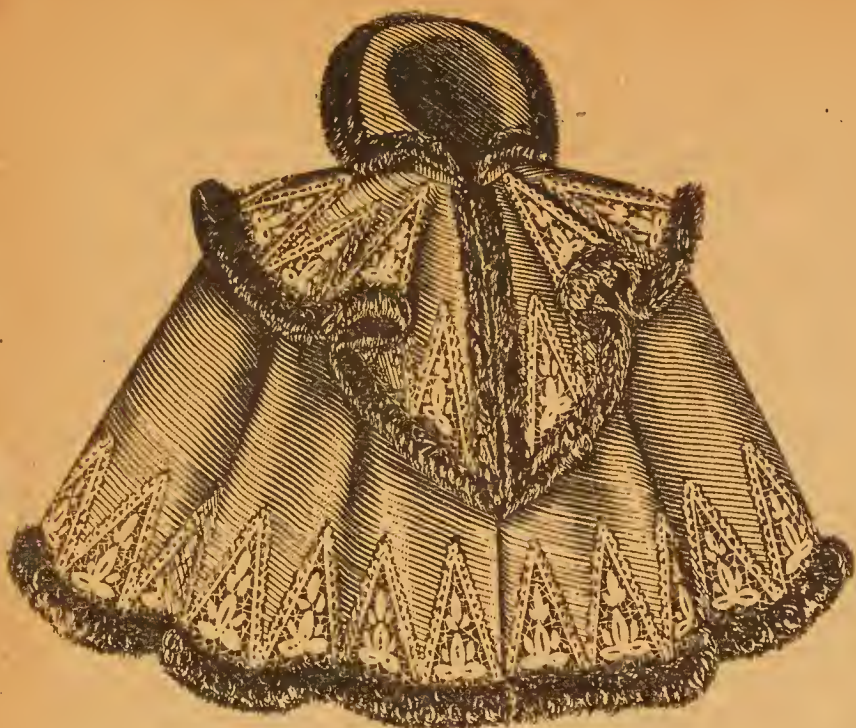


FIGURE NO. 7.—DECORATION FOR A LADIES' CIRCULAR CAPE.—(Cut by Pattern No. 7959; 10 sizes; 28 to 46 inches, bust measure; price 1s. or 25 cents.)

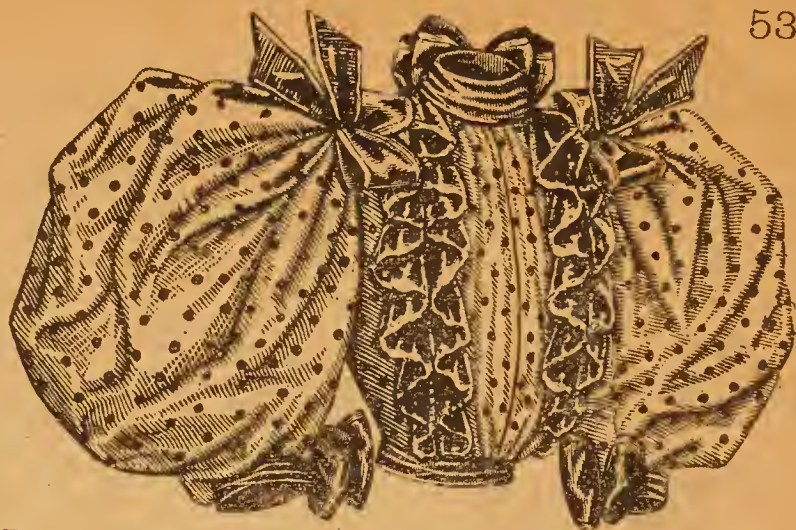


FIGURE NO. 8.—COMBINATION AND DECORATION FOR A LADIES' BLOUSE-WAIST.—(Cut by Pattern No. 7993; 13 sizes; 28 to 46 inches, bust measure; price 1s. 3d. or 30 cents.)



FIGURE NO. 9.—COMBINATION FOR A LADIES' CAPE.—(Cut by Pattern No. 7971; 10 sizes; 28 to 46 inches, bust measure; price 1s. or 25 cents.)



FIGURE NO. 10.—ATTRACTIVE DECORATION FOR A LADIES' CAPE.—(Cut by Pattern No. 7999; 10 sizes; 28 to 46 inches, bust measure; price 1s. or 25 cents.)

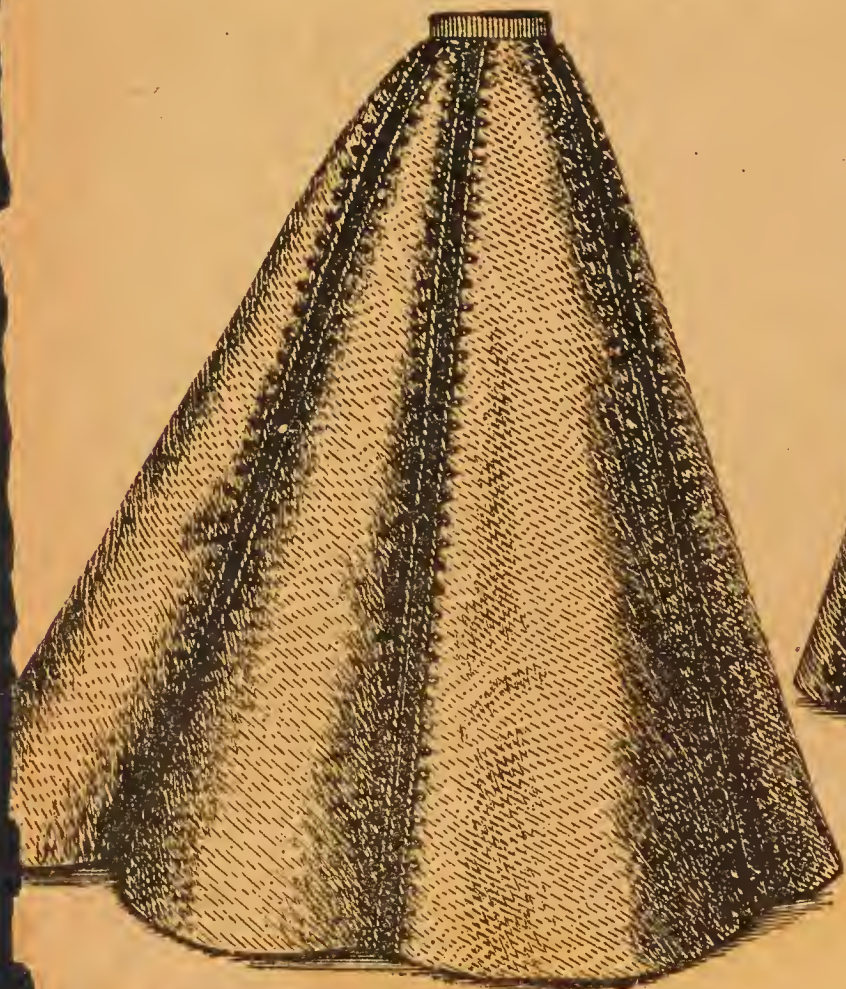


FIGURE NO. 11.

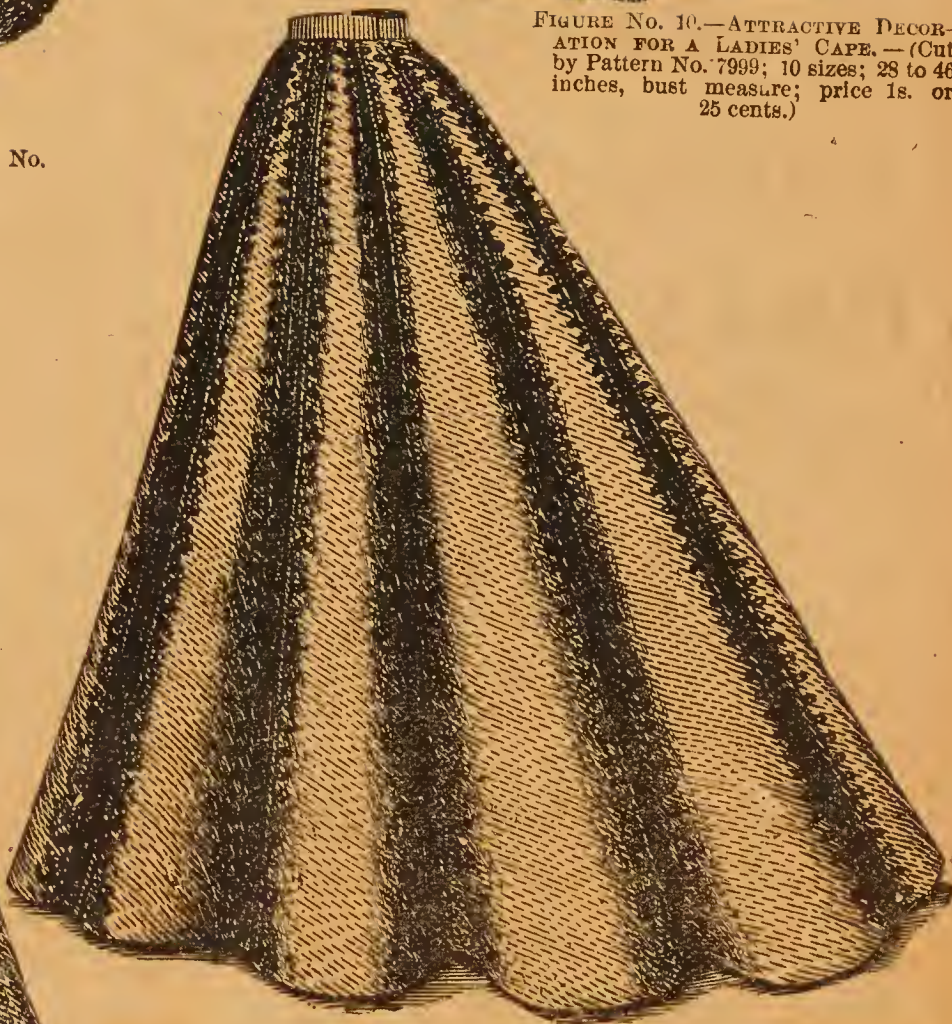


FIGURE NO. 12.

FIGURES NOS. 11 AND 12.—DECORATION FOR A LADIES' SKIRT.—(Cut by Pattern No. 7978; 9 sizes; 20 to 36 inches, waist measure; price 1s. 3d. or 30 cts.)

DRESSMAKING AT HOME.

(For Descriptions see Pages 614, 615 and 616.)



FIGURE NO. 308 P.—BRIDES' COSTUME.—This illustrates Pattern No. 8000 (copyright), price 2s. or 50 cents.

(For Description see Page 536.)

The FINEARTIST

VOL. XLVI.

November, 1895.

No. 5.

Fashions of To-Day.



FIGURE NO. 309 P.



FIGURE NO. 310 P.

FIGURES NOS. 309 P AND 310 P.—
LADIES' BASQUE-WAIST.—These two
figures illustrate the same Pattern—
Ladies' Basque-Waist No. 8003
(copyright), price 1s. 3d. or 30 cents.

(For Descriptions see Page 536.)

with the modifications usual
to revivals.

In a new costume the deep,
rippling shoulder cape of the
basque and the gored over-
skirt and wide panel, are sug-
gestive of the Louis Quinze
styles.

A redingote costume copies
rather closely the picturesque
Marie Antoinette modes in
the fichu effect at the neck
and the series of balloon
puffs in the sleeves.

Simple in design yet effect-
ive in appearance is a cos-
tume with box-plaits in lieu
of godets in the skirt and a
full vest in the basque.

Very trim and severe is a
costume embodying a double-
breasted basque and a skirt
with a side-plaited back.

Exceptionally large puffed
sleeves in a full bodice, and a
flowing skirt distinguish a
costume which will be spe-
cially well suited to evening
textiles.

The low-shouldered sleeves
in an 1830 basque-waist flare
in exaggerated puffs and
form a series of flute-like
folds.

A costume for ceremonious
wear is made with a sweep-
ing train.

The panel effect is suggested in a shapely skirt by an arrange-
ment of plaits at the sides; notable features of the accompanying
waist are a fanciful collar and a drooping box-plait.

The slashed overfront in the basque of a very dressy costume
recalls a fashion of mediæval times, and offers many possibilities
in the way of adornment.

Many skirts are made with box-plaits at the back and side-
plaits at the sides, giving the popular tablier or panel idea.

The historic touch is given a jacket-basque by a softly-folded
fichu.

One of the capes in vogue is supplied with a deep, pointed
rippling collar and a rolling collar capable of varied adjustment.

Paradoxical as the statement may appear, the newest fashions
are those half a century, a century and a century and a half old.
The arbiters of modes are borrowing most of their novelties from
the styles of Louis Quinze, Marie Antoinette and 1830, though

FIGURE No. 308 P.—
BRIDE'S COS-
TUME.

(For Illustration see
Page 534.)

FIGURE No. 308 P.—This illustrates a Ladies' costume. The pattern, which is No. 8000 and costs 2s. or 50 cents, is in thirteen sizes for ladies from twenty-eight to forty-six inches, bust measure, and may be seen again in four views on pages 554 and 555 of this magazine.

Among the newest costumes prepared for ceremonious wear this is preëminently the most dignified and graceful and in its present development in white satin and lace, with orange blossoms and ribbon for decoration, is altogether appropriate for a bride of either dark or light complexion. The skirt may be made up with a full-length train that may have round or square corners or a demi-train, as preferred or demanded by the occasion. Six gores are comprised in the skirt. The front-gore and side-gores are dartless and smooth at the top and break into graceful ripples below the hips and the back-gores are closely gathered at the top and spread in stately folds to the lower edge.

The short basque-waist, which has a gracefully rounded lower outline, is closed along the left shoulder and under-arm seams and has a body-lining fitted with great precision. The full front is gathered at the neck and lower edges, the fulness spreading broadly across the bust and narrowing below where it droops over a girdle decoration of three

bands of ribbon with orange blossoms tacked over the center of each. The lowest band extends around the lower edge of the basque-waist and terminates under a bow at the back. A trim adjustment at the sides is due to under-arm gores that separate the front from the seamless back, which is smooth at the top



FIGURE No. 311 P.—LADIES' VISITING TOILETTE.—This consists of Ladies' Jacket-Basque No. 7976 (copyright), price 1s. 3d. or 30 cents; and Nine-Gored Skirt No. 7978 (copyright), price 1s. 3d. or 30 cents.

(For Description see Page 537.)

and has full plaited to a point at the lower edge. The one-seam gilet sleeves spread in ample folds above the elbow and are close-fitting below and adorned with an encircling band of lace at the wrist. Drooping over the top of the sleeves are lace epaulettes, caught at the center by a dainty ribbon bow and drooping with wing effect in front and back of the bow. The standing collar closes at the left side and is covered with a ribbon stock bowed at the back and a spray of orange blossoms falls from it at the left side. The pattern also provides for a low, round or square neck and for elbow sleeves.

Ideal bridal costumes may be fashioned in this manner of white silk, satin, etc., and for very youthful brides less pretentious costumes of white mull, organ-die, crêpon or chiffon will be chosen, with insertions, edgings and Vandykes of lace associated with ribbon for decoration. Dinner costumes of velvet, silk, etc., will be trimmed with jet or lace, and dancing costumes of crêpe, tissue or silk will be garnitured with spangles in odd forms.

FIGURES NOS. 309 P
AND 310 P.—
LADIES' BASQUE-
WAIST.

(For Illustrations see
Page 535.)

FIGURES NOS. 309 P AND 310 P.—These two figures illustrate a Ladies' basque-waist. The pattern, which is No. 8003 and costs 1s. 3d. or 30 cents, is in

thirteen sizes for ladies from twenty-eight to forty-six inches, bust measure, and is shown again on page 577 of this magazine.

In the front view of the basque presented at figure No. 309 P, the material is dahlia-colored cloth and velvet with fancy buttons for decoration. The basque-waist is made over a lining

fitted with perfect accuracy and closed at the center of the front; and the full fronts are gathered at the neck and shoulder edges, the fulness being arranged in overlapping plaits at the lower edge. An applied double box-plait that droops stylishly is arranged over the closing and three large fancy buttons decorate it above the bust. Under-arm gores produce a smooth adjustment at the sides and separate the full fronts from the seamless back, which is smooth across the shoulders and has fulness collected in backward-turning plaits at the bottom. The drooping Paquin sleeves are shaped by one seam only and are sustained by coat-shaped linings; they are gathered at the top and bottom and completed by rolling cuffs and a Paquin point of velvet that is decorated with a fancy button. A pretty feature of the waist is the fancy pointed collar of velvet which is in two sections that flare slightly at the back and lie smoothly on the waist. The collar is included in the seam with the standing collar and its deeply pointed ends extend to the bust where they are decorated with buttons. Paquin points of velvet fall over the softly wrinkled stock, the frill-finished ends of which are closed at the back. A folded belt outlines the lower edge of the waist, passing beneath the box-plait and fastening at the back under a bow.

The hat is trimmed stylishly with wings that stand upright and a chenille braid ornament.

At figure No. 310 P a miniature back view of the basque-waist is presented, the materials illustrated being biscuit cloth and violet velvet and the decoration satin ribbon.

Although silk is universally favored for blouse waists of this kind and the mode is particularly stylish in chiné and Dresden silk,



FIGURE NO. 312 P.—LADIES' CALLING COSTUME.—This illustrates Pattern No. 7962 (copyright), price 1s. 8d. or 40 cents.

(For Description see Page 538.)

equally good effects are obtainable in two shades of cloth, or in cloth and velvet or silk with any one of the novelty wool goods. Fancy buttons are an attractive addition on the collar points and box-plait.

FIGURE NO. 311 P.—LADIES' VISITING TOILETTE.

(For Illustration see Page 536.)

FIGURE NO. 311 P.—This illustrates a Ladies' jacket-basque and nine-gored skirt. The jacket-basque pattern, which is No. 7976 and costs 1s. 3d. or 30 cents, is in thirteen sizes for ladies from twenty-eight to forty-six inches, bust measure, and may be seen again on page 576 of this magazine. The skirt pattern, which is No. 7978 and costs 1s. 3d. or 30 cents, is in nine sizes for ladies from twenty to thirty-six inches, waist measure, and is shown again on page 579 of this number of THE Delineator.

Brown and cream-white cloth and brown satin make up the combination here pictured in the toilette, and fancy buttons and satin straps provide the decoration. The fronts of the jacket-basque form deep points at their lower front corners and open over a short vest of cream-white cloth that is perfectly smooth and fitted by single bust darts. The vest has a rounding lower outline and is arranged upon dart-fitted lining fronts closed at the center; it is sewed permanently at the right side and closed at the left side. The remainder of the ad-

justment is due to single bust darts, under-arm and side-back gores and a curving center seam, the parts at the back being sprung below the waist-line to form deep ripples. A novel feature of the garment is the large double collar with saw-tooth edge. Each collar is in four sections that are joined in a seam

on each shoulder; and the back edges of the large collar meet at the top of the center seam and flare below, the long pointed ends extending to the waist-line. The collar joins the front edges of the fronts and reaches to a little below the bust, the points falling gracefully over the sleeves; the neck is completed by a standing collar that closes at the left side. Large fancy buttons decorate each front below the collar. Huge balloon puffs cover the coat-shaped sleeves to the elbow; the bountiful fulness at the top is collected in gathers and in three seamed bournous loops and the sleeves are completed by double gauntlet cuffs, the small cuff being notched on the upper side.

The nine-gored skirt is extremely graceful; the front and side gores are perfectly smooth and quite narrow at the top, but widen gradually toward the lower edge, the gores at the sides forming deep organ-pipe folds below the hips. The two back-gores are each laid in a box-plait at the top and tapes tacked to the seams underneath hold the folds well in position. All the seams are strapped with satin.

The variety and becomingness of the basques and skirts for this season leave nothing to be desired. The new crépons, bouretted wools and silks as well as cloths, zibelines and serges are available for this mode and velvet, silk or satin may be associated as a decoration or as part of the combination.

The hat is a fancy felt braid trimmed with ribbon, ostrich tips and a handsome jet ornament.

FIGURE NO. 312 P.—LADIES' CALLING COSTUME.

(For Illustration see Page 537.)

FIGURE NO. 312 P.—This illustrates a Ladies' costume. The pattern, which is No. 7962 and costs 1s. 8d. or 40 cents, is in thirteen sizes for ladies from twenty-eight to forty-six inches, bust measure, and may be seen again on page 558 of this publication.

A suggestion of Winter is presented in this costume, here pictured made of illuminated serge and silk and decorated with fur bands and fur buttons. The five-gored ripple skirt is especially stylish, being fitted with perfect smoothness at the top of the front and sides without darts. It breaks into graceful ripples below the hips and the fulness at the back is arranged in a box-plait at each side of the center seam, the plaits expanding toward the lower edge, where a band of fur decorates the skirt all round.

The short, round waist displays a pretty silk vest that has a smooth, square yoke top and a full lower portion gathered at the top and plaited at the bottom. A fitted lining closed at the center of the front supports the waist and the vest is sewed to the lining at the right side and fastened with hooks and loops at the left side. The full fronts, which are smooth at the top and have fulness at the bottom collected in closely lapped plaits, are separated from the seamless back by under-arm gores that produce a smooth effect at the sides; and the fulness in the back is disposed in overlapping



FIGURE NO. 313 P.—LADIES' STREET COSTUME.—This illustrates Pattern No. 8005 (copyright) price 1s. 8d. or 40 cents.

(For Description see Page 539.)

plaits at the lower edge. A star collar is a pretty feature of the costume; it lies smoothly on the waist below the standing collar and its ends are sewed to the front edges of the full fronts.



FIGURE NO. 314 P.—LADIES' AFTERNOON COSTUME.—This illustrates Pattern No. 8004 (copyright), price 1s. 8d. or 40 cents.

(For Description see Page 540.)

A softly wrinkled stock of silk covers the standing collar which is closed at the left side; the stock is shirred to form an out-standing loop at each side and its ends are fastened at the cen-

ter of the back. The one-seam *gigot* sleeves are gathered full at the top, fit closely on the forearm and are completed at the wrist with a band of fur. The lower edge of the waist is followed by a band of fur and crosswise bands of fur decorate the yoke. Two fur buttons ornament each full front below the star collar, which is trimmed along its lower edge with a band of fur.

Very charming effects may be produced in this costume by combining silk with wool goods, and cloth, serge, cheviot, etc., may be admirably combined with velvet or silk or used alone. Fur bands, Astrakhan, silk cord passementerie or braid may be selected for the trimming.

The felt hat is bordered with fur and decorated with figured ribbon and a bird.

FIGURE NO. 313 P.—LADIES' STREET COSTUME.

(For Illustration see Page 538.)

FIGURE NO. 313 P.—This illustrates a Ladies' costume. The pattern, which is No. 8005 and costs 1s. 8d. or 40 cents, is in thirteen sizes for ladies from twenty-eight to forty-six inches, bust measure, and may be seen differently represented on page 564 of this magazine.

A tasteful variety of cheviot suiting was in this instance selected for the costume which has an attractive decoration of soutache braid and buttons, and introduces exceptionally stylish features. The short basque-waist has a broad bias back shaped by a center seam and arranged upon a lining fitted by side-back gores and a curving center seam, and under-arm gores separate the back from the fronts, which are fitted by double bust darts. The lower outline of the basque-waist is rounding and the closing is made at the center of the front under an applied plait. The plait tapers from the neck to the lower edge and is decorated at each side from the bust to the neck with fancy buttons. A stylish cape collar is included in the seam with the standing collar, which is closed at the left side and decorated with rows of soutache braid. The cape collar lies smoothly on the basque-waist, its ends being concealed under the plait; it has a rounding lower outline at the back and in front, and shapes a point over each sleeve, and its free edges are decorated with three rows of narrow soutache braid. The large one-seam *gigot* sleeves are close on the forearm and gracefully bouffant above and they are completed at the wrist with three encircling rows of braid.

The skirt is novel and stylish, consisting of five gores arranged in two backward-turning plaits at each side of the front and in two box-plaits at the back. The side-gores ripple gracefully below the hips and the backward-turning plait nearest the center of the front at each side is decorated from the belt to a short distance below the hips with fancy buttons.

Tailor suits continue to be recognized as the most appropriate for the promenade and frequently do service for carriage wear and calling, such dressy accessories as the cape collar giving them an unusually stylish aspect. Cloth, cheviot, serge, mohair, etc., are

materials frequently chosen for their development, and braid or machine-stitching is the most fitting decoration.

The hat is a fancy felt braid trimmed with ribbon, ostrich tips and the brilliant plumage of a South American bird.

FIGURE No. 314 P.—LADIES' AFTERNOON COSTUME.

(For Illustration see Page 539.)

FIGURE No. 314 P.—This illustrates a Ladies' costume. The pattern, which is No. 8004 and costs 1s. 8d. or 40 cents, is in thirteen sizes for ladies from twenty-eight to forty-six inches, bust measure, and may be seen in three views on page 559 of this issue.

This is an appropriate costume in which to make afternoon calls or to wear at day concerts or the theatre. It is pictured made in chameleon silk handsomely decorated with lace net and buttons. The slashed over-front is a dressy feature, increasing the style and grace of the costume. The waist, which is provided with a well fitted lining, has full fronts gathered at the neck and shoulder edges and shirred at the lower edge, the fulness being drawn well to the center, where the closing is made, and appearing through the slashed over-front which presents a low square outline at the top and is included in the shoulder and under-arm seams. The over-front is closed a little to the left of the center, the slashed portion drooping stylishly with the full fronts; it is overlaid with point de Gène lace net and



FIGURE No. 316 P.—LADIES' ETON JACKET.—This illustrates Pattern No. 7973 (copyright), price 1s. 3d. or 30 cents.

(For Description see Page 541.)

ornamented with two fancy buttons at each side near the top. The full fronts appear with full yoke effect above the over-front. Under-arm gores produce a smooth effect at the sides and separate the fronts from the seamless back which is smooth across the shoulders and has plaited fulness in the lower part. The full puff sleeves are arranged upon coat-shaped linings and are faced with lace net below the sleeves to have the effect of deep round cuffs. The standing collar is overlaid with the net. A ribbon belt encircles the waist, which is worn under the skirt, and is bowed prettily at the center of the front.

The six-gored ripple skirt is perfectly smooth at the top of the front and sides but breaks into stylish flutes below the hips and the three gores at the back are each laid in a box-plait at the top, the plaits extending gracefully toward the lower edge.

The costume may be stylishly made up in taffeta silk, moiré de Lyon or Dresden silk and it will appear less pretentious but equally pleasing made in crépon, or in any of the new French mixtures.

The felt hat is trimmed with ostrich feathers, silk rosettes and a jet buckle.

FIGURE No. 315 P.—LADIES' DOUBLE-BREASTED COAT.

(For Illustration see this Page.)

FIGURE No. 315 P.—This illustrates a Ladies' coat. The pattern, which is No. 7991 and costs 1s. 3d. or

FIGURE No. 315 P.—LADIES' DOUBLE-BREASTED COAT.—This illustrates Pattern No. 7991 (copyright), price 1s. 3d. or 30 cents.
(For Description see this Page.)



FIGURE No. 316 P.—LADIES' ETON JACKET.

(For Illustration see Page 540.)

FIGURE No. 316 P.—This illustrates a Ladies' jacket. The pattern, which is No. 7973 and costs 1s. 3d. or 30 cents, is in thirteen sizes for ladies from twenty-eight to forty-six inches, bust measure, and may be seen in two views on page 575.

One of the handsomest of the new Eton jackets is here illustrated made of Astrakhan and sealskin, the Astrakhan being used for the body and sleeves and the sealskin for the collar and revers. The jacket extends just below the curve of the waist, and the fronts, which are fitted by single bust darts, are closed at the center under a drooping box-plait that is applied to the right front, three squirrel heads on the center of the plait giving a unique touch to the jacket. The plait is framed by exceptionally stylish revers that are broad at the shoulders and gradually narrowed toward the bottom of the jacket. The fronts are separated from the seamless back by under-arm gores that give a smooth adjustment at the sides. The large one-seam *gigot* sleeves, which are placed over linings of the same size, are arranged at the top in forward and backward turning plaits that give the broad-shouldered drooping effect now in vogue and they conform closely to the outline of the arm below the elbow. The neck is completed with a high rolling collar that is attached to a shaped band and has square ends that flare prettily.



FIGURE No. 317 P.—LADIES' CIRCULAR CAPE.—This illustrates Pattern No. 7971 (copyright), price 1s. or 25 cents.

(For Description see Page 542.)

30 cents, is in thirteen sizes for ladies from twenty-eight to forty-six inches, bust measure, and is again portrayed on page 574.

The coat is fashioned to give a long, slender waist and is sufficiently masculine in general effect to be quite up-to-date. Army-blue cloth, with a tailor-finish of machine-stitching, was here selected for the coat. The back is shaped to form flutes in the skirt and is perfectly close-fitting, while the fronts, though defining the form gracefully, are loose. Above a double-breasted closing, which is made with button-holes and pearl buttons, the fronts are rolled back in lapels that extend in points a little beyond the wide ends of a rolling collar from which they flare but slightly. The collar is stylishly inlaid with black velvet. Openings to side-pockets inserted in the fronts are concealed by square-cornered pocket-laps. The sleeves are in leg-o'-mutton style, with a seam extending from the wrist to the shoulder; they are disposed in double box-plaits at the top and stand out well from the arm.

Covert coating, tailor cloth and striped, checked and fancy coatings are stylish materials for short coats. The seams may be strapped or the edges finished with stitching and the lapels and collar may be inlaid with velvet.

The hat is of felt braid decorated with velvet rosettes, silk ribbon and quills.



FIGURE No. 318 P.—LADIES' CIRCULAR CAPE.—This illustrates Pattern No. 7959 (copyright), price 1s. or 25 cents.

(For Description see Page 542.)

A jacket of this style will be suitable for street, theatre or carriage wear and will generally be made in velvet, plush, Astrakhan, Persian lamb and various furs.

The dainty bonnet is composed of lace bows, jet, velvet cord and violets.

ladies from twenty-eight to forty-six inches, bust measure, and is represented on page 578 of this issue of THE DELINEATOR.

FIGURE NO. 317 P.—LADIES' CIRCULAR CAPE.

(For Illustration see Page 541.)

FIGURE NO. 317 P.—This illustrates a Ladies' cape. The pattern, which is No. 7971 and costs 1s. or 25 cents, is in ten sizes for ladies from twenty-eight to forty-six inches, bust measure, and may be seen again on page 571.

The cape is here shown made of black Astrakhan. It extends to the hips and is in circular style and may be made with or without a center seam, as best suits the material. It fits smoothly at the top and its shaping permits it to fall below in deep rippling folds. The cape is lined throughout with satin and is closed invisibly in front. It has a removable hood that is lined with Astrakhan and has its outer edge slightly reversed and the neck is finished with a storm collar that may have square or rounding ends. The pattern also includes a turn-down collar which may be substituted for the storm collar.

The felt hat is decorated with ribbon ostrich feathers and an aigrette.

FIGURE NO. 318 P.—LADIES' CIRCULAR CAPE.

(For Illustration see Page 541.)

FIGURE NO. 318 P.—This illustrates a Ladies' cape. The pattern, which is No. 7959 and costs 1s. or 25 cents, is in ten sizes for ladies from twenty-eight to forty-six inches, bust measure, and may be seen again on page 572 of this publication.

This graceful cape is suitable for either the intermediate or cold season, according to the material used. For its present development black Astrakhan and light-brown faced cloth all-over embroidered in a vermicelli design were chosen. The cape is circular in shape and is made perfectly smooth at the top by double darts on the shoulders, the graceful ripples in which it falls being produced by its circular shaping. A fanciful ripple collar and a large rolling collar give an air of comfort and elegance to the cape. The rolling collar stands high and rolls softly in Medici fashion, but it may be turned down if preferred. The cape collar shapes a point at the center of the back and at its ends and falls in deep ripples at the back and front. A silk lining should finish the cape and ripple collar. The lower edge of the cape is bordered with a wide band of Astrakhan.

Stylish outside garments of this class are made of cloth, Astrakhan, Persian lamb and various furs, but for practical wear the new cloakings, faced cloths, plush and Astrakhans are most in vogue.

The fine French felt hat is in the Napoleon shape and is decorated with ribbon.

FIGURE NO. 319 P.—LADIES' EVENING TOILETTE.

(For Illustration see this Page.)

FIGURE NO. 319 P.—This consists of a Ladies' evening waist and skirt. The waist pattern, which is No. 7990 and costs 1s. 3d. or 30 cents, is in thirteen sizes for



FIGURE NO. 319 P.—LADIES' EVENING TOILETTE.—This consists of Ladies' Evening Waist No. 7990 (copyright), price 1s. 3d. or 30 cents; and Skirt No. 7775 (copyright), price 1s. 3d. or 30 cents.

(For Description see this Page.)

The skirt pattern, which is No. 7775 and costs 1s. 3d. or 30 cents, is in ten sizes for ladies from twenty to thirty-eight inches,

waist measure, and is again pictured on its accompanying label. The toilette has a youthful grace that is charming and its present

festive in character. The skirt fits smoothly at the top of the front and sides and falls in pretty ripples below, and at the back it is laid in four backward-turning plaits that flare in fan fashion. A puff of chiffon at the lower edge and a second slightly narrower puff a little above form a pleasing decoration.

The waist is shaped at the top in the low, rounding outline of the 1830 modes and has gathered fulness that droops slightly in French style at the center of the front. It is made over a closely fitted lining and is closed at the back. The waist is smooth at the sides while in the back there is slight fulness gathered at the top and laid in closely lapped plaits at the bottom. Frills of chiffon starting just back of the shoulders pass over the shoulders to the fulness in the front and extend down each side of the fulness, along which they are graduated so as to be almost pointed at the ends. The sewed on edges of the frills are covered nearly to the ends with garlands of fine blossoms and foliage, and on the right shoulder is set a cluster of roses while on the left a bunch of tips is placed. A spreading bow of narrow black velvet ribbon is set at the upper edge of the front between the frills, and a wrinkled band of wider ribbon defines the lower edge of the waist and is tied at the back in a bow with long ends that flow over the skirt. Still wider ribbon is wrinkled about the lower edges of the short puff sleeves and formed in frills at the inside and outside of the arm, and from the ribbon start floral garlands that are carried to the shoulders, completing the dainty and artistic ensemble.

The pretty effects possible in this toilette are unlimited. Ribbon, plain and spangled lace or chiffon, flowers, insertion, etc., may be charmingly disposed for decoration on gowns of silk crêpon, taffeta, crêpe de Chine or tissues over silk, and the bodice may contrast with the skirt, light waists being very effective with black satin or tulle skirts.



FIGURE NO. 320 P.—LADIES' COSTUME (IN MARIE ANTOINETTE STYLE).—This illustrates Pattern No. 7972 (copyright), price 1s. 8d. or 40 cents.

(For Description see this Page.)

development in buttercup-yellow silk and white chiffon with a decoration of ribbon, flowers and feathers, makes it essentially

the skirt with hooks and loops. The low neck is in V shape and about it a fichu is arranged in soft folds by tackings on the shoul-

FIGURE NO. 320 P.—LADIES' COSTUME (IN MARIE ANTOINETTE STYLE).

(For Illustration see this Page.)

FIGURE NO. 320 P.—This illustrates a Ladies' costume. The pattern, which is No. 7972 and costs 1s. 8d. or 40 cents, is in thirteen sizes for ladies from twenty-eight to forty-six inches, bust measure, and may be seen differently depicted on page 562.

The picturesque costume is here shown made of plain and figured taffeta silk and chiffon. It is in Marie Antoinette style and is also fashionably known as the redingote costume, being composed of a skirt and a stylish redingote. The five-gored skirt ripples stylishly at the sides and is gathered at the back. It is revealed in panel effect between the front edges of the redingote, and the front-gore is richly ornamented with three spaced bands of velvet ribbon extending from belt to foot and crossed at the bottom by three bands of similar ribbon that are caught to the long bands under handsome buttons.

The redingote is perfectly fitted by single bust darts and the usual seams, and is closed at the center and along the left dart, the right front extending across to the dart in the left front. Between the darts the front shapes a short basque point and is covered by three bands of velvet ribbon decorated at the left ends with three fancy buttons. At the back and sides the redingote falls to the foot of the skirt in handsome flutes, and its widely hemmed front edges are caught to

ders and at the center seam, the fichu being lapped over the bust and decorated at the outer edges with two frills of chiffon. The

here shown in three-quarter length with a band finish below the lowest puffs, but may extend to the wrists, if preferred. The

neck may be made high and may be finished with a standing collar, if the V neck be undesirable.

There is a marked tendency toward the adoption of certain historic styles that are sumptuous and charming in effect though not really intricate in construction, and as all the new fabrics are rich and beautiful in color, handsome effects may be easily attained. Silks, novelty goods and, for social functions, combinations of satin, silk, velvet, etc., are appropriate.



FIGURE NO. 321 P.—LADIES' PROMENADE COSTUME.—This illustrates Pattern No. 7992 (copyright), price 1s. 8d. or 40 cents.
(For Description see this Page.)

coat-shaped sleeves are covered to below the elbow with three graduated puffs separated by bands of velvet ribbon; they are

a Ladies' Eton jacket and eight-gored skirt. The jacket pattern, which is No. 7997 and costs 1s. 3d. or 30 cents, is in thir-

FIGURE NO. 321 P.—LADIES' PROMENADE COSTUME.

(For Illustration see this Page.)

FIGURE NO. 321 P.—This illustrates a Ladies' costume. The pattern, which is No. 7992 and costs 1s. 8d. or 40 cents, is in thirteen sizes for ladies from twenty-eight to forty-six inches, bust measure, and may be seen again on page 556.

A stylish heather mixture of gray and blue with dots of red and white skilfully intermingled was here chosen for the costume, which is tailor-made. The basque is of jacket depth and is closely adjusted by double bust darts and the usual seams, the seams at the back being sprung to produce graceful ripples below the waist. The closing is made in double-breasted fashion with buttons and button-holes and above the closing the fronts are reversed in lapels by a rolling collar that is as wide at the lapels as the ends which do not flare but form points with the lapels. A removable chemisette, topped by a standing collar and closed with button-holes and buttons at the front, is revealed in the open neck. If, however, a more masculine effect is desired, a white linen chemisette with a rolling or standing collar and a band-bow may be worn instead. The one-seam *gigot* sleeves have fashionable fulness collected in gathers at the top and fit the forearm closely. All the edges of the basque are finished with a row of stitching.

Five gores are comprised in the skirt. The front-gore is fitted closely by darts, while the side-gores though dartless are smooth at the top, and the skirt breaks into natural ripples below the hips. The two back-gores have fulness laid in side plaits that flare in fan fashion. Three rows of machine-stitching finish the skirt a few inches from the lower edge.

Smart gowns are made like this of rough or smooth surfaced chevots, bouretted wool goods, serge, cloth and zibeline.

The felt hat is banded about the crown with velvet and a buckle, feathers and stiff ornaments completing the trimming.

FIGURE NO. 322 P.—LADIES' OUTDOOR TOILETTE.

(For Illustration see Page 545.)

FIGURE NO. 322 P.—This illustrates

teen sizes for ladies from twenty-eight to forty-six inches, bust measure, and is also portrayed on page 575 of this magazine. The skirt pattern, which is No. 7920 and costs 1s. 3d. or 30 cents, is in nine sizes for ladies from twenty to thirty-six inches, waist measure, and may be again seen on its accompanying label.

The toilette is refined in appearance and the materials here selected—seal plush for the jacket and gray novelty goods for the skirt—are quiet but elegant. The skirt, consisting of eight gores, is fashionably known as the octagon skirt; it ripples stylishly at the front and sides and hangs in full folds at the back, where it is gathered; a welting of black velvet at the lower edge provides a neat finish.

The jacket reaches just to the waist-line and is close-fitting. The back is broad and seamless, and the fronts are lapped and closed in double-breasted style with button-holes and large buttons. Above the closing the fronts are rolled back in lapels the upper edges of which form notches with the ends of a collar that stands high and rolls softly at the back and deeply at the ends, which are as wide as the lapels. The collar may be worn turned down in regular coat-collar fashion, if preferred. The leg-o'-mutton sleeves are laid in double box-plaits at the top, and a stylish feature is a seam extending from the shoulders to the wrists.

The toilette will be dignified for the promenade. For the skirt any of the fashionable materials may be chosen, crêpon, wool armure, basket weaves and plain cloths being alike appropriate, while the jacket will develop suitably in Astrakhan, covert coating or similar heavy cloths or velvet.

The large hat is stylishly trimmed with ribbon and a buckle.

FIGURE No. 323 P.—LADIES' DINNER OR EVENING GOWN.

(For Illustration see Page 546.)

FIGURE No. 323 P.—This illustrates a Ladies' costume. The pattern, which is No. 7986 and costs 1s. 8d. or 40 cents, is in thirteen sizes for ladies from twenty-eight to forty-six inches, bust measure, and is also pictured on page 560 of this magazine.

The graceful simplicity of the costume is charming, notwithstanding the richness of the materials, which embrace primrose-yellow brocade and black chiffon over yellow taffeta. A full skirt of chiffon hangs in full folds over a five-gored skirt of taffeta and a handsome deep border in a conventional design is wrought with gold spangles.

The basque-waist, which is in low rounding outline at the top, is gathered all round to form a pretty frill heading and its becoming fulness is drawn to the center and laid in closely lapped plaits at the bottom both back and front. An irregular fringe of spangles decorates the front just below the frill heading and a pert bow of black velvet ribbon is set on each shoulder. Similar ribbon follows the lower edge of the waist and is formed, at the end of the closing, in a bow consisting of two spread loops and two pointed ends, the ends extending upward to the bust

and flaring widely. The sleeves are immense elbow puffs of the brocade draped in a most artistic way by tackings to



FIGURE No. 322 P.—LADIES' OUTDOOR TOILETTE.—This illustrates Ladies' Eton Jacket No. 7997 (copyright), price 1s. 3d. or 30 cents; and Eight-Gored Skirt No. 7920 (copyright), price 1s. 3d. or 30 cents.—(For Description see Page 544.)

the lining. A high neck and long sleeves may also be arranged. When both skirts of the costume are used, tissue and silk

combined will be most effective, and the waist will correspond. Any silken texture, or white mohair for evening, or novelty or standard woollens for street wear, may be selected when either skirt is to be used alone. A simple trimming of ribbon, appliqué lace, chiffon ruffling, etc., may be added.

FIGURE No.
324 P.—LADIES'
BLOUSE-
WAIST.

(For Illustration
see Page 547.)

FIGURE No.
324 P.—This illustrates a Ladies' blouse-waist. The pattern, which is No. 7993 and costs 1s. 3d. or 30 cents, is in thirteen sizes for ladies from twenty-eight to forty-six inches, bust measure, and may be seen again on page 578 of this magazine.

Brocade silk was here chosen for the development of the blouse-waist and lace edging and ribbon provide the decoration. The blouse is made over a fitted lining and closed at the center of the front. The full fronts are gathered at the neck and at the waist-line, the fulness being drawn well to the center and drooping slightly in French blouse style. Under-arm gores separate the fronts from the seamless back, which is smooth across the shoulders and has fulness collected in closely lapped plaits at the waist-line. The bournous leg-o'-mutton sleeves are shaped by one seam and may extend to the wrist or to the elbow, as preferred. They are here made up in elbow length and are stylishly bouffant, the fulness being arranged in gathers and in five bournous loops at the top. The lower edge of the

sleeve is encircled by a ribbon ending in a pretty bow at the outside of the arm. A softly folded ribbon belt encircles the waist and a prettily wrinkled stock of ribbon covers the standing collar. Jabot frills included in the pattern are here omitted in favor of ribbon straps with pointed ends. The straps cross the shoulders and are each bordered with lace edging.

There are more variations of the blouse waist than there are days in the year. Taffeta silk in beautiful changing colors, brocade silk and surah are popular fabrics to select for making one. Cashmere, crépon and fancy plaid silks and mohairs are also in vogue for such blouse-waists, which are usually trimmed with ribbon and lace.

FIGURE No.
325 P.—LADIES'
EVENING
WAIST.

(For Illustration
see Page 547.)

FIGURE No.
325 P.—This illustrates a Ladies' basque-waist. The pattern, which is No. 7965 and costs 1s. 3d. or 30 cents, is in thirteen sizes for ladies from twenty-eight to forty-six inches, bust measure, and receives further illustration on page 577 of this magazine.

Nile-green silk crépon was here chosen for the waist, which is made with the low round neck peculiar to the 1830 modes, exposing the shoulders. Three box-plaits are formed in the front, which is gathered across the

FIGURE No. 323 P.—LADIES' DINNER OR EVENING GOWN.—This illustrates Pattern No. 7986 (copyright), price 1s. 8d. or 40 cents.

(For Description see Page 545.)

lower edge of the plaits and droops in French fashion, the middle box-plait concealing the closing. The fronts are drawn smoothly over the fitted linings from the sides, and the plaits

lower edge of the plaits and droops in French fashion, the middle box-plait concealing the closing. The fronts are drawn smoothly over the fitted linings from the sides, and the plaits



are overlaid with a row of appliqué lace. The back is smooth at the top, but has becoming fullness below plaited to a point at the center under a large bow of dark-green velvet set over a band of velvet that follows the lower edge of the waist back of the box-plaits. A box-plaited ruche of Nile-green ribbon decorates the neck. A charming idea that will be welcomed by slender-throated women is expressed in the stock, which is arranged in loops at the sides and decorated with clusters of blossoms. The unique elbow-puff sleeves are arranged in box-plaits at the top and in seamed loops at the bottom, the loops being arranged so that the sleeves stand out broadly at the bottom; each box-plait is decorated with a strap of velvet ribbon pointed and ornamented with a button at the lower end. The waist may be made with a high neck and full length sleeves, if preferred.

Both soft and stately silks may be employed in making the waist for evening wear, with fine lace, satin or velvet ribbon, garlands of flowers and similar dainty trimmings for decoration, while for street uses novelty or standard woollens or sober toned silks may be combined with velvet, satin, etc.

FIGURE NO. 326 P.—LADIES' LOUIS XV. COSTUME.

(For Illustration see Page 548.)

FIGURE NO. 326 P.—This illustrates a Ladies' costume. The pattern, which is No. 7969 and costs 1s. 8d. or 40 cents, is in thirteen sizes for ladies



FIGURE NO. 325 P.—LADIES' EVENING WAIST.—This illustrates Pattern No. 7965 (copyright), price 1s. 3d. or 30 cents.

(For Description see Page 546.)



FIGURE NO. 324 P.—LADIES' BLOUSE-WAIST.—This illustrates Pattern No. 7993 (copyright), price 1s. 3d. or 30 cents.

(For Description see Page 546.)

from twenty-eight to forty-six inches, bust measure, and is shown differently made up on page 557 of this number of THE DELINEATOR.

A charming resemblance to the picturesque Louis XV. modes is produced in this costume, which is here pictured developed in réseda cloth, combined with a stately brocade in tones of the same color and black velvet. The skirt has a five-gored underskirt, which appears like a panel between the front edges of a four-gored over-skirt, the panel effect being heightened by making the front-gore of the brocade. The skirt spreads fashionably and falls in handsome flutes that deepen toward the back.

The basque is accurately fitted and is lengthened back of the darts by ripple peplums that meet at the back, where they are formed in two box-plaits upon which the narrow backs fall in small pointed tabs. Between the peplums the front shapes a pretty point, and the closing is made in double-breasted style with button-holes and fancy buttons below the bust and invisibly above. A deep ripple collar gives a broad effect across the shoulders; its ends are turned back in revers to reveal the lining of brocade effectively and between them a Louis Quinze jabot of fine lace is set. Above this collar rises a standing collar covered with a wrinkled stock formed in a wide loop at each side. The large gigot sleeves stand out broadly below the deep collar.

A combination will bring out the character of this mode more advantageously than a single fabric, and if the materials are elaborate very little trimming need be added. Brocade united with a plain weave is peculiarly appropriate because of its historic associations.

The hat is a large, flaring black felt, with a full trimming of birds and plumage.

FIGURE No. 327 P.—
LADIES' TAILOR-
MADE COSTUME.

(For Illustration see
Page 549.)

FIGURE No. 327 P.—This illustrates a Ladies' costume. The pattern, which is No. 7967 and costs 1s. 8d. or 40 cents, is in thirteen sizes for ladies from twenty-eight to forty-six inches, bust measure, and may be seen differently portrayed on page 563.

The costume is extremely stylish and is here developed in mixed cheviot, showing russet and golden-brown in beautiful shadings. The single-breasted vest disclosed between the jacket fronts is fitted by single bust darts and closed at the center of the front with buttons and button-holes; it is topped by a standing collar of fashionable height. The jacket is perfectly close-fitting and the fronts, which have single bust darts, are closed diagonally from the bust to the waist-line with three button-holes and large buttons, and reversed above the closing in pointed lapels that meet the ends of a rolling collar without a flare, the ends of the collar being as wide as the lapels and forming points with the lapels. If preferred, the fronts may be worn open and rolled to the waist line. At the back, the parts are shaped to give an unusually



FIGURE No. 326 P.—LADIES' LOUIS XV. COSTUME.—This illustrates Pattern No. 7969 (copyright), price 1s. 8d. or 40 cents.

(For Description see Page 547.)

long, slender waist and form flute-like folds or ripples in the skirt. The one-seam *gigot* sleeves are in the newest, drooping style, with two rows of shirrings at the top.

The graceful ripple skirt is shaped with six gores, all of which are dartless and perfectly smooth at the top. The side gores are wider than the front-gore and break into soft ripples below the hips, and the three gores at the back are very narrow at the top and widen gradually to the lower edge, falling in deep, rolling flutes that are held in position by a strap tacked across them underneath. Five buttons ornament the front gore at the lower edge near the seam.

Bouretted goods, cloth, tweed, cheviot and serge are popular materials for suits of this kind and machine-stitching or braid and buttons are the accepted trimming.

The brown felt hat is trimmed with a ruche of silk and a standing ostrich tip at each side of the back.

FIGURE No. 328 P.—
LADIES' BATH
ROBE.

(For Illustration
see Page 550.)

FIGURE No. 328 P.—This illustrates a Ladies' robe. The pattern, which is No. 7955 and costs 1s. 6d. or 35 cents, is in eleven sizes for ladies from twenty-eight to forty-eight inches, bust measure, and may be seen differently portrayed on page 568 of this number of THE DELINEATOR.

Pale-blue eider-down flannel was here selected to make the robe and the hood is lined with bright plaid silk showing a blue ground cross-barred with pink and yellow. The loose fronts are rendered close-fitting at the sides by under-

The loose fronts are rendered close-fitting at the sides by under-

arm darts and the back is curved to the figure by a center seam that extends to the lower edge of the robe. Below the waist-line of the center seam extra fulness is allowed and arranged in an underfolded box-plait. The right front laps widely over the left front from the left hip to the lower edge and above it is narrowed with a graceful curve to the neck where a closing is made with hooks and loops. The closing below the left hip is made with button-holes and buttons. The full puff sleeves are gathered at the top and drawn into pretty frills at the lower edge by means of elastics inserted in casings. A hood on the Capuchin order is included in the seam with the standing collar; it is prettily lined with silk and its outer edge is stylishly reversed. A silk cord girdle encircles the waist, its tassel-tipped ends being tied in front.

Numerous woollens are appropriate for a robe of this kind, but eider-down or flannel is preëminently suitable if the robe is for lounging and convalescent wear. Turkish towelling will be chosen when a bath robe is desired and cashmere and fine French flannel in delicate hues will be pretty for the boudoir. Changeable, striped, plain or plaid silk may be used to line the hood.

FIGURE No. 329 P.—
LADIES' NEW-
MARKET.

(For Illustration see
Page 551.)

FIGURE No. 329 P.—This illustrates a Ladies' long coat or New-market. The pattern, which is No. 7988 and costs 1s. 8d. or 40 cents, is in thirteen sizes for ladies from twenty-eight to forty-six inches, bust measure, and may be seen again in four views on page 569.

The newmarket, which is here shown made of checked chev-
iot, is fashioned to give the long, slender waist characteristic of

this season's modes. The loose fronts are closed in double-breasted style with button-holes and buttons and above the closing are reversed in pointed lapels that form wide notches with the square ends of an unusually deep rolling collar. A

snug adjustment at the sides and back is due to under-arm and side-back gores and a curving center seam, the shaping being much on the lines of a man's coat; and coat-plaits and coat-laps at the back and ripples at the sides combine to render the garment exceedingly stylish. The coat-laps may be closed in a fly or left open, as desired. The one-seam leg-o'-mutton sleeves are large and spread fashionably at the top and fit smoothly below the elbow. Square-cornered pocket-laps cover openings to side-pockets. A removable hood of the Capuchin order is a stylish adjunct and with a lining of some bright, pretty silk is particularly attractive.

The pattern is commended for heavy rough cloths as well as for chev-
iot, tweed, faced cloth, fancy coatings, etc.; and large polished horn or smoked pearl buttons should be used for the closing. Machine-stitching will provide a neat finish on some materials.

The hat is a fancy braid faced with velvet and decorated profusely with ostrich plumes and an aigrette.

FIGURE No. 330 P.—
LADIES' CAPE.

(For Illustration see
Page 552.)

FIGURE No. 330 P.—This illustrates a Ladies' cape. The pattern, which is No. 7999 and costs 1s. or 25 cents, is in ten sizes for ladies from twenty-eight to forty-six inches, bust measure, and may be seen differently depicted on page 570 of this issue.

The cape is extremely stylish and is here shown made of velvet, the fancy collar being all-over decorated in a rich design



FIGURE No. 327 P.—LADIES' TAILOR-MADE COSTUME.—This illustrates Pattern No. 7967 (copyright), price 1s. 8d. or 40 cents.

(For Description see Page 548.)

with jet. It is in circular style with a center seam, and though perfectly smooth at the top, breaks into ripples all round below, the shaping causing these graceful undulations. The fancy

narrow at the ends, which are even with the lower edge of the cape. The large storm collar is on the Medici order and, like the fancy collar, is bordered with feather trimming.

Rich combinations could be effected in this mode by using silk or fur for the fancy collar and velvet, or plush for the cape, or one material may be used throughout. Cloth, silk, velvet, plush, etc., are available for the mode with such decorations of jet, fur or Astrakhan as may be in harmony with the goods.

The velvet hat is adorned with feathers, ribbon, a jet ornament and an aigrette.



FIGURE NO. 328 P.—LADIES' BATH ROBE.—This illustrates Pattern No. 7955 (copyright), price 1s. 6d. or 35 cents.

(For Description see Page 548.)

collar is an exceptionally stylish feature; it is square across the back, where it ripples prettily, and is broad and ripples slightly at the upper part of the front, while it is curved to be very

the top, are turned under deeply at the bottom and drawn in comfortably to form frills at the wrists by an elastic. The frills are edged with lace and a ribbon rosette bow is tacked near the

FIGURE NO. 331 P.—LADIES' ETON JACKET.

(For Illustration see Page 552.)

FIGURE NO. 331 P.—This illustrates a Ladies' single-breasted Eton jacket. The pattern, which is No. 7961 and costs 1s. 3d. or 30 cents, is in eleven sizes for ladies from twenty-eight to forty-eight inches, bust measure, and may be seen differently developed on page 574.

The jaunty Eton jacket still retains a high degree of popularity, and is seen in some very pretty variations. One favorite style is here shown made of black Astrakhan. It is single-breasted, closing invisibly at the center of the front, and reaches a trifle below the waist-line, deepening to a slight point at the center of the front and back. It may, however, be made with a rounding lower outline, if preferred. Stylish revers that meet in points just below the bust are arranged on the front and extend quite broadly on the sleeves, which are of the bouffant leg-o'-mutton type. In this instance the sleeves are plaited at the top, but they may be gathered, if preferred. The large storm collar will be appreciated in severe weather; it is softly rolled and its ends are deeply reversed to flare becomingly at the throat.

Seal-plush, brocade, Astrakhan and heavy cloth make stylish jackets like this, and if cloth is chosen a braid design may decorate the collar and revers or fur binding may edge them.

The fancifully bent hat is tastefully trimmed with ribbon, a feather ornament and a rosette.

FIGURE NO. 332 P.—LADIES' WRAPPER.

(For Illustration see Page 553.)

FIGURE NO. 332 P.—This illustrates a Ladies' wrapper. The pattern, which is No. 7994 and costs 1s. 6d. or 35 cents, is in thirteen sizes for ladies from twenty-eight to forty-six inches, bust measure, and may be seen again in three views on page 567 of this publication.

Flowered cashmere showing a lavender ground strewn with buds and foliage was selected to make the wrapper in this instance, with lace and ribbon for decoration. The upper part of the wrapper is a square yoke shaped by shoulder seams and to it is joined the lower portion, which is fashioned in circular style, with bias back edges joined in a center seam. The lower portion is smoothly fitted at each side by a long under-arm dart and is turned under and shirred to form a frill heading where it crosses the bottom of the yoke. On account of the circular shaping, very little fullness is introduced in the gathers, yet, the wrapper flares toward the foot and ripples gracefully. The closing is made invisibly at the center of the front to a desirable depth and the edges are lapped and tacked below. At the neck is a rolling collar bordered with a frill of lace, and a lace jabot appears between its flaring ends and extends nearly to the waist. The full sleeves, which are gathered at

front of the wrist. Shoulder straps of ribbon end under rosette bows both front and back. A frill of lace prettily festooned and caught with rosette bows decorates the bottom of the wrapper.

The lounging robe to wear in the boudoir may be less elaborate but for breakfast and general wear about the house plain or flowered cashmere, soft vailings and crêpon and Henrietta will be chosen and the simplest robes will be made of flannel. Lace and ribbon will give a neat finish when used moderately as a decoration.

LADIES' TRAINED COSTUME. (TO BE MADE WITH A HIGH, ROUND OR SQUARE NECK, WITH FULL-LENGTH OR ELBOW SLEEVES AND WITH A LONG TRAIN HAVING SQUARE OR ROUND CORNERS OR WITH A DEMI-TRAIN.)

(For Illustrations see Pages 554 and 555.)

No. 8000.—This costume is shown made up for a bride at figure No. 308 P in this number of THE DELINEATOR, the materials being white satin and lace edging and the decoration ribbon, lace and orange blossoms.

The handsome costume is here shown made of a rich quality of coral-pink *moiré de Lyon*. It is appropriate for the most ceremonious occasions and its skirt may be made with a long, handsome train that may have square or round corners or with a demi-train, as preferred or demanded by the occasion, the pattern providing for the several styles shown in the illustrations. The skirt is composed of six gores. The front-gore and side-gores are dartless and smooth at the top and break into moderate ripples below the hips, and the three back-gores are gathered compactly at the top, the train sweeping out in stately folds. A heavy cord covered with silk finishes the lower edge of the skirt. Tapes are tied across the back to hold the fulness well to the center. The skirt, made with a full-length square train, measures six yards and five-eighths round at the bottom in the medium sizes; made with a round train it measures six yards and a fourth round, and with a demi-train, four yards and three quarters. A placket is finished at the first seam at the left side of the center and the top of the skirt is completed with a belt.

The basque-waist, which is short and has a gracefully rounded lower outline, may be made with a high neck and finished with a standing collar closed at the left side, or it may be made with a low round or square neck, as preferred, the pattern making provision for the different styles shown in the engravings. It is closed along the left shoulder and under-arm seams and has a body lining fitted with great nicety by double bust darts and the usual seams, an under front that is fitted by double bust darts and secured to the center of the lining front by hooks and loops, being added at the left side. The full front is gathered at the neck and lower edge, the fulness being drawn well to the center at the bottom and spreading broadly across the bust; it is decorated in deep girdle fashion by three bands of ribbon or passementerie, the lowest band extending about the entire lower edge and ending under a large bow of ribbon at the back. Under-arm gores connect the full front with the seamless back which is smooth across the shoulders and has fulness below plaited to a point at the lower edge. The one-seam *gigot* sleeves are mounted on smooth linings and display stylish fulness at the top that gives a puff effect as far as the elbow; they may be made up in full length or in elbow length, as preferred, the lining being finished to have the effect

of a band in the elbow sleeve under a ribbon that is bowed at the seam. Festoon epaulettes are stylish accessories, but their



FIGURE No. 329 P.—LADIES' NEWMARKET.—This illustrates Pattern No. 7988 (copyright), price 1s. 8d. or 40 cents.—(For Description see Page 549.)

use is optional, the costume being illustrated with and without them; they are of lace edging and droop in wings or festoons



FIGURE NO. 330 P.—LADIES' CAPE.—This illustrates Pattern No. 7999 (copyright), price 1s. or 25 cents.

(For Description see Page 549.)

over the sleeves and are closely plaited at the top and shirred up closely under a loop bow of ribbon on the shoulders. The standing collar is covered with a wrinkled ribbon that is bowed at the back. The low, round neck is outlined with a jetted Vandyke of passementerie, and on the shoulders in lieu of the epaulettes are "Trilby" bows of ribbon.

The social season demands the use of stately silks, rich *moiré de Lyon*, *poult de soie* or *miroir moiré* for the best development of dignified costumes of this kind, but youthful gowns will, of course, be of chiffon over silk, chiné or fancy striped silk, or pale tints of grenadine or gauze that is satin or tinsel striped. Lace, ribbon, spangled bands and jetted passementerie will trim the richest gowns.

We have pattern No. 8000 in thirteen sizes for ladies from twenty-eight to forty-six inches, bust measure. For a lady of medium size, the costume with high neck, full length sleeves and a full-length train needs sixteen yards and seven-eighths of goods twenty-two inches wide, or thirteen yards and seven-eighths thirty inches wide, or twelve yards and seven-eighths thirty-six inches wide, or ten yards and an eighth forty-four inches wide, each with three yards and an eighth of lace edging twelve inches and a half wide for

the epaulettes. The costume with low neck, elbow sleeves and a demi-train and without the epaulettes requires thirteen yards and three fourths of material twenty-two inches wide, or eleven yards and an eighth thirty inches wide, or nine yards and seven-eighths thirty-six inches wide, or eight yards and three-fourths forty-four inches wide. Price of pattern, 2s. or 50 cents.

LADIES' COSTUME, HAVING A REMOVABLE CHEMISETTE AND A FIVE-GORED SKIRT LAID IN FOUR SIDE-PLAITS AT THE BACK.

(For Illustrations see Page 556.)

No. 7992.—At figure No. 321 P in this number of THE DELINEATOR this costume is pictured made of heather mixture with machine-stitching for a finish. The costume is shown differently made up at a figure on the Ladies' Plate for Winter, 1895-'96.

The costume is here shown made of mixed wool goods. The basque extends well over the hips in jacket style and is of uniform lower outline. It is accurately fitted by double bust darts, under-arm and side-back gores and a curving center seam, the seams at the back being sprung below the waist-line to produce stylish ripples that are more pronounced at the center than at the sides. The fronts are closed in double-breasted fashion with button-holes and buttons and are reversed above the closing in pointed lapels by a rolling collar that is as wide as the lapels at the



FIGURE NO. 331 P.—LADIES' ETON JACKET.—This illustrates Pattern No. 7961 (copyright), price 1s. 3d. or 30 cents.

(For Description see Page 550.)

ends and does not flare. The collar is inlaid with velvet and finished like the lapels with two rows of machine-stitching. The open neck is filled in with a chemisette, which is closed at the center with button-holes and buttons and made with a shallow cape back. A close-fitting standing collar finished with a row of stitching completes the chemisette. If preferred a linen chemisette may be worn. The *gigot* sleeves, which are large and flaring at the top and close on the forearm, are shaped by one seam and mounted on coat-shaped linings. The five-gored skirt has a moderately wide front-gore fitted by darts at the top, and side-gores that are smooth and dartless across the hips and break into slight ripples below. The two back-gores have bias back edges joined in a center seam and are laid in two backward-turning plaits at each side of the seam, the plaits falling gracefully toward the lower edge where the skirt measures about four yards and three-eighths round in the medium sizes.

This is a mode that will make up stylishly in cheviot, serge and zibeline weaves, all of which are appropriate and serviceable for street suits. Machine-stitching is the usual finish. Pretty effects may be obtained by omitting the chemisette that matches the costume and substituting one of white or colored piqué, chambray or linen, accompanied by a small, neat hand-bow or four-in-hand scarf in black or subdued colors.

We have pattern No. 7992 in thirteen sizes for ladies from twenty-eight to forty-six inches, bust measure. To make the costume for a lady of medium size, requires thirteen yards and an eighth of material twenty-two inches wide, or ten yards thirty inches wide, or eight yards and five-eighths thirty-six inches wide, or six yards

and seven-eighths forty-four inches wide, or six yards and three-eighths fifty inches wide, each with a fourth of a yard of velvet twenty inches wide (cut bias), for facing the rolling collar. Price of pattern, 1s. 8d. or 40 cents.



FIGURE NO. 332 P.—LADIES' WRAPPER.—This illustrates Pattern No. 7994 (copyright), price 1s. 6d. or 35 cents.

(For Description see Page 550.)

LADIES' COSTUME (IN LOUIS XV. STYLE) HAVING A FIVE-GORED UNDER-SKIRT SHOWING IN PANEL EFFECT BETWEEN THE FRONT EDGES OF A FOUR-GORED OVER-SKIRT. (For Illustrations see Page 557.)

No. 7969.—Ré-séda cloth and brocaded and black velvet are associated in this costume at figure No. 326 P in this magazine, with lace for decoration. At a figure on the Ladies' Plate for Winter, 1895-'96, this costume is again illustrated.

This picturesque costume is in Louis Quinze style and is here shown made of dahlia crêpon and velvet and white lace edging, and decorated with lace edging, insertion and machine-stitching. The basque is arched at the sides and shapes a point at the center of the front, and is closed in double-breasted style with button-holes and buttons below the bust and invisibly above, where the closing edge is slanted off toward the neck. The close adjustment is effected by single bust darts, under-arm and side-back gores and a curving center seam, and the backs narrow gradually and terminate below the waistline in two small pointed tabs. Back of the darts the basque is lengthened by rippleskirts or peplums that are sewed on smoothly.

The peplums are each laid in a box-plait at the back where they meet and the tab ends of the back lap over the plaits. The one-seam *gigot* sleeves are placed on coat-shaped linings and are gathered full at the top.

fitting the forearm with fashionable closeness. A deep, round cape-collar that ripples moderately is a picturesque accessory and is included in the seam with the standing collar; it presents

is shown with panel effect between the front edges of the over-skirt, which is composed of four gores and is widely hemmed at its front edges, the hems overlapping the side-front seams of the skirt and being tacked at intervals to position. The fulness in the over-skirt is collected in gathers at the back and falls in graceful flutes to the lower edge, where the over-skirt measures about four yards and a half round in the medium sizes. The plackets are finished at the left side-back seam and the skirt and over-skirt are sewed to the same belt.

Modified examples of historic styles are popular, and are made in the new, soft French weaves that show artistic color harmonies, the novel crépons, Scotch mixtures and bouretted wool goods being frequently chosen. Such garnitures as jetted bands of ribbon or velvet, lace, insertion, etc., provide effective decoration. Elaborate combinations of sumptuous silken textures of plain and fancy weave may be arranged in this way, brocaded satin being especially effective as a combination fabric with handsome novelty goods or silk of a plain variety. On such materials pearl passementerie and rich laces are appropriate trimmings.

We have pattern No. 7969 in thirteen sizes for ladies from twenty-eight to forty-six inches, bust measure. For a lady of medium size, the garment requires seventeen yards and three-



8000

Front View.

LADIES' TRAINED COSTUME. (TO BE MADE WITH A HIGH, ROUND OR SQUARE NECK, WITH FULL-LENGTH OR ELBOW SLEEVES, AND WITH A LONG TRAIN HAVING SQUARE OR ROUND CORNERS OR WITH A DEMI-TRAIN.) (COPYRIGHT.)
(For Description see Page 551.)

a seam at the back and its front edges are prettily folded back in large revers. A frill of lace edging below a band of insertion follows the lower edge of the collar and the edges of the revers. The standing collar, which closes at the throat, is covered with a softly wrinkled stock of velvet shirred to form a broad outstanding loop at each side, the stock being closed underneath the loop at the left side. A frill of lace edging is disclosed in Louis Quinze style at the throat between the ends of the cape-collar, its gathered upper edge being sewed permanently on the right side and fastened with hooks and loops at the left side.

The five-gored skirt, which flares decidedly toward the foot, has a front-gore and a gore at each side that are smooth and dartless at the top, and two back-gores that are each laid in a box-plait at the top; the plaits expanding to the lower edge of the skirt, which measures about four yards and three-quarters round in the medium sizes. The plaits are held well back by straps tacked across them underneath. The front-gore



8000

Front View.

fourths of goods twenty-two inches wide, or twelve yards and three-fourths thirty inches wide, or twelve yards thirty-six inches wide, or nine yards and seven-eighths forty-four inches wide, or nine yards and a fourth fifty inches wide, each with half a

yard of velvet twenty inches wide (cut bias) for the stock, and five-eighths of a yard of lace edging seven and three-fourths inches wide for the frill. Price of pattern, 1s. 8d. or 40 cents.

LADIES' COSTUME, WITH FIVE-GORED RIPPLE SKIRT
ARRANGED IN TWO BOX-PLAITS AT THE BACK.

(For Illustrations see Page 558.)

No. 7962.—Illuminated serge and silk are shown combined in this costume at figure No. 312 P in this magazine, fur binding and fur buttons providing the decoration.

Figured crêpon and lace net are here pictured in the costume, which has a pretty decoration of ribbon and introduces stylish features in the vest-front, star collar and gracefully shaped skirt. The dressy waist is arranged over a lining fitted by single bust darts and the usual seams and closed at the center of the front. The seamless back is smooth across the top and has fulness laid in closely lapped plaits at the bottom, the plaits flaring stylishly above the waist-line. Under-arm gores separate the back from the full fronts, which are smooth at the top and have fulness below the bust collected in two forward-turning, over-

to the lining on the right side and fastened with hooks and loops at the left side. At the neck is a standing collar which is closed at the left side and over it is a softly wrinkled stock

that is shirred to form an out-standing loop at each side and closed at the back under a pretty bow of ribbon. Below the standing collar is a deep star collar that ripples slightly; its lower edge is shaped in curves to form three points across the back and a point over each sleeve and the ends, which taper to points, end at the bust at each side of the vest. The one-seam leg-o'-mutton sleeves, which are mounted on



8000

coat-shaped linings, are close-fitting below the elbow, and the great fulness above is collected at the top in gathers and spreads gracefully; a band of insertion finishes each sleeve at the wrist. The lower edge of the waist is followed by a softly wrinkled ribbon that is arranged at the back in outstanding loops and ornamented at each side of the fulness in front by a dainty bow.

Five gores are comprised in the skirt—a wide front gore, a gore at each side and two back-gores; the gores at the front and sides are dartless and smooth at the top and ripple prettily below and each back-gore is laid in a box-plait at the top, the plaits widening gracefully toward the lower edge, where the skirt measures about six yards round in the medium sizes. The placket is finished above the center seam and the top of the skirt is finished with a belt. The small engraving shows the costume with the star and crush collar omitted.

This costume will answer for dressy occasions when it is made in silk, crêpon and novelty goods of becoming hue, and lace and ribbon will provide effective decoration.

We have pattern No. 7962 in thirteen sizes for ladies from twenty-eight to forty-six inches, bust measure. To make the garment for a lady of medium size, calls for eight yards and three-eighths of dress goods forty inches wide, with five-eighths of a yard of lace net twenty-seven inches wide. Of



8000

Side-Back View.

LADIES' TRAINED COSTUME. (TO BE MADE WITH A HIGH, ROUND OR SQUARE NECK, WITH FULL-LENGTH OR ELBOW SLEEVES, AND WITH A LONG TRAIN HAVING SQUARE OR ROUND CORNERS OR WITH A DEMI-TRAIN.) (COPYRIGHT.)

(For Description see Page 551.)

lapping plaits that flare prettily, the fronts being drawn smoothly from the sides and tacked to the lining over the darts. Between the fronts is a stylish vest, the upper part of which is a square yoke to which the full lower portion is joined after being gathered; the fulness is collected in forward-turning, overlapping plaits at the bottom and the vest is permanently sewed

one fabric, it will need thirteen yards and three-fourths twenty-two inches wide, or eleven yards and three-eighths thirty inches wide, or nine yards and a fourth thirty-six inches wide, or

eight yards and a half forty-four inches wide, or seven yards and three-fourths fifty inches wide. Price of pattern, 1s. 8d. or 40 cents.

LADIES' COSTUME, WITH A SIX-GORED RIPPLE SKIRT,
AND A SLASHED OVER-FRONT.

(For Illustrations see Page 559.)

No. 8004.—Light and dark silk are shown united in this costume at figure No. 314 P in this magazine, with point de G ne lace and buttons for the decoration. At a figure on the Ladies' Plate for Winter, 1895-'96 the costume is shown differently developed.

The slashed over-front is an attractive and dressy feature of the costume, which is here pictured made up in a stylish combination of golden-brown cr pon and turquoise-blue silk. The waist, which is made over a lining fitted by double bust darts and the usual seams, has stylishly full fronts revealed in square yoke outline above the over-front. The fulness in the fronts is drawn in gathers at the neck and shoulder edges and in short rows of shirring at the bottom and droops in French blouse style. The over-front is included in the shoulder, arm's-eye and under-arm seams with the full fronts and droops with the full fronts, which show prettily through the slashes. The full fronts are closed invisibly at the center and the over-front a little to the left of the center. A wide band of

collected in two overlapping backward-turning plaits at each side of the center, the plaits flaring upward and being tacked to the lining for some distance from the lower edge. The passementerie is continued from the over-front down each side of the back to meet at the bottom of the waist under a wrinkled ribbon that follows the edge of the waist and ends in a bow at the left side of the front. The standing collar is overlaid with passementerie and completed with a ribbon bow at the back. The large, handsome puff sleeves are gathered at the top and bottom and arranged on coat-shaped linings that are finished below the sleeves to have the effect of deep, round cuffs, a wrinkled ribbon finishing the bottom of the sleeves.

The six-gored skirt is

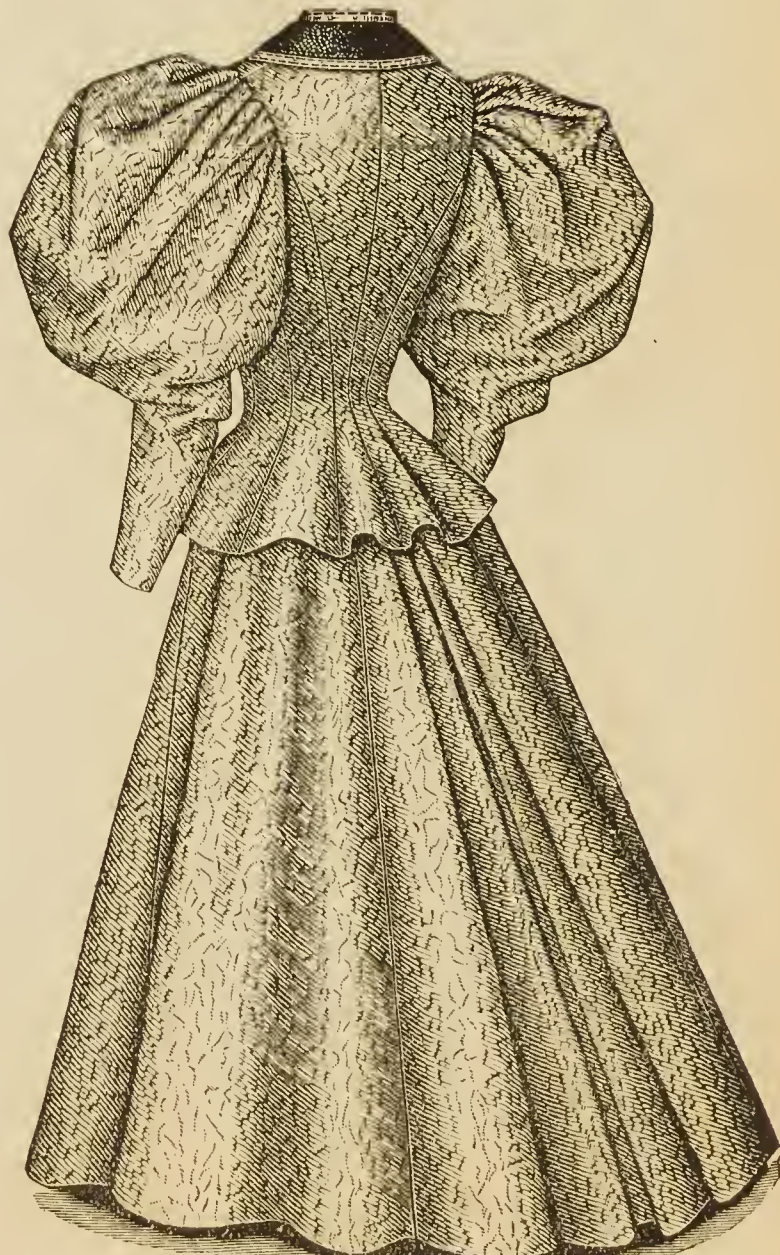


7992



7992

Front View.



7992

Side-Back View.

LADIES' COSTUME, HAVING A REMOVABLE CHEMISETTE AND A FIVE-GORED SKIRT LAID IN FOUR SIDE-PLAITS AT THE BACK. (COPYRIGHT.)

(For Description see Page 552.)

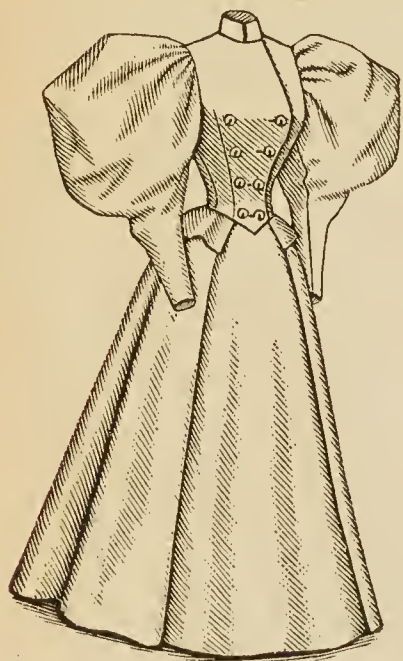
passementerie trims the top of the over-front, emphasizing the square yoke effect, and the edges of the slashes are outlined with gimp. Under-arm gores separate the fronts from the seamless back which is smooth at the top and has fulness below

dartless and smooth at the top of the front and sides and breaks into moderate ripples below the hips, and its three back-gores are each laid in a box-plait at the top, the plaits expanding gracefully to the lower edge where the skirt measures about four yards

and three-quarters in the medium sizes. An elastic strap tacked underneath holds the plaits in position. The top of the skirt is finished with a belt and the placket is made at the seam nearest the center at the left side.

Its novelty in form and decoration and the great variety of new fabrics suitable for this costume give opportunity for original combinations of silk and wool goods.

We have pattern No. 8004 in thirteen sizes for ladies from twenty-eight to forty-six inches, bust measure. For a lady of medium size, the costume will call for eight yards and five-eighths of dress goods forty inches wide, with a yard and three-eighths of silk twenty inches wide. Of one material, it requires thirteen yards and three-fourths twenty-two inches wide,



7969

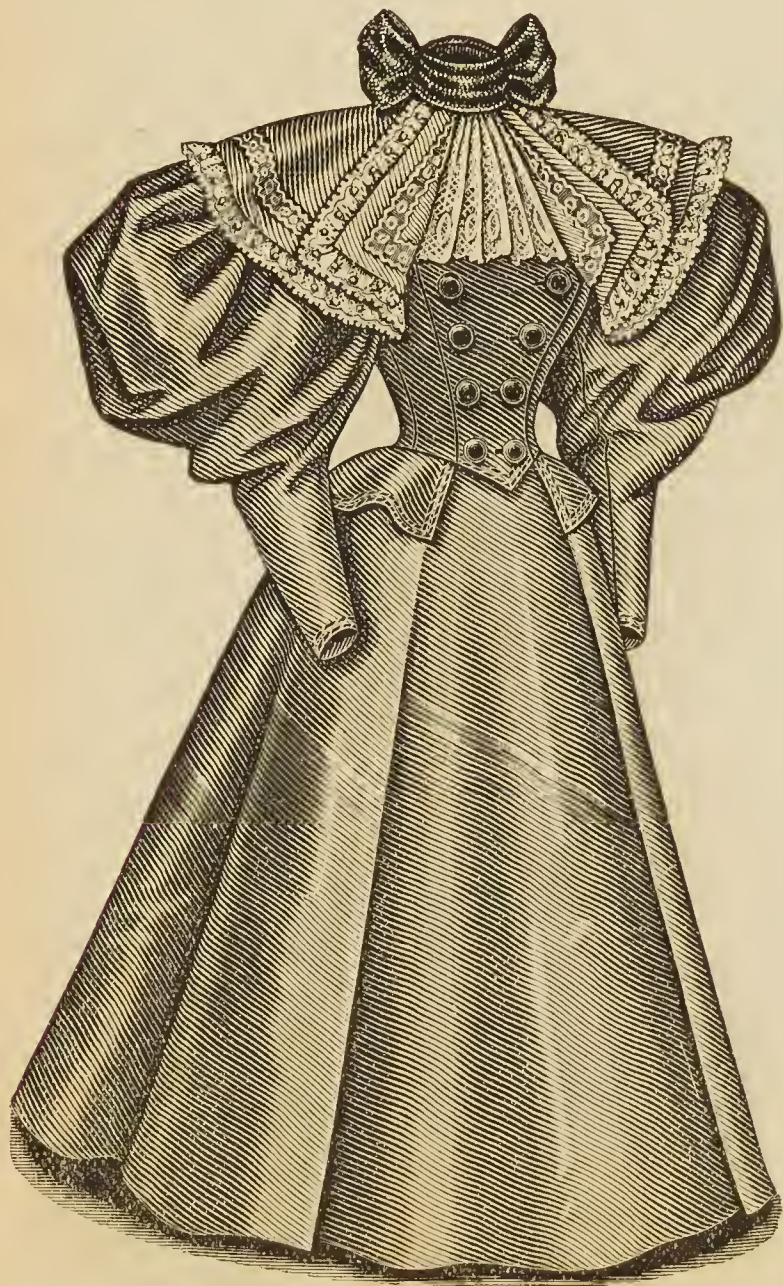
LADIES' COSTUME, HAVING A STRAIGHT, FULL SKIRT OVER A FIVE-GORED SKIRT. (TO BE MADE WITH EITHER OR BOTH SKIRTS, AND WITH A HIGH OR ROUND NECK, AND FULL-LENGTH OR ELBOW PUFF-SLEEVES.)

(For Illustrations see Page 560.)

No. 7986.—A handsome combination of primrose-yellow brocade and black chiffon over primrose-yellow taffeta is shown in this costume at figure No. 323 P in this magazine, black velvet ribbon and spangles providing the decoration. The costume is again shown at a figure on the Ladies' Plate for Winter, 1895-'96.

The simplicity of the costume gives it a youthful grace that is charming. The costume is here pictured made of white mouseline de soie over white taffeta and artistically trimmed with green ribbon. It is made with a full skirt over a five-gored skirt, the full skirt being usually of sheer goods when both skirts are used, while a choice may be made of either skirt when opaque goods are used. The full skirt is gathered all round at the top and hangs gracefully, the greater fulness falling at the back; it is a little over five yards round in the medium sizes. The five-gored skirt is smooth at the top of the front and sides and ripples prettily below; it is gathered at the back where it falls in full folds and it spreads stylishly toward the foot, where it measures four yards and three-fourths in the medium sizes.

The basque-waist is made over a lining fitted by double bust



7969

Front View.



7969

Side-Back View.

LADIES' COSTUME (IN LOUIS XV. STYLE), HAVING A FIVE-GORED UNDER-SKIRT SHOWING IN PANEL EFFECT BETWEEN THE FRONT EDGES OF A FOUR-GORED OVER-SKIRT. (COPYRIGHT.)

(For Description see Page 553.)

or eleven yards and five-eighths thirty inches wide, or nine yards and a fourth thirty-six inches wide, or seven yards and three-fourths forty-four inches wide, or six yards and seven-eighths fifty inches wide. Price of pattern, 1s. 8d. or 40 cents.

darts, under-arm and side-back gores and a center seam, and is closed at the center of the front. Under-arm gores are inserted between the full back and full fronts, which are in moderately low round outline and turned under and gathered at the top to

form a frill heading, the fulness being drawn to the center and collected at the bottom in three backward-turning plaits at each side at the back and in four forward-turning plaits at each side of the closing, all the plaits flaring prettily and being stayed by tackings to the lining. The lining is cut away above the full portions when a low neck is desired, or faced to simulate a yoke and finished with a standing collar, when the high neck is preferred. A twist of ribbon follows the lower edge of the waist and a loop-bow is tacked to it at each side of the fulness in front, a loop-bow with a long end being tacked to it at each side of the back. From the bows at the back start ribbons that are carried over the shoulders and terminated in full round bows at the front just below the shoulders, corresponding bows being placed on the ribbons at the back. The coat shaped sleeves have great puffs that reach to the elbow, the puffs being gathered at the top and bottom and draped simply by tackings. The sleeves may terminate at the elbow or extend to the wrists, as desired. A ribbon is passed about the lower edge of each puff and formed in a trio of loops on the upper side of the arm.

twenty-eight to forty-six inches, bust measure. To make the costume with the full skirt for a lady of medium size, requires sixteen yards and seven-eighths of goods twenty-two inches wide, or twelve yards and a half thirty inches wide, or ten yards and a fourth thirty-six inches wide, or eight yards and three-eighths forty-four inches wide, or seven yards and a fourth fifty inches wide. The costume with the gored skirt calls for thirteen yards and a fourth of material twenty-two inches wide, or ten yards thirty inches wide, or eight yards and three-fourths thirty-six inches wide, or seven yards and a fourth forty-four inches wide, or six yards and seven-eighths fifty inches wide. Price of pattern, 1s. 8d. or 40 cents.



7962

LADIES' COSTUME, WITH EIGHT-GORED SKIRT HAVING A FORWARD-TURNING PLAITS AT EACH SIDE OF THE FRONT AND THREE BOX-PLAITS AT THE BACK. (TO BE MADE WITH OR WITHOUT THE FANCY COLLAR AND TABS.)

(For Illustrations see Page 561.)

No. 7982.—This exceptionally stylish eos-



7962

Front View.



7962

Side-Back View.

LADIES' COSTUME, WITH FIVE-GORED RIPPLE SKIRT ARRANGED IN TWO BOX-PLAITS AT THE BACK. (COPYRIGHT.)

(For Description see Page 555.)

The mode is adapted to a wide range of fabrics from rich and delicate evening-dress weaves to such staple materials as serge, cashmere, mohair and cheviot.

We have pattern No. 7986 in thirteen sizes for ladies from

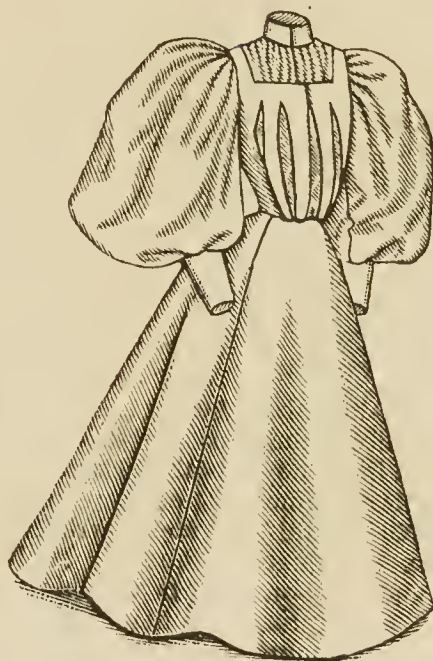
tume is shown made of beige wool goods and darker velvet and decorated with fancy buttons. The waist is provided with a lining that is fitted with great precision by double bust darts and the usual seams and is closed in front. The full fronts are

smooth at the top and gathered at the waist-line, the fulness being drawn well to the center and drooping stylishly. Over the closing is an applied double box-plait of velvet that is included in the seam with the collar and droops with the fronts. The full fronts join the seamless back in shoulder and under-arm seams, and the back is smooth across the shoulders and has fulness below prettily drawn to the center by a short row of gathers at the waist-line. The neck is completed with a standing collar closed under a fancy button at the left side and below this collar is a fancy sailor collar of velvet that lies smoothly on the waist and is shaped in three points at the back and in a point back of narrow tab ends in front, the ends terminating a little below the bust. Three fancy buttons are decoratively applied along each front edge of the fancy collar. The one-seam Paquin sleeves are placed on coat-shaped linings and are gathered at the top and bottom; they spread and droop in a stylish manner and are completed with pointed cuffs of velvet, which are arranged so that the deep points come at the inside of the arm.

lapped by long tabs of velvet that are each tacked to the skirt under three fancy buttons. Below the hips the gores break into soft, rippling folds. The three gores at the back are each laid in a box-plait that expands gracefully to the lower edge, where the skirt measures four yards and three-quarters round in the medium sizes. The plaits at the back are held in place by an elastic strap tacked underneath. The placket is finished at the left side at the seam nearest the center of the back and the top of the skirt is completed with a belt. The skirt is adjusted over the waist and a wide velvet belt is worn, the belt having pointed ends closed at the left side of the front. The sailor collar and tabs may be omitted.

Effective and becoming costumes are made like this of silk and velvet or wool goods and velvet. Silk may be combined with serge, Bedford cord, crépon, novelty goods of all-wool or silk-and-wool texture, cheviot, wool armure and other stylish materials.

We have pattern No. 7982 in thirteen sizes for ladies from twenty-eight to forty-six inches, bust measure. To make



8004



8004

Front View.

8004

Side-Back View.

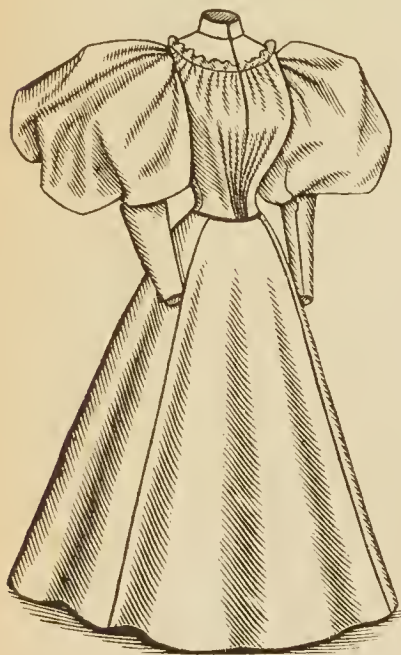
LADIES' COSTUME, WITH A SIX-GORED RIPPLE SKIRT AND A SLASHED OVER-FRONT. (COPYRIGHT.)

(For Description see Page 556.)

The eight-gored skirt is arranged with a gore at the front, two gores at each side and three gores at the back. A forward-turning plait is formed over each side-front seam, and the plaits and also the second seams from the center of the front are over-

the costume for a lady of medium size, needs eight yards and seven-eighths of dress goods forty inches wide, with three yards of velvet twenty inches wide. Of one fabric, it calls for sixteen yards and seven-eighths twenty-two inches wide, or

thirteen yards and three-eighths thirty inches wide, or eleven yards thirty-six inches wide, or nine yards and three-eighths forty-four inches wide, or seven yards and seven-eighths fifty inches wide. Price of pattern, 1s. 8d. or 40 cents.



7986

LADIES' REDINGOTE COSTUME, (IN MARIE ANTOINETTE STYLE). WITH FIVE-GORED RIPPLE SKIRT. (TO BE MADE WITH A HIGH OR V-NECK AND WITH FULL-LENGTH OR THREE-QUARTER LENGTH PUFF SLEEVES.) (For Illustrations see Page 562.)

No. 7972.—Plain silk, figured silk, chiffon and velvet are united in the development of this costume at figure No. 320 P in this number of THE DELINEATOR, buttons and ribbon providing the garniture. This graceful costume is a revival, in a modified

skirt, which is in five gores and gathered at the back, flares fashionably toward the lower edge, where it measures four yards and three-fourths in the medium sizes. The front-gore is entirely covered and the side-gores are covered for some distance back of their front edges with striped velvet, which is continued about the bottom of the skirt to a desirable depth, the front-gore appearing in panel effect between the flaring front edges of the redingote.

The redingote is closely adjusted by single bust darts, under-arm and side-back gores and a curving center seam and made over a lining of basque depth similarly fitted, the seams being all well sprung a little below the waist-line to produce deep, handsome flutes that have the effect of godets at the back. The closing is made at the center and is concealed below the bust by the right front, which laps over the left front to the dart, where the final closing is made. The deeply hemmed front edges of the redingote are caught to the skirt with hooks and loops. The softly draped Marie Antoinette fichu of silk is shaped with a center seam, and its pretty folds are held in place by tackings at the seam and on the shoulders; its upper edge outlines a V both back and front; its lower edge is pointed at the back and its ends, which are gathered, are sewed to position at the bust under a wrinkled ribbon that is finished with bows at the ends. Ribbon is similarly arranged at the lower edge between the darts and midway between this and the ribbon over the ends of the fichu, with beautiful effect. The drapings on the shoulders are covered with a wrinkled ribbon finished at the ends in similar bows. The redingote is cut out along the top of the fichu



7986

Front View.



7986

Side-Back View.

LADIES' COSTUME, HAVING A STRAIGHT, FULL SKIRT OVER A FIVE-GORED SKIRT. (TO BE MADE WITH EITHER OR BOTH SKIRTS AND WITH A HIGH OR ROUND NECK AND FULL-LENGTH OR ELBOW PUFF-SLEEVES.) (COPYRIGHT.)

(For Description see Page 557.)

form, of a mode made historic by Marie Antoinette and will rank conspicuously among the novelties in ceremonious gowns during the season. It is here illustrated in a pretty combination of corded all-wool dress goods, India silk and striped velvet. The

for a low neck or finished with a standing collar, as preferred. The coat sleeves are each covered to a little below the elbow with three silk puffs, in graduated sizes, separated by smooth bands of the dress goods, the sleeves being finished to have the

effect of a band below the puffs in the three-quarter length or to have the effect of deep round cuffs in the full-length.

The costume is especially adapted to a combination of any novelty standard dress material with two contrasting fabrics—one of soft and the other of rich texture. It would be charming for evening wear made of brocade, with spangled chiffon for the skirt facing and plain chiffon for the puffs and fichu.

We have pattern No. 7972 in thirteen sizes for ladies from twenty-eight to forty-six inches, bust measure. To make the costume for a lady of medium size, calls for eight yards and a fourth of dress goods forty inches wide, with six yards and a half of silk and four yards and a fourth of striped velvet each twenty inches wide. Of one fabric, it requires twenty-two yards and seven-eighths twenty-two inches wide, or twenty yards thirty inches wide, or fifteen yards and an eighth thirty-six inches wide, or thirteen yards and a fourth forty-four inches wide, or eleven yards and three-fourths fifty inches wide. Price of pattern, 1s. 8d. or 40 cents.

LADIES' COSTUME, CONSISTING OF A JACKET, A SINGLE-BREADED VEST AND A SIX-GORED RIPPLE SKIRT.

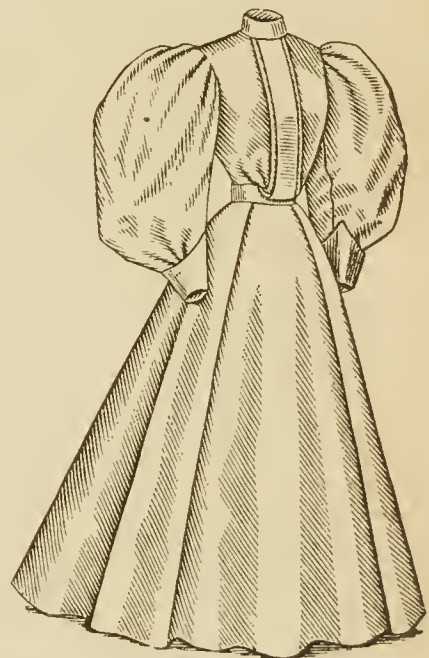
(For Illustrations see Page 563.)

No. 7967.—Mixed cheviot is shown in this stylish costume at figure No. 327 P in this number of *THE DELINEATOR*, with buttons for the trimming.

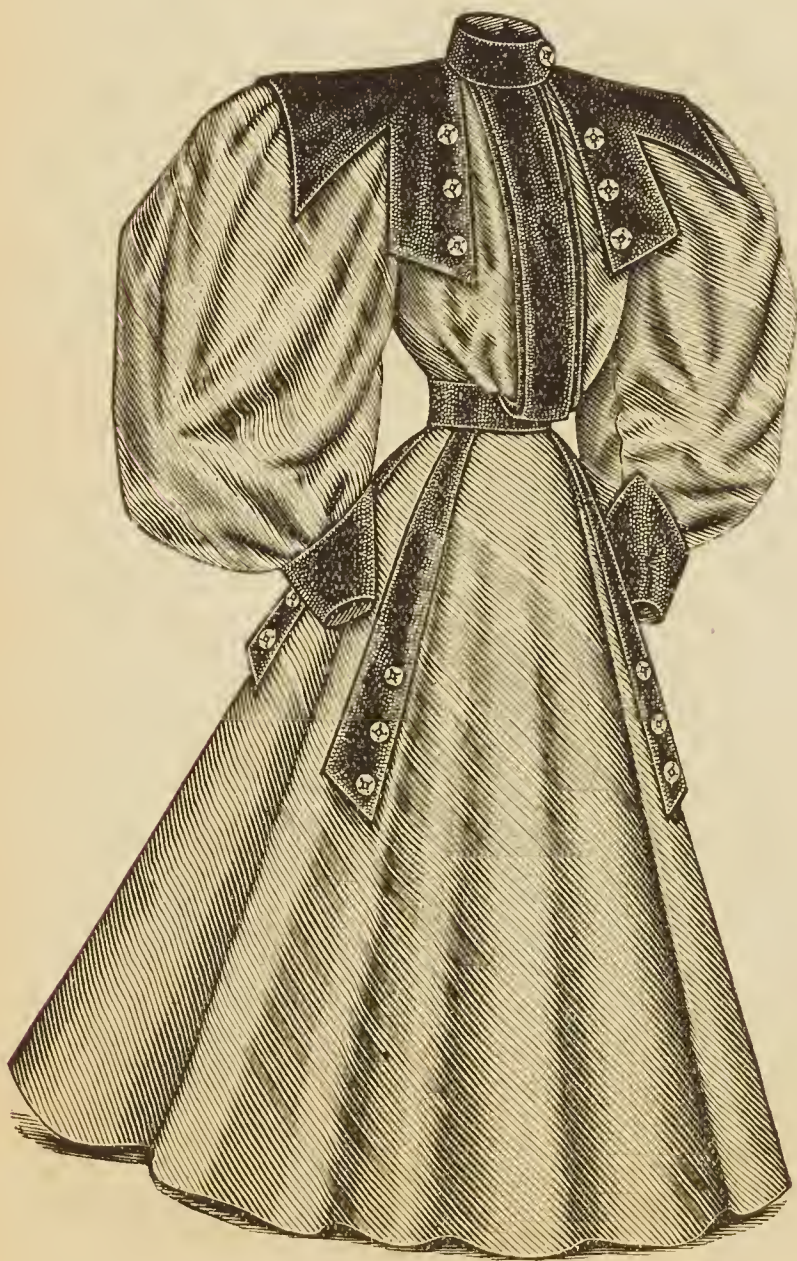
This jaunty costume is in true tailor style and is here por-

shaping a point at the end of the closing. Pocket-welts are arranged on the fronts back of the darts, and at the neck is a standing collar with straight ends. The vest is finished at its edges with two rows of machine-stitching.

The jacket may be worn open and folded back in lapels to below the waist-line, or it may be reversed above the bust and closed diagonally with buttons and button-holes to the waist-line, as preferred, both effects being illustrated. It is closely fitted by single bust darts, under-arm and side-back gores and a curving center seam, the shaping of the parts below the waist-line producing handsome flutes that are deep and stand out well at the back. The fronts separate below the closing and may have square or rounding lower front corners. The roll-



7982



7982

Front View.



7982

Side-Back View.

LADIES' COSTUME, WITH EIGHT-GORED SKIRT HAVING A FORWARD-TURNING PLAITS AT EACH SIDE OF THE FRONT AND THREE BOX-PLAITS AT THE BACK. (TO BE MADE WITH OR WITHOUT THE FANCY COLLAR AND TABS.) (COPYRIGHT.)

(For Description see Page 558.)

trayed made of striped dress goods. The vest has a short back shaped by a center seam and joined in shoulder and under-arm seams to deeper fronts that are fitted by single bust darts and closed at the center with buttons and button-holes, the fronts

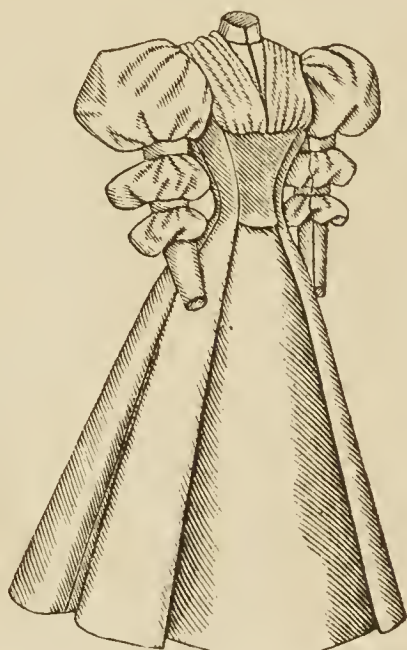
ing collar has deep, pointed ends that are as wide as the lapels and show no flare. The one-seam mutton-leg sleeves have linings of the same size and the fulness is gracefully disposed in two rows of shirring at the top. All the free edges of the jacket

are finished in tailor style with two rows of machine-stitching.

The skirt is amply full and spreads toward the foot, where it measures six yards and three-eighths round in the medium sizes. It comprises a front-gore and three back-gores that are rather narrow and a very wide gore at each side. The skirt is joined smoothly to a belt but owing to its shaping it hangs in three large rolling folds like godets at the back and in deep flutes at the sides, while the front is quite smooth. The placket is finished at the seam nearest the back at the left side.

Tailor and covert cloth, whipcord, broadcloth and the heather mixtures or plain cheviots will make up admirably by this mode, and a decoration of braid may be added, or the seams may be strapped. Stitching, however,

medium size, the costume requires sixteen yards and a fourth of material twenty-two inches wide, or ten yards thirty-six inches wide, or eight yards and a half forty-four inches wide, or seven yards and seven-eighths fifty inches wide. Price of pattern, 1s. 8d. or 40 cents.



7972



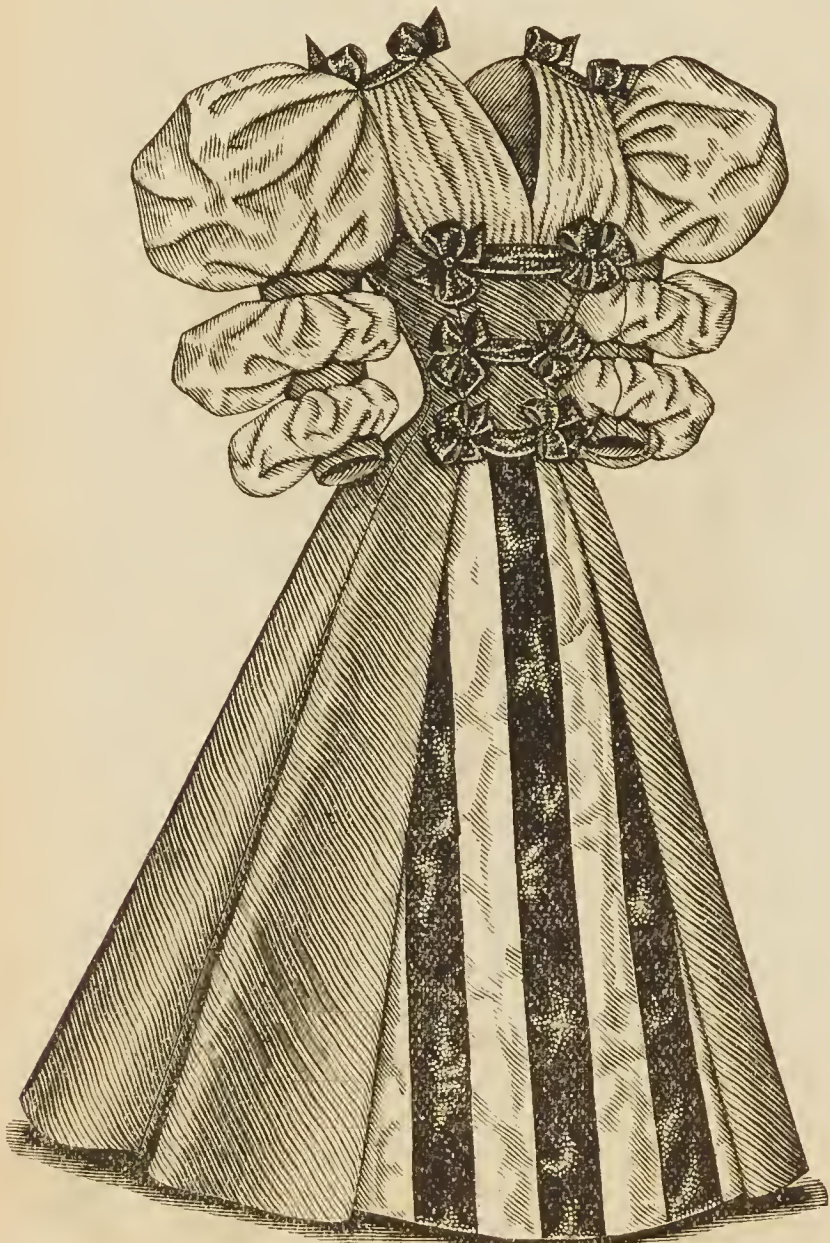
7972

LADIES' COSTUME,
HAVING A FIVE-
GORED SKIRT AR-
RANGED IN
TWO BACKWARD-
TURNING PLAITS AT
EACH SIDE AND
IN TWO BOX-PLAITS
AT THE BACK.

(For Illustrations see Page 564.)

No. 8005.—At figure No. 313 P in this magazine this costume is shown made of cheviot and decorated with buttons and soutache braid.

The costume is distinct-



7972

Front View.



7972

Side-Back View.

LADIES' REDINGOTE COSTUME (IN MARIE ANTOINETTE STYLE), WITH FIVE-GORED RIPPLE SKIRT. (TO BE MADE WITH A HIGH OR V NECK AND WITH FULL-LENGTH OR THREE-QUARTER LENGTH PUFF-SLEEVES.) (COPYRIGHT.)

(For Description see Page 560.)

is usually liked for a finish, two rows being generally used. A variety of effects may be given by providing several vests contrasting with the remainder of the costume.

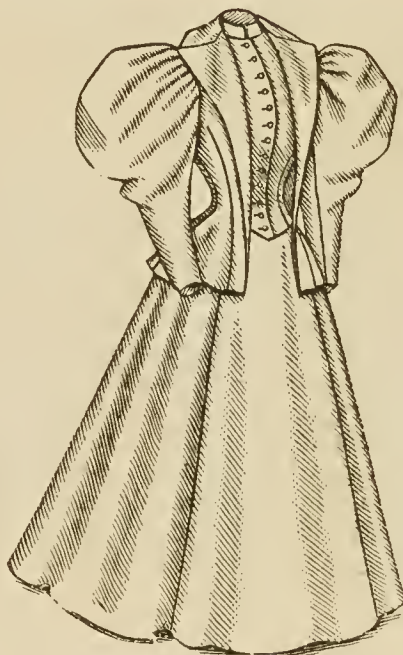
We have pattern No. 7967 in thirteen sizes for ladies from twenty-eight to forty-six inches, bust measure. For a lady of

ive in style and is here illustrated made of fancy wool suiting. The skirt consists of five gores and expands fashionably toward the foot, where it measures a little over five yards and an eighth round in the medium sizes. The front gore is narrow and is joined to wide side-gores in seams that are

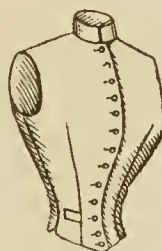
concealed by a backward-turning plait at each side; a similar plait is laid in each side-gore, which is fitted by a dart at the top, the dart being made under the plait at the side-front seam. The skirt ripples handsomely at the sides and the back-gores are each formed in a box-plait that spreads broadly toward the foot. Three buttons are set on the upper part of each plait at the side-front seams.

The short basque is prettily rounded at the lower edge and has a bias back shaped by a center seam and arranged on a lining back fitted by side-back gores and a curving center seam. The back is separated by under-arm gores from the fronts, which are smoothly adjusted by double bust darts and closed at the center under an applied plait that tapers toward the lower edge. Three buttons are arranged in a row on the upper part of the plait. The neck is finished with a standing collar closed at the left side and trimmed with a band of passementerie. Similar passementerie decorates the lower edge of a fancy cape-collar that recalls the Puritan collar. The cape-collar is deep and round at the front and back and extends in a point over each sleeve, its ends passing beneath the plait. The large sleeves are in one-seam leg-o'-mutton shape and are gathered full at the top.

costume made like this was of old-blue novelty goods with the plain and fancy collar of white brocade. The collar was trimmed with gold spangled lace and three buttons decorated the plait.



7967



7967

We have pattern No. 8005 in thirteen sizes for ladies from twenty-eight to forty-six inches, bust measure. To make the garment for a lady of medium size, needs thirteen yards and a half of goods twenty-two inches wide, or ten yards and a half thirty inches wide, or nine yards and a fourth thirty-six inches wide, or eight yards and a fourth forty-four inches wide, or seven yards and a fourth

fifty inches wide. Price of pattern, 1s. 8d. or 40 cents.

LADIES' WATTEAU WRAPPER OR HOUSE-GOWN. (TO BE MADE WITH A SHORT TRAIN OR IN ROUND LENGTH AND WITH OR WITHOUT THE FANCY COLLAR.)

(For Illustrations see Page 565.)

No. 7979.—This wrapper is a graceful mode that is adapted to both clinging and



7967

Front View.



7967

Side-Back View.

LADIES' COSTUME, CONSISTING OF A JACKET, A SINGLE-BREADED VEST AND A SIX-GORED RIPPLE SKIRT. (COPYRIGHT.)

(For Description see Page 561.)

Combinations of velvet or brocade with fancy cheviot, melton, covert cloth or silk-and-wool novelty goods will be especially effective in this costume, and striped materials will be displayed to advantage in the bias back. Insertion, spangled ribbon, lace bands, etc., will prove attractive decorations. A striking

stately fabrics. For it light-blue camel's-hair was selected, with lace insertion and edging for decoration. The wrapper is accurately adjusted by long single bust darts, under-arm and side-back gores and a well curved center seam, and at the back is a handsome Watteau that is included in the

center seam from the neck to the waist-line, below which point its side edges are joined separately to the back edges of the backs. The side-back seams disappear below the waist-line beneath underfolded backward-turning plaits that contribute graceful fulness to the skirt. The wrapper may be made with a short train or in round length, as pictured, the pattern providing for both lengths. The closing is made to a desirable depth at the center of the front, the fronts being lapped and tacked below, and at the sides the skirt portion hangs in pretty flutes. An elaborate air is given the wrapper by a fancy collar in two sections, the back ends of which pass under the Watteau. The collar falls in rounding outline at the back and in two points at each side of the front, the front ends flaring at the center, and on each shoulder it is laid in a triple box-plait that flares prettily and broadens toward the lower edge. The front and lower edges are bordered by a frill of edging and a row of insertion. At the neck is a standing collar over which is a wrinkled stock having wide frilled ends closed at the back. The leg-o'-mutton sleeves are shaped by inside and outside seams and are made over coat-shaped linings; they are close-fitting below the elbow and stylishly full above, the fulness being collected in two rows of shirring at the top. The small view shows the wrapper made up in round length and without the fancy collar and stock. The wrapper will be charming developed in soft cr  pon,

yards and five-eighths thirty inches wide, or eleven yards and a half thirty-six inches wide, or nine yards and three-fourths forty-four inches wide. Price of pattern, 1s. 8d. or 40 cents.

YOUNG LADIES' TEA-GOWN, WITH A FITTED LINING AND A STAR COLLAR SEPARATED AT THE FRONT AND BACK. (TO BE MADE WITH FULL LENGTH OR THREE-QUARTER LENGTH PUFF SLEEVES.)

(For Illustrations see Page 566.)

No. 8007.—This graceful tea-gown is shown differently developed at a figure on the Ladies' Plate for Winter, 1895-'96.

The tea-gown is not over elaborate yet is eminently graceful and youthful, and is here shown made of electric-blue cr  pon and decorated with lace and ribbon. A trim adjustment is given the gown by a lining extending to the bottom of the gown at the front and only to basque depth at the back and sides. The fitting of the lining is due to double bust darts, under-arm and side-back gores and a curving center seam and the fronts are closed to a desirable depth at the center and lapped and tacked below. The gown fronts are also closed invisibly at the center to a desirable depth and are lapped and tacked below the



8005

Side-Front View.



8005

Side-Back View.

LADIES' COSTUME, HAVING A FIVE-GORED SKIRT ARRANGED IN TWO BACKWARD-TURNING PLAITS AT EACH SIDE AND IN TWO BOX-PLAITS AT THE BACK. (COPYRIGHT.)

(For Description see Page 562.)

camel's-hair, cashmere, Henrietta cloth, French flannel and plain or fancy taffeta or India silk, with decorations of ribbon, lace or bands of spangle trimming.

We have pattern No. 7979 in thirteen sizes for ladies from twenty-eight to forty-six inches, bust measure. To make the garment for a lady of medium size, calls for sixteen yards and three-fourths of material twenty-two inches wide, or fourteen

closing and the fulness at the neck and waist-line is drawn well to the center by gathers, the gathers at the waist-line being tacked to the lining to give a blouse effect and falling free below. Under-arm gores give a smooth adjustment at the sides and separate the fronts from the seamless back, which has fulness laid at the top in three backward-turning, overlapping plaits at each side of the center, the plaits falling unrestrained and with

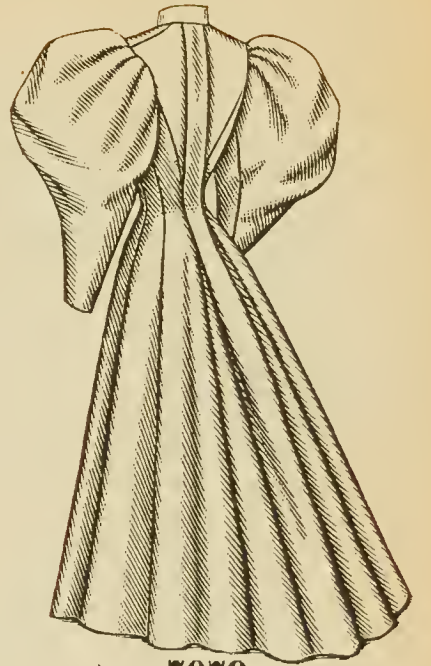
Watteau effect toward the lower edge of the gown, which measures about four yards round in the medium sizes. The large balloon sleeves are gathered at the top and bottom and mounted over coat-shaped linings that may be faced below the sleeves in cuff outline when full-length sleeves are desired, or may be cut off below the sleeves and finished with a frill of lace when three-quarter sleeves are preferred. A fanciful collar is included in the seam with the standing collar; it lies smoothly on the gown and its lower edge is shaped to form a series of points. The fanciful collar is in two sections that flare at the center of the front and back and all the free edges are bordered with a frill of lace edging. The standing collar is covered with a softly wrinkled stock of ribbon that is bowed stylishly at the back. A half belt of ribbon crosses the front and its ends are fastened under rosettes of ribbon at each side of the fulness at the back.

Pale tints of cashmere, Henrietta, crépon and a great variety of inexpensive silks will make up in this manner with dressy effect, and lace, ribbon, or open work embroidery will decorate the gown effectively. A gown of écreu crépon may have a fancy collar of old-blue brocade edged with white lace, or sleeves of buttercup-yellow satin could be inserted in a gown of white

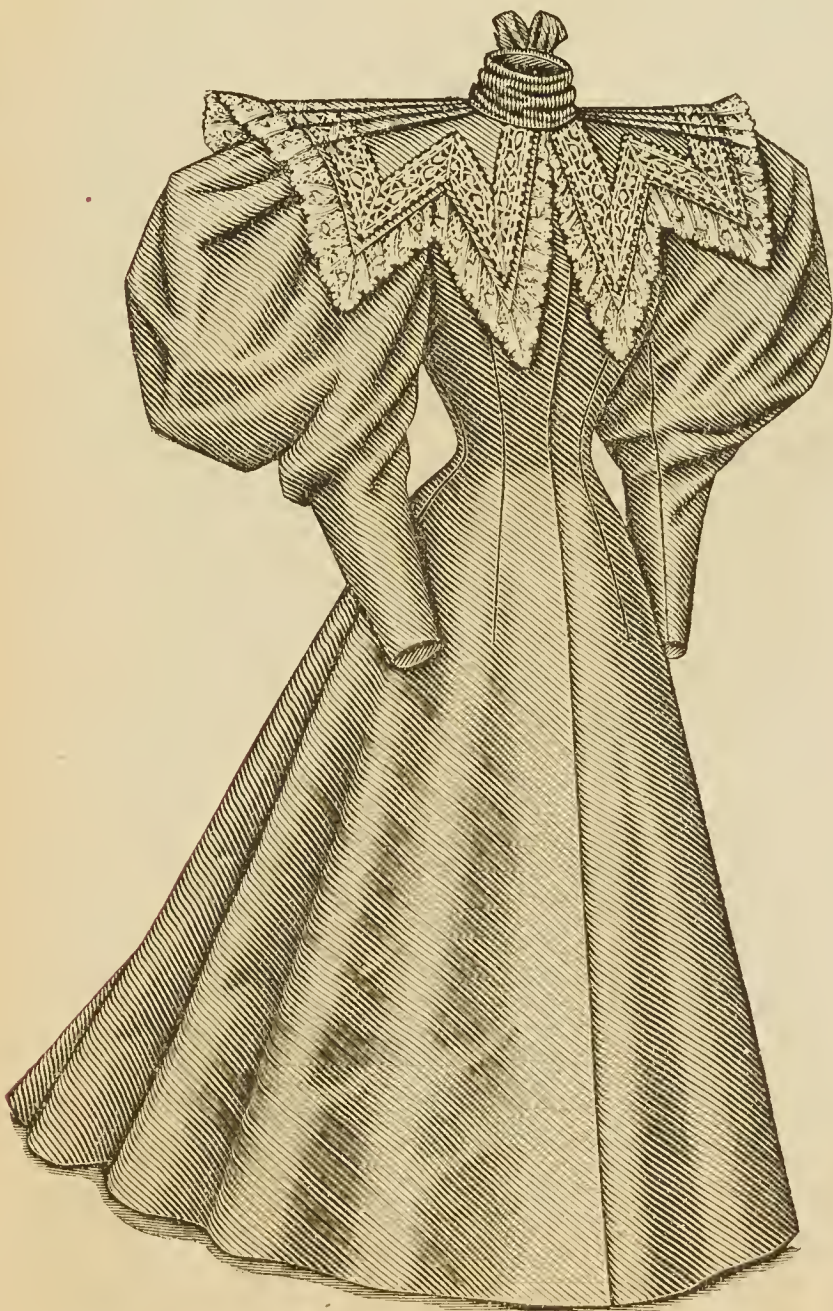
LADIES' WRAPPER OR LOUNGING-ROBE. (To BE MADE WITH A STANDING OR ROLLING COLLAR.) (For Illustrations see Page 567.)

No. 7994.—At figure No. 332 P in this number of THE DELINEATOR the wrapper is shown made of flowered cashmere and trimmed with lace and ribbon.

The graceful and becoming wrapper is thoroughly comfortable. Blue flannelette striped with brown was here selected for its development, with lace for decoration. The upper part of the wrap-



7979



7979

Front View.

7979

Side-Back View.

LADIES' WATTEAU WRAPPER OR HOUSE-GOWN. (To BE MADE WITH A SHORT TRAIN OR IN ROUND LENGTH AND WITH OR WITHOUT THE FANCY COLLAR.) (COPYRIGHT.)

(For Description see Page 563.)

cashmere, butter-colored lace being employed for the trimming.

We have pattern No. 8007 in thirteen sizes for young ladies from twenty-eight to forty-six inches, bust measure. For a lady of medium size, the garment needs fifteen yards of material twenty-two inches wide, or eleven yards and a half thirty inches wide, or ten yards thirty-six inches wide, or eight yards forty-four inches wide. Price of pattern, 1s. 8d. or 40 cents.

per is a square yoke shaped with shoulder seams and to it the lower portion is joined. The lower portion, which is in circular style with bias back edges joined in a center seam, is conformed to the figure at the sides by under arm darts. It is turned under at the top and shirred to form a frill heading, and the fulness is drawn well to the center of the back and front, the closing being made to a desirable depth at the center of the

front and the edges being lapped and tacked below. The fullness hangs in soft folds at the center of the front and in well defined flutes at the back, the shaping causing a graceful outstanding effect and giving a pretty direction to the stripes. A rolling and a standing collar are provided. The standing collar, which is illustrated in the large views, is quite narrow, tapers to points at the ends, and is decorated at its upper edge with a falling frill of lace that is continued down the closing edges to the waist-line. The rolling collar is pictured in the small view. The sleeves are full and are gathered at the top while at the bottom they are turned under deeply and drawn in by elastic to form frills about the wrists.

Flannelette or outing flannel is an excellent wrapper material as it wears and washes well, and all durable cotton goods are appropriate. For lounging-robos of this kind cashmere, vailings and soft silk are suitable, stripes appearing to particular advantage on account of the shaping.

We have pattern No. 7994 in thirteen sizes for ladies from twenty-eight to forty-six inches, bust measure. To make the garment for a lady of medium size, requires eleven yards and five-eighths of goods twenty inches wide, or eight yards and three-eighths twenty-seven inches wide, or six yards and three-

this robe may be seen made of eider-down flannel with plaid silk for the hood lining.

Blue eider-down flannel was here used for the practical robe. The fronts are inclined to the figure at the sides by under-arm darts and join the backs in shoulder and side seams. The back is shaped by a center seam, below the waist-line of which extra fullness is allowed and underfolded in a box-plait. The right front laps diagonally in a curve over the left front from the neck, a little to the left of the center, to the left hip, below which point the right



8007



8007

Front View.

8007

Back View.

YOUNG LADIES' TEA-GOWN, WITH A FITTED LINING AND A STAR COLLAR SEPARATED AT THE FRONT AND BACK. (TO BE MADE WITH FULL-LENGTH OR THREE-QUARTER LENGTH PUFF-SLEEVES.) (COPYRIGHT.)

(For Description see Page 564.)

eighths thirty-six inches wide, or five yards and an eighth forty-four inches wide. Price of pattern, 1s. 6d. or 35 cents.

LADIES' BATH OR INVALID ROBE.

(For Illustrations see Page 568.)

No. 7955.—By referring to figure No. 328 P in this magazine

front falls straight. The front edge of the left front is secured to the right front at the center, and the final closing is made at the left hip with three buttons and button-holes. A cord girdle is passed about the waist and is tied at the front. At the neck is a standing collar below which falls a pointed hood shaped by a seam extending from the point to the outer edge, which is prettily reversed. The hood is attractively lined with silk. The large sleeves are gracefully full and are gathered at the top and

turned under deeply at the bottom and stitched to form a casing for an elastic which draws the fulness in at the wrist and forms a frill about the hand. A capacious patch-pocket applied just below the right hip is a sensible addition.

For robes like this flannel, flannelette and eider-down are usually selected.

We have pattern No. 7955 in eleven sizes for ladies from twenty-eight to forty-eight inches, bust measure. To make the garment of one material for a lady of medium size, requires thirteen yards and seven-eighths twenty-two inches wide, or ten yards and a half twenty-seven inches wide, or ten yards thirty-six inches wide, or eight yards and three-eighths forty-four inches wide, each with seven-eighths of a yard of silk twen-

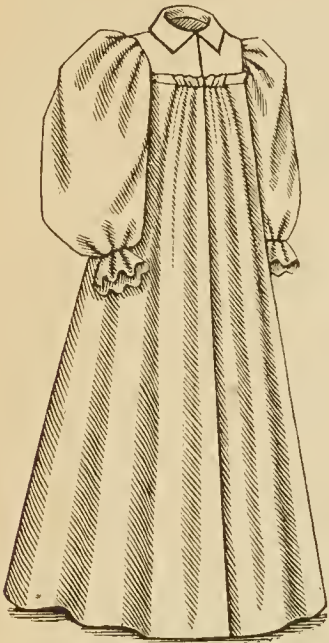
at figure No. 329 P in this number of *THE DELINEATOR*. It is also pictured otherwise developed at a figure on the Ladies' Plate for Winter, 1895-'96.

The sensible Newmarket remains a favorite for serviceable wear, and the coat here shown made of plain cheviot represents the newest design for this practical style. It presents the long, slender-waisted effect characteristic of this season's top-coats at the back and sides, where it is snugly fitted by under-arm and side-back gores and a curving center seam, coat-plaits marked at the top by a button being formed below the waistline of the side-back seams, and coat-laps being cut below the center seam. The laps may be closed with buttons and button-holes in a fly. At the sides stylish ripples appear in the skirt portion. The loose fronts are lapped and closed in double-breasted style with button-holes and buttons. They may be reversed above the bust in rather small lapels that form notches with the ends of a very deep rolling collar, or they may be buttoned to the throat, as illustrated. A stylish removable hood is attached under the collar; it is shaped by a center seam extending from the neck to the outer edge, which is prettily reversed to show a lining of bright plaid silk that adds to its attractiveness. The large leg-o'-mutton sleeves have only inside seams and are gathered at the top, and they are completed at shallow cuff depth with two rows of machine-stitching. The

ends and lower edges of the collar and of pocket-laps concealing openings to side pockets in the fronts are similarly completed.

Striped, plain or checked cheviot is favored for coats intended for general wear, and smooth cloth and fancy coatings are also liked. The finish illustrated is most frequently adopted.

We have pattern No. 7988 in thirteen sizes for ladies from twenty-eight to forty-six inches, bust measure. For a lady of medium size, the coat will require thirteen yards of material twenty-two inches wide, or eight yards and an eighth thirty-six inches wide, or six yards and seven-eighths forty-four inches wide, or six yards and a fourth fifty-four inches wide, each with a yard and an eighth of plaid silk twenty in-



7994



7994

Front View.

LADIES' WRAPPER OR LOUNGING ROBE. (TO BE MADE WITH A STANDING OR ROLLING COLLAR.) (COPYRIGHT.)
(For Description see Page 565.)



7994

Back View.

ty inches wide to line the hood. Price of pattern, 1s. 6d. or 35 cents.

ches wide to line the hood. Price of pattern, 1s. 8d. or 40 cents.

LADIES' DOUBLE-BREASTED LONG COAT, WITH REMOVABLE HOOD. (ALSO KNOWN AS THE NEWMARKET.)

(For Illustrations see Page 569.)

No. 7988.—This stylish long coat is shown made of cheviot

LADIES' RIPPLE CAPE, WITH A FANCY COLLAR (THAT MAY BE OMITTED) AND A STORM COLLAR.

(For Illustrations see Page 570.)

No. 7999.—Cloth all-over jetted and velvet are united in this

stylish cape at figure No. 330 P in this magazine, ostrich tip trimming providing the effective garniture.



7955

The numerous variations in the cape style of wrap make it possible for every woman to find an appropriate mode. Brown velour was here chosen for the development of the cape, with silk for the lining and fur bands for decoration. The cape extends to a becoming depth and is in circular style, with straight back edges joined in a center seam. The shaping of the cape causes it to fall in pronounced ripples all round. A stylish feature of the cape is the large fancy collar, which is square at the back, where it presents a center seam and ripples slightly; in front it extends to the lower edge of the cape and ripples slightly at the upper part and its ends taper almost to points. The front edges of the fancy collar are tacked to the front edges

this manner with becoming results, and fur bands, Astrakhan or heavy braid may be used as decoration. A silk lining is commended for capes of this style.

We have pattern No. 7999 in ten sizes for ladies from twenty-eight to forty-six inches, bust measure. For a lady of medium size, the cape calls for five yards and a fourth of goods twenty-two inches wide, or three yards and three-fourths thirty-six inches wide, or two yards and five-eighths forty-four inches wide, or two yards and a half fifty-four inches wide. Price of pattern, 1s. or 25 cents.

LADIES' CIRCULAR CAPE, WITH REMOVABLE HOOD. (TO BE MADE WITH A TURN-DOWN COLLAR OR A STORM COLLAR AND WITH OR WITHOUT A CENTER SEAM. (COMMENDABLE FOR FUR, PLUSH, VELVET, CLOTH, ETC.)

(For Illustrations see Page 571.)

No. 7971.—Another view of this cape may be obtained by referring to figure No. 317 P in this magazine, where it is pictured made of black Astrakhan.

An attractive feature of the cape, which is here pictured made of fur, is the removable hood. The cape is of circular shaping and may be made with or without a seam at the center of the back, as best suits the material; it fits smoothly at the top without the aid of darts and falls in stylish ripples below the shoulders. The neck may be finished with a turn-down collar or a storm collar.

The turn-down collar stands high with the effect of a deep band and is then reversed to flare broadly at the throat, the ends of the standing portion being secured with hooks and loops. The storm collar is softly rolled at the back, and its ends, which may be square or rounding, flare becomingly from the throat, where the cape is closed with a hook and loop. The hood is made with a seam at the center reaching from the neck to the point and it has a lining shaped by a center seam extending from the point to the outer edge. The outer edge stands out broadly and, contrary to the usual style, is not reversed.

For capes like this Astrakhan, seal-plush, velvet, coney, seal, black marten, beaver or other fur and cloth of a heavy variety are the general



7955

Front View.



7955

Back View.

LADIES' BATH OR INVALID ROBE. (COPYRIGHT.)

(For Description see Page 566.)

of the cape and its free edges are decorated with a band of fur. At the neck is a high storm collar shaped by a center seam; it is softly rolled in Medici fashion and its reversed edge is decorated on the inside with fur. The omission of the fancy collar, as shown in the small engraving, simplifies the mode.

Velvet, silk, cloth and many fancy cloakings are made up in

selections, and a lining of bright plaid or striped silk is usually added. On cloth capes decorations of braid, fur band or stitching are frequently seen.

We have pattern No. 7971 in ten sizes for ladies from twenty-eight to forty-six inches, bust measure. For a lady of medium size, the cape requires four yards and three-fourths of goods

twenty-two inches wide, or three yards and a half thirty-six inches wide, or two yards and seven-eighths forty-four inches wide, or two yards and a fourth fifty-four inches wide. Price of pattern, 1s. or 25 cents.

wide, or three yards and seven-eighths thirty-six inches wide, or three yards and five-eighths forty-four inches wide, or two yards

LADIES' CIRCULAR CAPE, WITH A LARGE, ROLLING COLLAR
(THAT MAY BE WORN STANDING OR TURNED DOWN) AND A
POINTED RIPPLE CAPE-COLLAR. (COMMENDABLE FOR
CLOTH, ASTRAKHAN, PLUSH, VELVET AND FUR.)

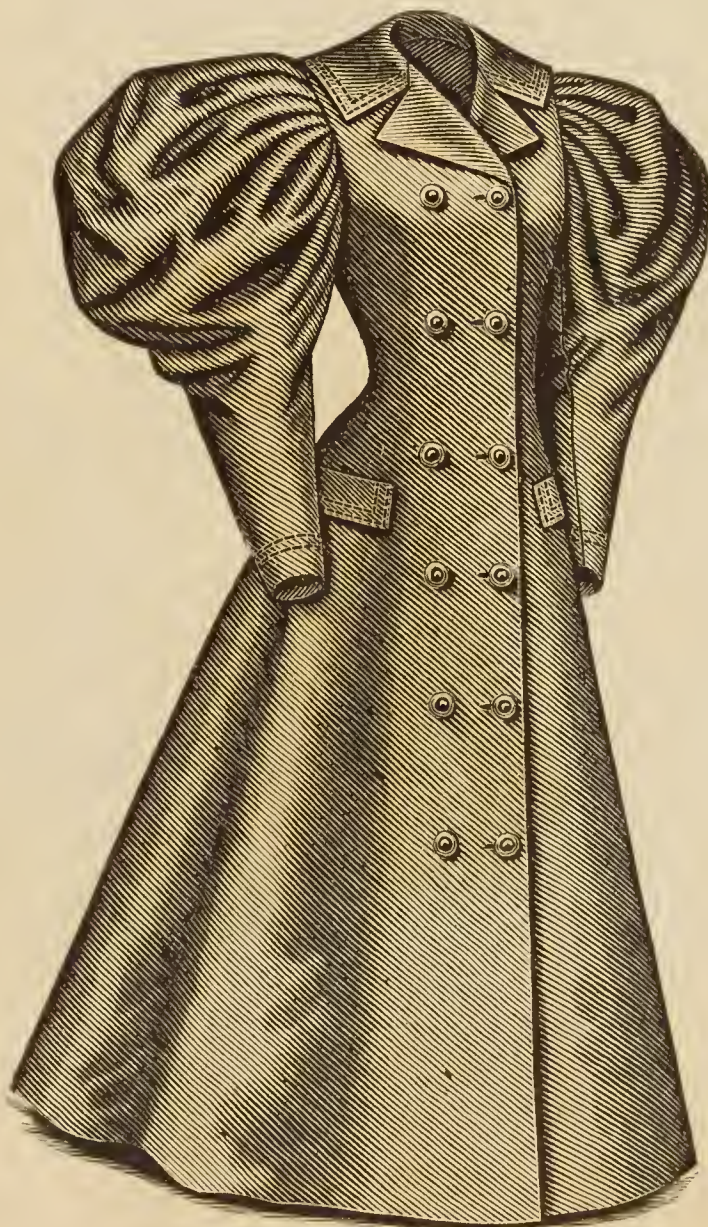
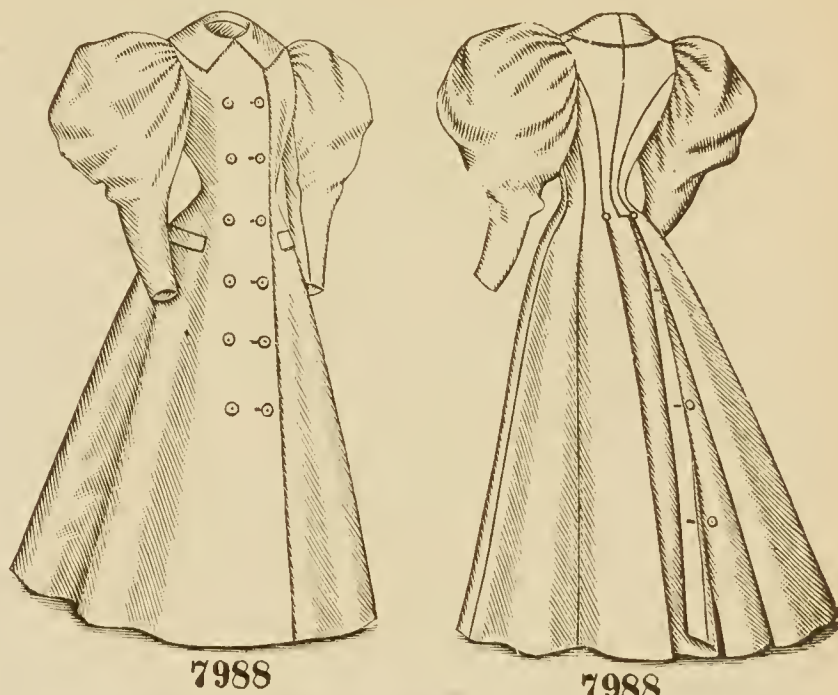
(For Illustrations see Page 572.)

No. 7959.—Cloth all-over braided and Astrakhan are effectively combined in this cape at figure No. 318 P in this magazine. The cape is also shown at a figure on the Ladies' Plate for Winter, 1895-'96.

The cape is here pictured made of *tabac* cloth, although it is quite as well adapted to Astrakhan, plush and similar heavy materials. The cape proper is of circular shaping, falling about the figure in the ripples peculiar to that style and being fitted with perfect smoothness at the top by two darts on each shoulder. The cape is made very dressy-looking by a pointed cape-collar that is also of circular shaping but is made with a seam at the center of the back; it is shaped to form a deep point at the center of the front and back and lies smoothly over the shoulders, while it falls in two handsome flutes at each side of the back and in a single flute at each side of the front. The neck is finished with a large collar that may be rolled deeply all round or worn standing and reversed softly at the back and deeply at the ends. Both collars are bordered with fur. The cape is closed at the throat.

Combinations may be readily arranged by this mode and will be very pleasing. Plush or fur may be used for the cape-collar on capes of Astrakhan or cloth, and Astrakhan could be selected for this collar on plush or velvet capes. An unusually dressy cape was made in this way of light-brown melton, with a storm collar of sable fur. This fur also bordered the cape collar and cape, and Vandyke points of point Venise lace were arranged at the lower edge above the fur. The lining was a bright plaid silk showing moss-green, rose and brown tones.

We have pattern No. 7959 in ten sizes for ladies from twenty-eight to forty-six inches, bust measure. To make the cape for a lady of medium size, calls for five yards and three-eighths of material twenty-two inches wide, or five yards thirty inches



7988

Front View.



7988

Back View.

LADIES' DOUBLE-BREADED LONG COAT, WITH REMOVABLE HOOD. (ALSO KNOWN AS THE NEWMARKET.) (COPYRIGHT.)
(For Description see Page 567.)

and a half fifty-four inches wide. Price of pattern, 1s. or 25 cents.

LADIES' STORM COLLARS. (TO BE MADE WITH SQUARE OR
ROUNDING CORNERS.)

(For Illustrations see Page 573.)

No. 7977.—These storm collars may be appropriately worn

with almost any style of outside garment and are shown made of fur. The pattern provides two styles of collar, one closing at the throat and the other a little above the bust. The cape is made with a center seam and falls in deep ripples at the back, the ripples being the result of the skilful shaping; it curves prettily over the shoulders and extends to below the waist-line in front with the effect of a plastron. The collar is also shaped with a center seam and rolls slightly at the back and deeply in front. The collar closes at the center of the front and its ends may be square or round, as preferred. The cape may also have square or rounding corners at the back, the different styles being shown in the engravings.

Collars of this style are usually made of Astrakhan, Persian lamb, seal-plush and various kinds of fur and give additional warmth and comfort with either long or short outside garments.

We have pattern No. 7977 in three sizes, small, medium and large. In the medium size, either style of collar requires two yards of goods twenty-two inches wide, or a yard and a fourth thirty-six inches wide, or one yard forty-four or fifty-four inches wide. Price of pattern, 7d. or 15 cents.

LADIES' DOUBLE-BREADED COAT.

(For Illustrations see Page 574.)

No. 7991.—Army-blue cloth is represented in this stylish coat at figure No. 315 P in this magazine, and machine-stitching and velvet provide the ornamentation.

The coat is fashioned very much on the lines of a man's coat, and possesses all the trimness of the modern tailor-made garment. It is here represented made of rough-surfaced cloth, the

pocket-laps cover openings to inserted side-pockets in the fronts, and are finished at the edges with a double row of machine-stitching. Two rows of stitching at the wrists and at the front and lower edges of the coat give a pleasing tailor finish to the garment.

Cheviot, melton, faced cloth, diagonal or fancy coating of any variety suitable for the season may be used for the development of this coat.

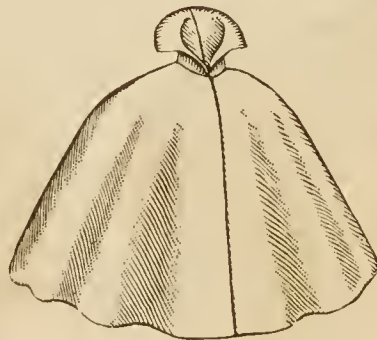
We have pattern No. 7991 is thirteen sizes for ladies from twenty-eight to forty-six inches, bust measure. For a lady of medium size, the coat needs seven yards and a fourth of goods twenty-two inches wide, or four yards and a half thirty-six inches wide, or three yards and five-eighths forty-four inches wide, or two yards and three-fourths fifty-four inches wide, each with a fourth of a yard of velvet twenty inches wide (cut bias) for facing the collar. Price of pattern, 1s. 3d. or 30 cents.

LADIES' SINGLE-BREADED ETON JACKET, WITH LEG-O'-MUTTON SLEEVES (THAT MAY BE GATHERED OR PLAITED) AND A STORM COLLAR. (COMMENDABLE FOR CLOTH, ASTRAKHAN, PLUSH, FUR AND VELVET.)

(For Illustrations see Page 574.)

No. 7961.—This jacket is shown made of black Astrakhan at figure No. 331 P in this number of THE DELINEATOR.

The jacket, which is here represented made of seal-plush, extends to just below the waist-line and deepens to a slight point at the center of the front and back. It may, however, be made with a rounding lower outline if preferred, the pattern providing for both styles. It has a broad back shaped with a center seam and



7999



7999

Front View.



7999

Back View.

LADIES' RIPPLE CAPE, WITH A FANCY COLLAR (THAT MAY BE OMITTED) AND A STORM COLLAR. (COPYRIGHT.)

(For Description see Page 567.)

decoration consisting of machine-stitching and velvet. It has loose fronts, reversed at the top in lapels which meet and form notches with the rolling collar; below the lapels they lap and close in double-breasted style with large button-holes and buttons. The adjustment at the back and sides is close and is accomplished by under-arm and side-back gores and a curving center seam, the parts being shaped to give an unusually long waist and form pronounced ripples in the skirt. The sleeves, which are in full leg-o'-mutton style and made over large two-seam linings, are shaped by inside and outside seams, and each is characterized by a seam extending from the shoulder to the lower edge, the seam being pressed open and the edges stitched to position. The fulness at the top of the sleeve is laid in three double-box plaits, the center one being the widest, while that at the top of the lining is collected in forward and backward turning plaits. The rolling collar is inlaid with velvet, which gives a dressy appearance. Square-cornered

joined in shoulder and under-arm seams to the fronts, which are closely adjusted by single bust darts and closed invisibly at the center. Stylish revers extending quite broadly upon the sleeves are arranged upon the fronts, their ends meeting in points just below the bust. The storm collar, which is very large and protective, stands high and is softly rolled at the back and its ends are deeply reversed and flare in a stylish way. The one-seam leg-o'-mutton sleeves are made over linings of similar shape; the fulness in the sleeves may be collected in forward and backward turning plaits or in gathers, as preferred, while that in the linings is plaited.

Plush, velvet, brocade, heavy cloth, Astrakhan and all other heavy materials suitable for outside garments are used for these jackets, which are exceedingly jaunty and in good style.

We have pattern No. 7961 in eleven sizes for ladies from twenty-eight to forty-eight inches, bust measure. To make the jacket for a lady of medium size, calls for four yards and seven-

eighths of material twenty-two inches wide, or three yards and three-eighths thirty-six inches wide, or two yards and three-fourths forty-four inches wide, or two yards and an eighth fifty-four inches wide. Price of pattern, 1s. 3d. or 30 cents.

LADIES' ETON JACKET, CLOSED UNDER A DROOPING BOX-PLAIT.

(For Illustrations see Page 575.)

No. 7973.—This jacket is shown stylishly made up in a combination of Astrakhan and seal-skin, with fancy heads for decoration, at figure No. 316 P in this magazine.

The drooping box-plait and large revers are novel features of this Eton jacket, which is here shown made of seal-brown plush and mink fur. The jacket extends just to the waist-line and has a broad, seamless back, which is separated from the fronts by under-arm gores that give a shapely and elose effect at the sides. The fronts are fitted by single bust darts and elose at the center beneath a drooping box-plait that is sewed to the front edge of the right front, except for a short distance at the bottom. Three large handsome buttons decorate the box-plait, which is framed by applied revers of fur that are broad at the top and taper toward the lower edge of the jacket. The one-seam *gigot* sleeves and the linings on which they are placed are shaped alike, and the fulness at the top of each is laid in forward and backward turning plaits that give the broad-shouldered outstanding effect in vogue, while the elose effect on the forearm is equally approved. The neck is finished with a high shaped band that extends across the box-plait and to the upper edge of which the rolling collar is joined.

Jackets of this kind are fashionable for the promenade,

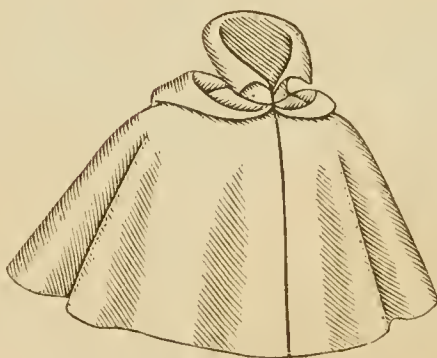
LADIES' DOUBLE-BREASTED ETON JACKET.

(For Illustrations see Page 575.)

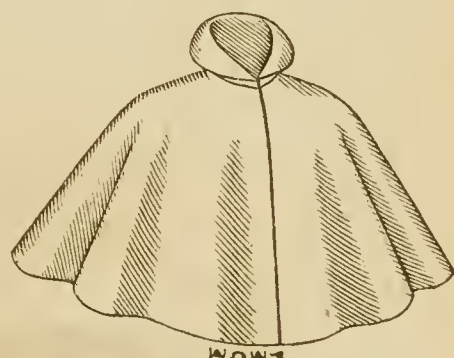
No. 7997.—This jacket may be seen may of seal-plush at figure No. 322 P in this number of THE DELINEATOR.

This jacket possesses a *chic* air and the lapels and sleeves are of the newest shape. It is here pictured made of Astrakhan. It extends only to the waist-line, the lower outline being uniform. The fronts lap and elose in double-breasted fashion with button-holes and buttons and are reversed above the closing in pointed lapels that are of the same width as the ends of the rolling collar, which they meet in notches. Single bust darts fit the fronts snugly and under-arm gores separate the broad, seamless back from the fronts. The enormous *gigot* sleeves are shaped by inside and outside seams and a seam extending from the shoulder to the wrist; they are arranged over large linings that are shaped by inside and outside seams, and the bountiful fulness at the top of the sleeve is arranged in three double box-plaits, the middle plait being the widest. The fulness at the top of the sleeve lining is side-plaited.

Jackets of this style are becoming and comfortable and may be made of cloth, Astrakhan, corded silk or fur. Frequently a fur garment may be remodelled in this manner. The sleeves may be of



7971



7971



7971

Front View.



7971

Back View.

LADIES' CIRCULAR CAPE, WITH REMOVABLE HOOD. (TO BE MADE WITH A TURN-DOWN COLLAR OR A STORM COLLAR AND WITH OR WITHOUT A CENTER SEAM.) (COMMENDABLE FOR FUR, PLUSH, VELVET, CLOTH, ETC.) (COPYRIGHT.)

(For Description see Page 568.)

theatre or carriage wear and they are made of plush, Astrakhan, heavily corded silk, Persian lamb and various furs. A last year's garment of fur, velvet or plush may be remodelled by the mode, the sleeves frequently being made of silk, moiré or satin. When the material permits, a jet gimp may outline the revers and the box-plait.

We have pattern No. 7973 in thirteen sizes for ladies from twenty-eight to forty-six inches, bust measure. To make the jacket for a lady of medium size, needs two yards and three-eighths of plush fifty-four inches wide, with a piece of fur measuring twenty-four inches by eighteen inches. Of one fabric, it will require five yards and three-fourths twenty-two inches wide, or three yards and a fourth thirty-six inches wide, or three yards forty-four inches wide, or two yards and a half fifty-four inches wide. Price of pattern, 1s. 3d. or 30 cents.

silk or satin or of the same goods as the remainder of the jacket.

We have pattern No. 7997 in thirteen sizes for ladies from twenty-eight to forty-six inches, bust measure. For a lady of medium size, the jacket needs five yards and three-fourths of material twenty-two inches wide, or three yards and three-eighths thirty-six inches wide, or two yards and seven-eighths forty-four inches wide, or two yards fifty-four inches wide. Price of pattern, 1s. 3d. or 30 cents.

LADIES' JACKET-BASQUE. (IN MARIE ANTOINETTE STYLE.)

(For Illustrations see Page 576.)

No. 7975.—This extremely stylish jacket-basque is shown differently developed at a figure on the Ladies' Plate for Winter, 1895-'96.

The novel features of the jacket-basque are the fichu, jacket fronts and peplums which give a dressy ensemble. In this instance the jacket-basque is shown made of cashmere in a pale-blue tint, with white lace edging for the frills. The fronts are fitted by double bust darts and closed invisibly at the center, where a point is shaped at the lower edge. The fronts are lengthened just back of the darts by peplum sections that have pointed lower front corners and are narrowed gradually toward the back. Jacket fronts that meet at the bust and round gracefully toward the back are included in the shoulder and under-arm seams and are fitted by single darts that are tacked over the second darts in the basque fronts; the upper edges of the jacket fronts are hollowed out and sewed permanently to the basque and the lower edges are finished with two rows of machine-stitching. At the back and sides the basque extends to fashionable jacket depth and is fitted by under-arm gores, and a center seam that terminates at the waist-line and a short lining fitted by under-arm gores, and a center seam supports the backs and gores. The backs are arranged in a box-plait at each side and over the center seam is an applied box-plait that is joined below the waist-line to the back edges of the backs. A Marie Antoinette fichu gives a dressy air, being ar-

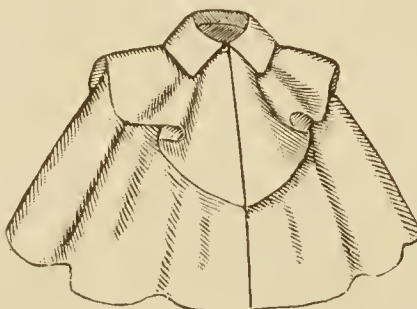
four inches wide, or three yards and a half fifty inches wide. Price of pattern, 1s. 3d. or 30 cents.

LADIES' JACKET-BASQUE, WITH A SAW-TOOTH DOUBLE COLLAR EXTENDING TO THE WAIST AT THE BACK.

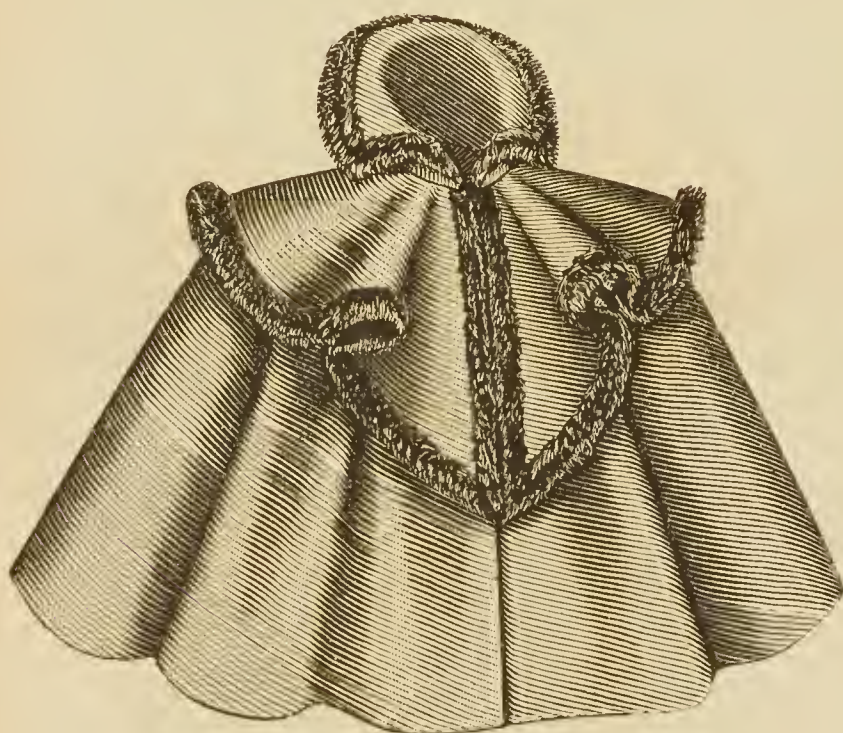
(For Illustrations see Page 576.)

No. 7976.—Cloth and satin form the combination in this stylish jacket-basque at figure No. 311 P in this magazine, and large fancy buttons provide the decoration. The jacket-basque is again illustrated at a figure on the Ladies' Plate for Winter, 1895-'96.

The saw-tooth collar is an exceptionally stylish feature of the jacket-basque, which is here shown made of illuminated serge and velvet and decorated with machine-stitching. The jacket-basque has a smooth-fitting vest arranged on lining fronts shaped by single bust darts and closed at the center, and the dart in the right side of the vest is included with that in the right lining-front; the vest is sewed at the right side and fastened with hooks and loops at the left side. The fronts, which extend considerably below the vest, are sloped grad-



7959

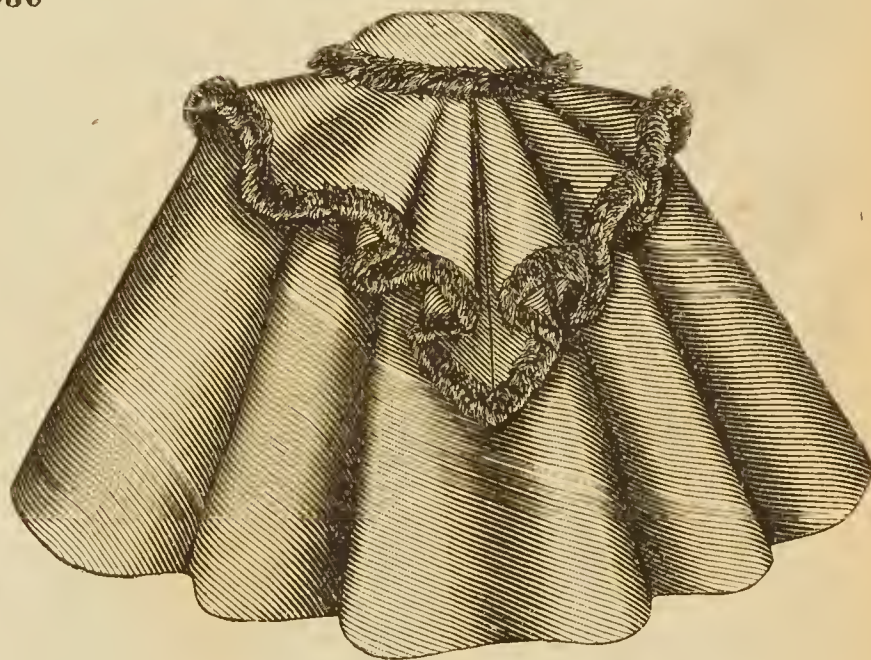


7959

Front View.

LADIES' CIRCULAR CAPE, WITH A LARGE ROLLING COLLAR (THAT MAY BE WORN STANDING OR TURNED DOWN) AND A POINTED RIPPLE CAPE-COLLAR. (COMMENDABLE FOR CLOTH, ASTRAKHAN, PLUSH, VELVET AND FUR.) (COPYRIGHT.)

(For Description see Page 569.)



7959

Back View.

ranged in softly wrinkled folds that are the result of gathers at the ends and tackings at the center and over the shoulders. The ends of the fichu extend to the bust, where they are concealed under a ribbon bow, and the lower outline, which is rounding, is bordered with a double frill of lace edging, the lower frill being a trifle deeper than the upper one. The one-seam leg-o'-mutton sleeves are gathered full at the top and placed on coat-shaped linings; they fit closely on the forearm and are completed at the wrist with two rows of machine-stitching. The upper and front edges of the standing collar are finished with two rows of machine-stitching and two rows finish the lower edge of the basque.

A jacket basque of this style may be made of silk, cloth, cr  pon or novelty wool goods, and lace and ribbon or bands of spangled ribbon or beaded passementerie will contribute effective decoration.

We have pattern No. 7975 in thirteen sizes for ladies from twenty-eight to forty-six inches, bust measure. To make the jacket-basque for a lady of medium size, needs three yards and seven-eighths of dress goods forty inches wide, with six yards of lace edging six inches wide. Of one fabric, it calls for seven yards and three-fourths twenty-two inches wide, or five yards and three-fourths thirty inches wide, or four yards and seven-eighths thirty-six inches wide, or four yards and a fourth forty-

usually at the sides from the pointed front ends and fitted by single bust darts. Under-arm and side-back gores and a curving center seam give a trim adjustment at the sides and back, the parts at the back being sprung below the waist-line to give a pronounced ripple effect, the ripples at the center being much deeper than those at the sides. The standing collar closes at the left side and is finished along its upper edge with two rows of machine-stitching. The saw-tooth double collar, which combines the cloth and velvet, is in sections that are joined in shoulder seams and lie smoothly on the jacket-basque. It springs out over the shoulders and its back edges meet for a short distance below the top and then flare slightly, the long, pointed ends extending to the waist-line, where they are tacked to the side-back seams. The front edges of the collar are sewed to the front edges of the fronts and the free edges of the cloth collar are decorated with several rows of machine-stitching. The coat-shaped sleeves are covered to the elbow with huge puffs that are gathered at the bottom, the fullness at the top being collected in gathers and in three seamed bournouses; below the sleeve fits the arm closely and is completed by a double gauntlet cuff that flares prettily and is pointed at the back of the arm. The small cuff is of the velvet and is notched on the upper side, and the cloth cuff is finished with three rows of stitching to accord with the saw-tooth collar. The lower edges of the basque and the front edges of

the fronts below the collar are followed by two rows of stitching.

Stylish combinations of velvet and silk or novelty wool goods with velvet will be patterned after this mode or it may be made without any contrast of color or material. It will also be stylish made in faced cloth, cheviot and bouretted wool goods.

We have pattern No. 7976 in thirteen sizes for ladies from twenty-eight to forty-six inches bust measure. For a lady of medium size, the jacket-basque requires four yards of dress goods forty inches wide, with a yard and a fourth of velvet twenty inches wide. Of one material, it needs seven yards and three-eighths twenty-two inches wide, or four yards and three-fourths thirty-six inches wide, or three yards and seven-eighths forty-four inches wide, or three yards and a half fifty inches wide. Price of pattern, 1s. 3d. or 30 cents.

LADIES' BASQUE-WAIST, IN 1830 STYLE. (TO BE MADE WITH A HIGH OR LOW NECK AND WITH FULL-LENGTH OR ELBOW PUFF-SLEEVES.)

(For Illustrations see Page 577.)

No. 7965.—This basque-waist is shown made up for evening wear at figure No. 325 P in this magazine, the material being Nile-green silk crêpon and the decoration ribbon, appliqué lace and buttons. At a figure on the Ladies' Plate for Winter, 1895-'96, it is again illustrated.

Quaint puff sleeves give a picturesque air to the basque-waist, which is here illustrated made of camel's-hair, velvet and lace net. The basque-waist is fashionably short and of rounding lower outline and is made over a lining fitted by single bust darts, under-arm gores and a center seam and closed at the center of the front. The fulness in the lower part of the broad seamless back is collected in two backward-turning plaits at each side of the center, the plaits flaring upward and being stayed by tackings to the lining. Under-arm gores separate the back from the fronts, which are formed in three box-plaits, the middle plait being made in the right front and concealing the

closing; the fronts are gathered slightly at the lower edge across the plaits and droop gracefully at the center in French blouse style. The front and back are shaped in low round outline at the top, and their upper edges are overlapped by a round yoke shaped by a seam on the right shoulder and closed on the left shoulder. The yoke is overlaid with lace net and it is outlined by a frill of accordion-plaited chiffon headed by a row of insertion. The standing collar closes at the left side and is covered by a wrinkled stock of velvet displaying a wide loop at each side. A twist of velvet starting back of the box-plaits follows the lower edge of the waist and ends at the center of the back under a spreading loop-bow of velvet. The coat-shaped sleeves are covered above the elbow with large puffs that are circular in shape and laid in five box-plaits at the top. The box-plaits flare decidedly toward the lower edge, where the fulness is collected in five seamed loops that are pushed under and tacked to the puff, the entire arrangement giving the sloping effect of the 1830 mode. If desired, the puff may be interlined with crinoline. The wrists are trimmed with a plaiting of chiffon headed by a row of lace insertion, the sleeve being cut off beneath the chiffon. The basque-waist may be made up with a low round neck and with elbow puff-sleeves, as shown in the small engraving.

The prominent features of the waist will be well brought out

in stately silks, such as *poult de soie*, *gros de Londres* and rich brocades, on which fabrics spangled lace and ribbon, insertion, edging and passementerie will be appropriate for decoration.

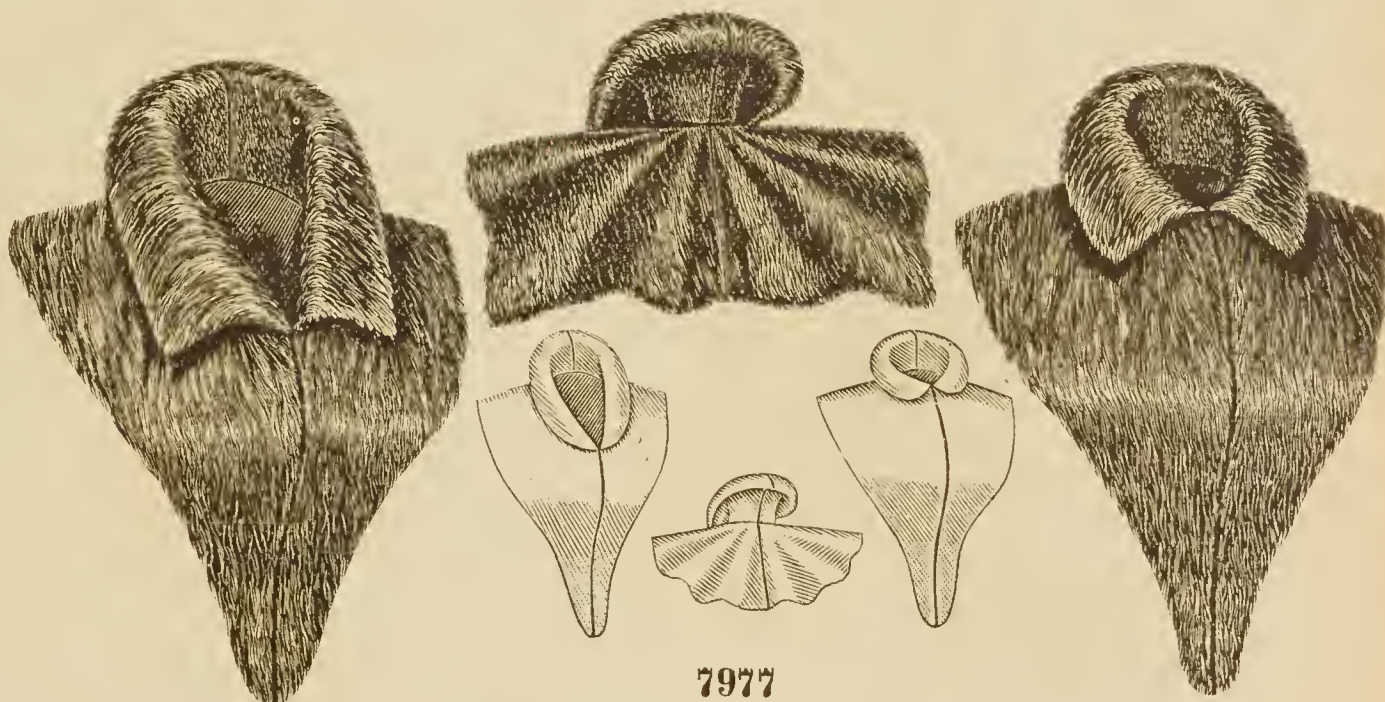
We have pattern No. 7965 in thirteen sizes for ladies from twenty-eight to forty-six inches, bust measure. For a lady of medium size, the basque-waist needs three yards and three-eighths of dress goods forty inches wide, with half a yard of lace net twenty-seven inches wide, and three-fourths of a yard of velvet twenty inches wide (cut bias). Of one material, it calls for six yards and three-fourths twenty-two inches wide, or four yards and seven-eighths thirty inches wide, or four yards and three-eighths thirty-six inches wide, or three yards and a half forty-four or fifty inches wide. Price of pattern, 1s. 3d. or 30 cents.

LADIES' BASQUE-WAIST, WITH FANCY COLLAR, PAQUIN SLEEVES AND DROOPING BOX-PLAIT.

(For Illustrations see Page 577.)

No. 8003.—This basque-waist is shown made of other materials and differently trimmed at figures Nos. 309 P and 310 P in this number of THE DELINEATOR. It is again illustrated at a figure on the Ladies' Plate for Winter, 1895-'96.

Very dressy is this basque-waist, for which a pleasing combination of mode silk and golden-brown velvet was selected in the present instance. The fronts have pleasing fulness collected in gathers at the neck and shoulder edges and in five forward-turning, overlapping plaits at the lower edge at each side of the



LADIES' STORM COLLARS. (TO BE MADE WITH SQUARE OR ROUNDING CORNERS.) (COPYRIGHT.)

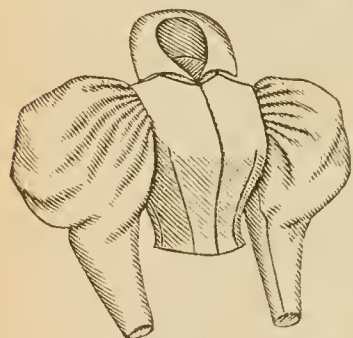
(For Description see Page 569.)

closing, which is made at the center. Under-arm gores separate the fronts from the broad, seamless back, which is smooth across the top, but has slight fulness at the bottom laid in two backward-turning, overlapping plaits at each side of the center. The plaits in the back and front flare upward becomingly and are stayed by tackings to a lining fitted by double bust darts, under-arm and side-back gores and a curving center seam. At the center of the front is a double box-plait that tapers slightly toward the lower edge and is secured to the waist only at its upper and lower edges, being allowed to droop freely and give a French touch. A folded ribbon defining the lower outline of the waist is passed under the box-plait and is bowed stylishly at the back. A fancy collar that gives a broad effect across the shoulders is a novel feature of the basque-waist; it is in two sections that flare slightly at the center of the back, where the collar is shaped in pretty curves to form points. The front ends of the collar flare sharply from the neck at each side of the box-plait and reach to the bust, where the corners are pointed. At the neck is a standing collar covered with a wrinkled stock that has frill-finished ends closed at the back and over which a Paquin velvet point is reversed at each side. The sleeves are in one-seam Paquin style, with coat-shaped linings. They are gathered top and bottom and finished with round rolling cuffs over which, at the upper

side of the arm, Paquin points of velvet are prettily reversed.

The tasteful modiste will perceive possibilities for attractive effects in this basque-waist that may be produced by the union of velvet, silk, brocade or satin with camel's-hair, wool armure, smooth novelty goods in all-wool or silk-and-wool mixtures, etc. Gimp, lace, and insertion are favored trimmings.

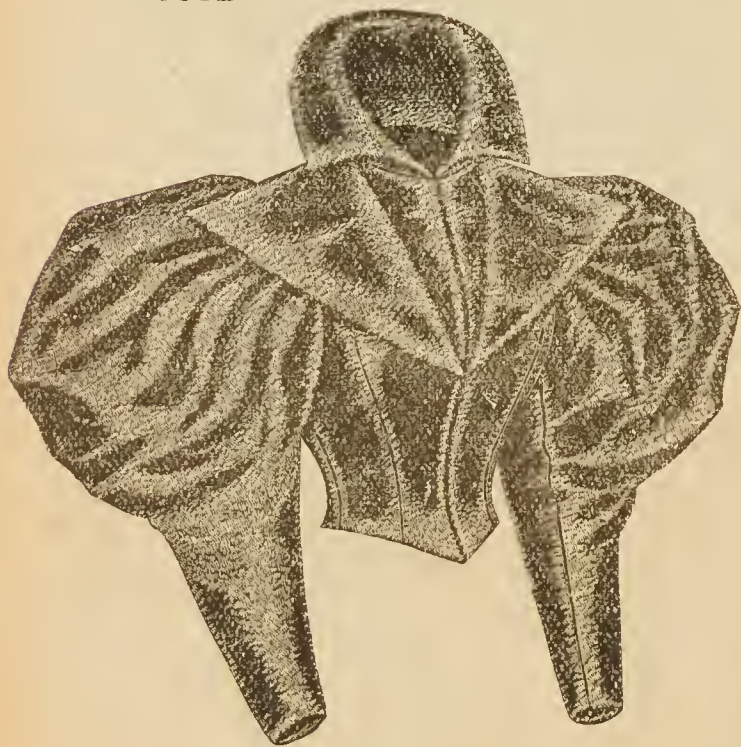
We have pattern No. 8003 in thirteen sizes for ladies from twenty-eight to forty-six inches, bust measure. To make the basque-waist for a lady of medium size, requires six yards and a half of silk, and a yard and five-eighths of velvet each twenty inches wide. Of one material, it calls for seven yards and a fourth twenty-two inches wide, or five yards and a fourth thirty inches wide, or four yards and five-eighths thirty-six inches wide, or three yards and seven-eighths forty-four inches wide, or three yards and an eighth fifty inches wide. Price of pattern, 1s. 3d. or 30 cents.



7961

LADIES' BLOUSE-WAIST. (To be made with full-length or elbow bournous leg-o'-mutton sleeves.) (For Illustrations see Page 578.)

No. 7993.—By referring to figure No. 324 P in this mag-



7961

Front View.

LADIES' SINGLE-BREASTED ETON JACKET, WITH LEG-O'-MUTTON SLEEVES (THAT MAY BE GATHERED OR PLAITED) AND A STORM COLLAR. (COMMENDABLE FOR CLOTH, ASTRAKHAN, PLUSH, FUR AND VELVET.) (COPYRIGHT.)

(For Description see Page 570.)

azine, this blouse-waist may be seen made of brocaded silk and trimmed with lace and ribbon. The blouse-waist is also

shown at a figure on the Ladies' Plate for Winter, 1895-'96.

The pleasing fulness, fanciful sleeves and jabot frills of this

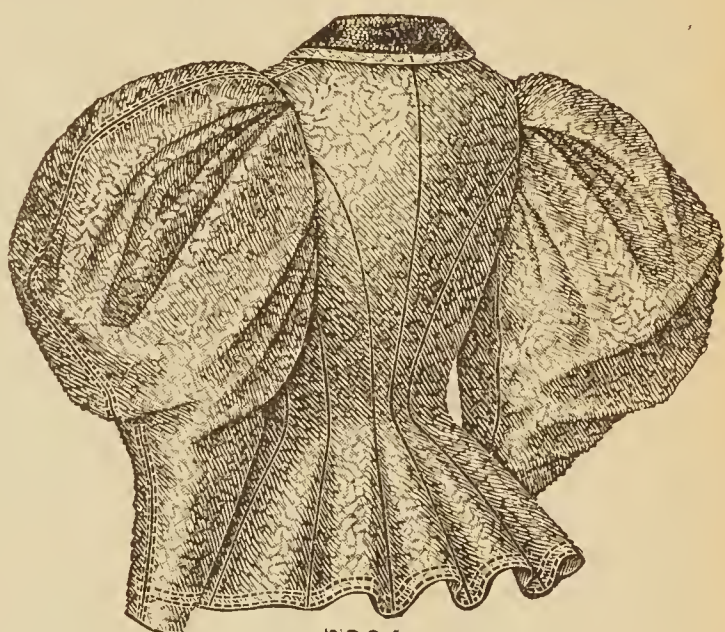


7991

Front View.

LADIES' DOUBLE-BREASTED COAT. (COPYRIGHT.)

(For Description see Page 570.)

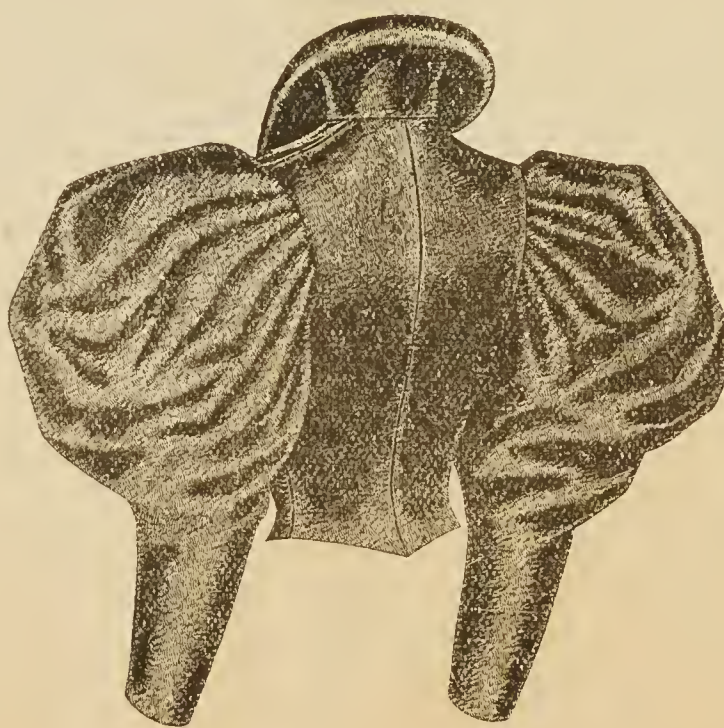


7991

Back View.

blouse-waist give it a very elaborate air. Faille silk was here appropriately selected for the blouse-waist, with lace edging for the frills and ribbon for decoration. The blouse-waist is made on a lining fitted by double bust darts, underarm and side-back gores and a center seam and is closed at the center of the front. The back is smooth at the top but has slight fulness in the lower part drawn well to the center at the waist-line in two backward-turning plaits at each side, the plaits flaring upward and being stayed by tackings to the lining. Under-arm gores separate the back from the fronts, which have fulness collected in short rows of gathers at the neck and waist-line and drooping in French blouse style over a ribbon belt that encircles the waist and closes at the back under a bow. The fulness in the fronts is framed by gathered frills of lace edging extending from the neck to the waist-line and falling with the effect of a double jabot, and fancy bows of ribbon are set on the shoulders. The neck is finished with a

standing collar closed in front, and a ribbon wrinkled about it is secured at the back under a double loop-bow. The graceful sleeves are of the one-seam leg-o'-mutton shape; their abundant fulness is collected at the top in gathers and in a group of five seamed bournouses of unequal length, the middle one being the longest. The sleeves may extend to the wrists or they may be cut off just below the elbow and trimmed with encircling bands of ribbon formed in loops at the seam.



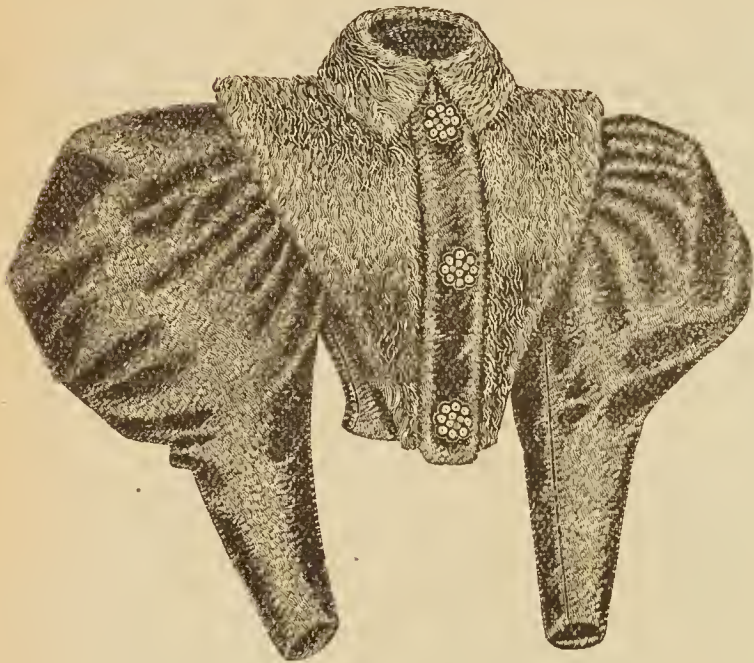
7961

Back View.

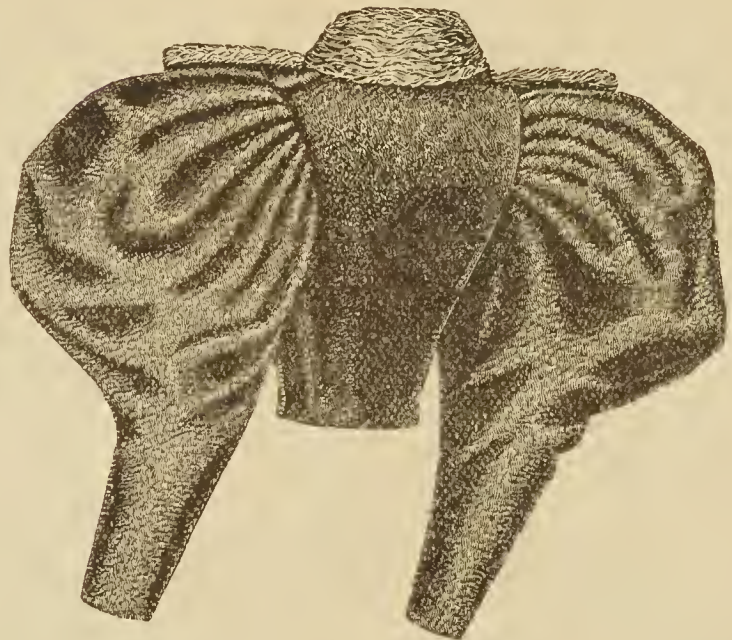
The mode is adapted to soft woollen goods, as well as to such rich textures as *poult de soie*, brocade, *gros de Londres* and silk

crépon, and also to the dressy plaids that can be had in sober or gay colors. Contrasting velvet or silk could be used effectively

fulness in the front droops in French blouse style, being gathered at the top and drawn well to the center at the lower edge by short rows of shirring, while at the back the fulness is collected in gathers at the top and in three closely lapped plaits at the lower edge at each side of the closing, the plaits flaring prettily above the waist-line. The immense short puff sleeves, which are arranged over coat-shaped linings, are gathered at the top and bottom and stand out



7973

Front View.

7973

Back View.

LADIES' ETON JACKET, CLOSED UNDER A DROOPING BOX-PLAIT. (COPYRIGHT.)
(For Description see Page 571.)

as a trimming, while ribbon, gimp, ruches, etc., are dainty and artistic garnitures.

We have pattern No. 7993 in thirteen sizes for ladies from twenty-eight to forty-six inches, bust measure. For a lady of medium size, the blouse-waist will need six yards of silk twenty inches wide, with three yards and three-eighths of lace edging five inches and a fourth wide. Of one fabric, it calls for five yards and a half twenty-two inches wide, or four yards and an eighth thirty inches wide, or three yards and three-eighths thirty-six inches wide, or three yards and a fourth forty-four inches wide. Price of pattern, 1s. 3d. or 30 cents.

LADIES' EVENING WAIST.

(For Illustrations see Page 578.)

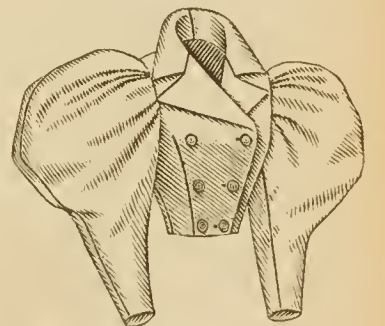
No. 7990.—This waist forms part of the evening toilette of buttercup-yellow silk and white chiffon, with black velvet, flowers and feathers for garniture, pictured at figure No. 319 P.

A suggestion of the 1830 modes distinguishes this waist, which possesses a simplicity and grace that will commend it to women of fastidious taste. It is here shown made of rose-colored silk and white lace edging and decorated with ribbon. The waist is closed invisibly at the center of the back and is made over a lining that is accurately fitted by double bust darts, under-arm and side-back gores and a seam at the center of the front. The full front and full backs, which

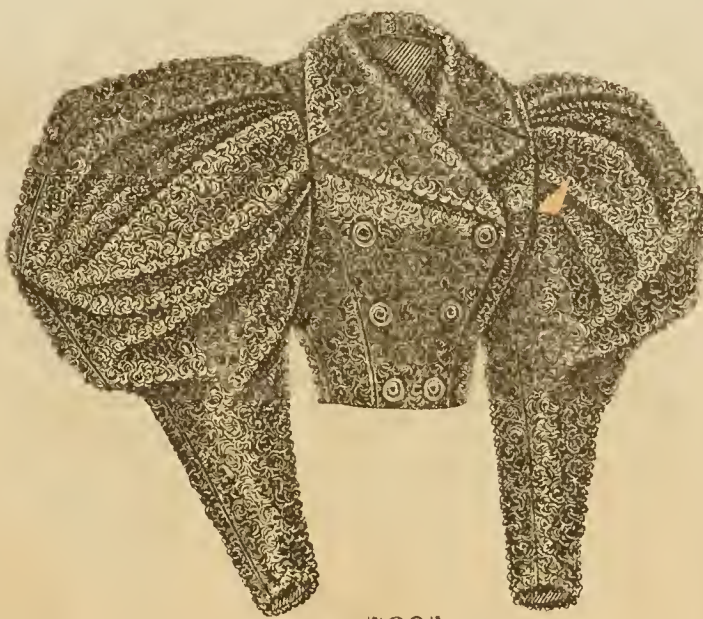
broadly. Drooping over the sleeves and outlining the low neck across the shoulders, is a deep frill of lace edging which is continued down the front, framing the fulness and narrowing gradually to a point at the bottom of the waist. The lower edge of the waist is followed by a softly folded belt of ribbon arranged in a bow at the center of the back.

The many festive occasions which will enliven the afternoons and evenings of the present and coming season will furnish opportunity for displaying rich materials in such charming waists as this, taffeta or chiné silk or the lovely corded silks being especially appropriate. Chiffon over silk will be effective made up in this way, and such decorations as lace, embroidered chiffon edging, bands of spangled or jetted ribbon or passementerie will be in harmony with its idea.

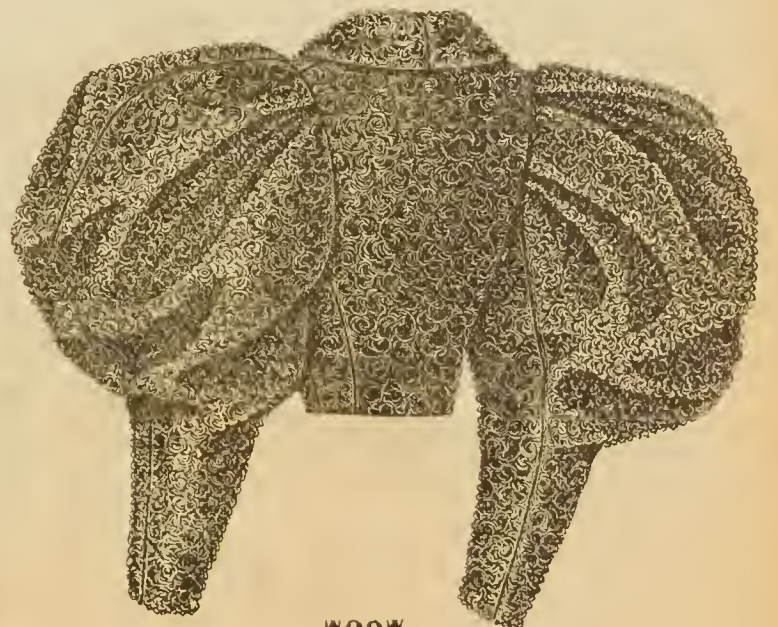
We have pattern No. 7990 in



7997



7997

Front View.

7997

Back View.

LADIES' DOUBLE-BREADED ETON JACKET. (COPYRIGHT.)

(For Description see Page 571.)

are shaped in low, round outline at the top, are joined in short shoulder seams and separated by gores under the arms. The

thirteen sizes for ladies from twenty-eight to forty-six inches, bust measure. To make the waist for a lady of medium size,

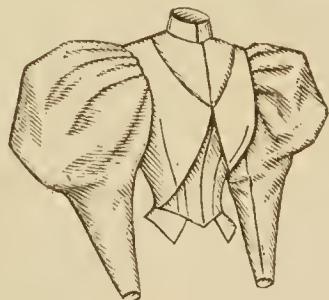
requires five yards and an eighth of silk twenty inches wide, with two yards and a half of lace edging nine inches wide. Of one material, it calls for five yards and three-fourths twenty-two inches wide, or four yards and a half thirty inches wide, or three yards and a half thirty-six inches wide, or three yards and an eighth forty-four inches wide. Price of pattern, 1s. 3d. or 30 cents.

LADIES' NINE-GORED SKIRT.

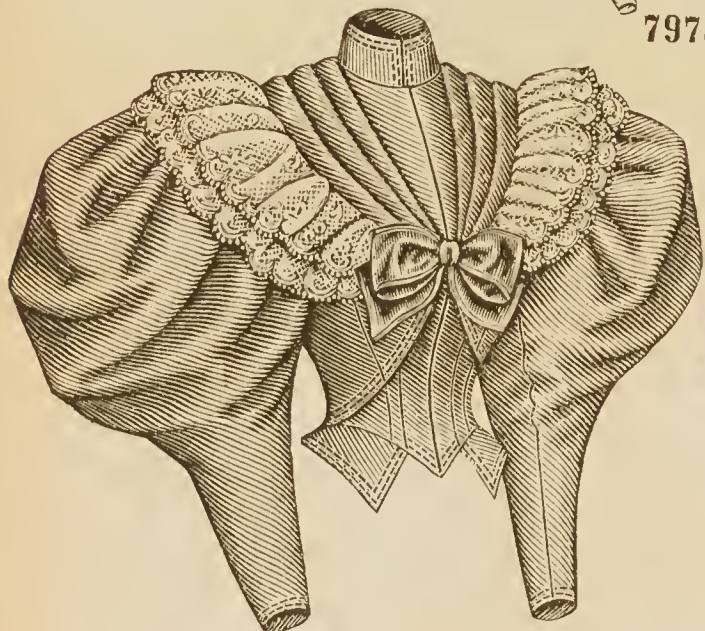
(TO BE MADE WITH OR WITHOUT STRAPPED SEAMS.)

(For Illustrations see Page 579.)

No. 7978.—This skirt is shown



7975

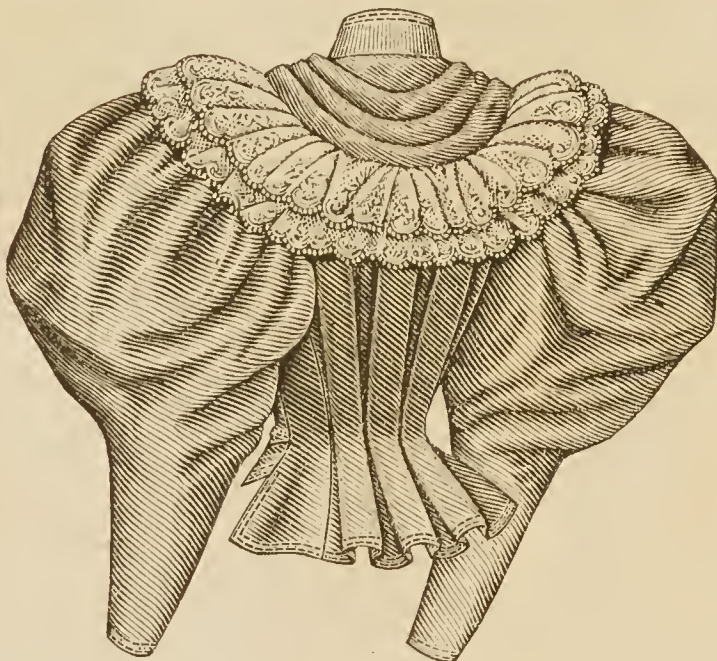


7975

Front View.

LADIES' JACKET-BASQUE, IN MARIE ANTOINETTE STYLE. (COPYRIGHT.)

(For Description see Page 571.)



7975

Back View.

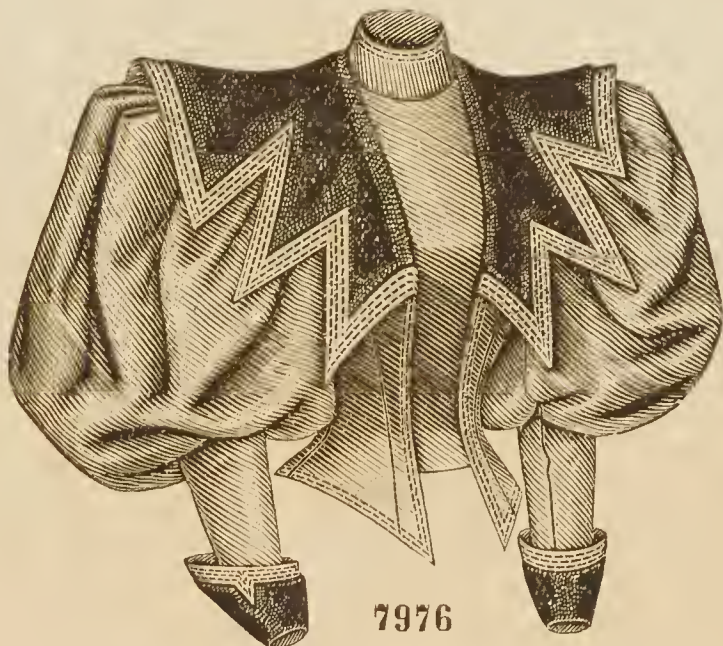
LADIES' FIVE-GORED SKIRT, ARRANGED IN A BACKWARD-TURNING PLAITS AT EACH SIDE OF THE FRONT AND IN TWO BOX-PLAITS AT THE BACK.

(For Illustrations see Page 580.)

No. 8006.—This skirt is exceptionally graceful and for it moss-green diagonal wool goods were chosen, with large fancy buttons for decoration. The skirt consists of a

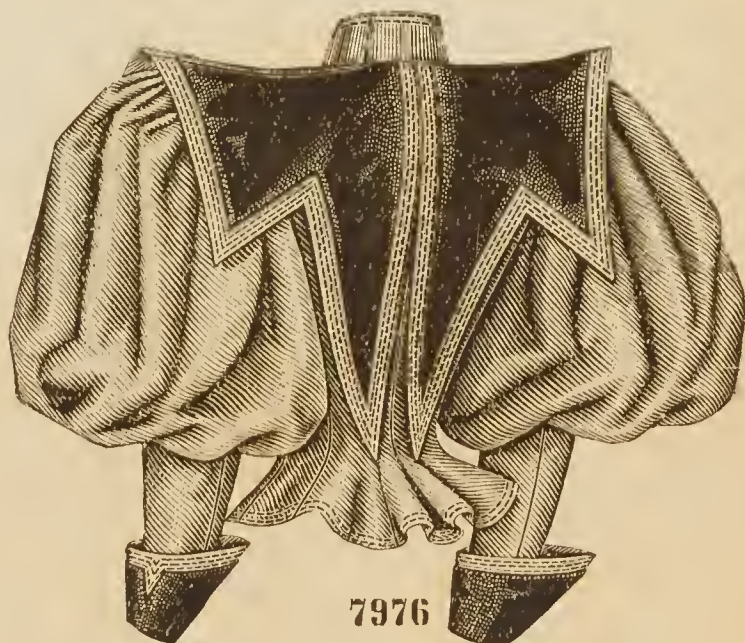
front-gore, a wide gore at each side and two back-gores. The front-gore fits smoothly at the top without the aid of darts and joins the side-gores in seams that are concealed at the top by a backward-turning plait at each side. All fulness is removed from the top of each side-gore by a dart laid under the plait and five buttons are decoratively placed along each plait. The side-gores break into ripples below the hips and at the back each gore is laid in a box-plait at the top, the plaits widening

front-gore, a wide gore at each side and two back-gores. The front-gore fits smoothly at the top without the aid of darts and joins the side-gores in seams that are concealed at the top by a backward-turning plait at each side. All fulness is removed from the top of each side-gore by a dart laid under the plait and five buttons are decoratively placed along each plait. The side-gores break into ripples below the hips and at the back each gore is laid in a box-plait at the top, the plaits widening



7976

Front View.



7976

Back View.

LADIES' JACKET-BASQUE, WITH A SAW-TOOTH DOUBLE COLLAR EXTENDING TO THE WAIST AT THE BACK. (COPYRIGHT.)

(For Description see Page 572.)

made of cloth, with the seams strapped with satin, at figure No. 311 P in this number of THE DELINEATOR. It is also pictured at two figures on the Ladies' Plate for Winter, 1895-'96.

The skirt is here shown made of brown cloth having a twilled surface and all the seams are strapped. Nine gores are comprised in the skirt—a front-gore, three gores at each side and two back-gores. The front and side gores are narrow at the top, where they are perfectly smooth, but expand and widen gradually toward the lower edge, where the skirt measures about six yards round in the medium sizes. Below the hips the side-gores fall in full organ-pipe folds, while the two back-gores are each laid in a box-plait at the top. An interlining of hair-cloth or crinoline may be added to give a more distended effect, and the folds are held in position by two short straps tacked across the back near the top and a long strap sewed to all the seams just above the knee. All the

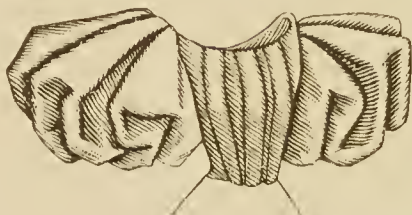
and expanding to the lower edge, where the skirt measures about four yards and three-fourths round in the medium sizes. A

strap tacked underneath to the side-back seams holds the plaits well in place. The placket opening is finished above the center seam and the top of the skirt is completed with a belt.

There is an air of simple elegance about this skirt, which is ample but not extravagant in width and embodies new ideas in its graceful draping. It may be made of any of the new wool goods or of cloth or silk.

We have pattern No. 8006 in nine sizes for ladies from twenty to thirty-six inches, waist measure. For a lady of medium size, the skirt will require eight yards and a half of material twenty-two inches wide, or six yards and a half thirty inches wide, or six yards thirty-six inches wide, or five yards and

consists of a front-gore fitted smoothly at the top by a dart at each side, a wide gore at each side and a back-gore, and measures about three yards and a half round at the foot in the medium sizes. The Spanish flounce, being bias, hangs much more gracefully than if cut straight; it is gathered at the top and joined to the lower edge of the gores with a cording of the silk, thus giving desirable fullness with the least possible attendant weight. Two self-headed ruffles of silk trim the bot-



7965



7965

Front View.

7965

Back View.

LADIES' BASQUE-WAIST, IN 1830 STYLE. (TO BE MADE WITH A HIGH OR LOW NECK AND WITH FULL-LENGTH OR ELBOW PUFF-SLEEVES.) (COPYRIGHT.)

(For Description see Page 573.)

three-fourths forty-four inches wide, or five yards and three-eighths fifty inches wide. Price of pattern, 1s. 3d. or 30 cents.

LADIES' GORED PETTICOAT, WITH BIAS SPANISH FLOUNCE.
(KNOWN AS THE NEW UMBRELLA OR BELL PETTICOAT.)

(For Illustrations see Page 581.)

No. 7980.—This practical garment is designed to increase the

tom of the flounce and add to the spreading effect. The top of the petticoat is finished with an underfacing, which forms a casing for tapes that are tacked a short distance back of the side-front seams and drawn out through two button-hole openings made at the back to regulate the fulness about the waist and avoid the need of a placket.

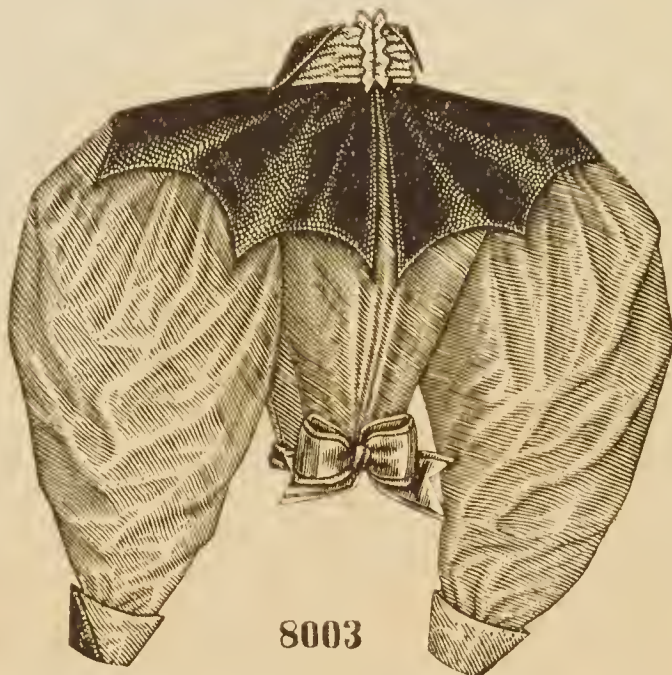
Moreen, as well as silk, is recommended for petticoats like this, and hair-cloth is, of course, desirable, being light in weight and holding its stiffness permanently. Muslin could also be

used, with ruffles of embroidery or of the cambric edged with narrow lace or embroidery for decoration.

We have pattern No. 7980 in nine sizes for ladies from twenty to thirty-six inches, waist measure. For a lady of medium size, the garment requires six yards and three-fourths of material twenty inches wide, or five yards and a fourth thirty inches wide, or four yards and a half thirty-six inches wide, or four yards forty-



8003

Front View.

8003

Back View.

LADIES' BASQUE-WAIST, WITH FANCY COLLAR, PAQUIN SLEEVES AND DROOPING BOX-PLAIT. (COPYRIGHT.)

(For Description see Page 573.)

flare at the foot of dress skirts without adding unnecessary bulk about the hips. For it black taffeta was selected. The skirt

four inches wide, with a yard and a half of goods twenty inches wide extra for ruffles. Price of pattern, 1s. or 25 cents.

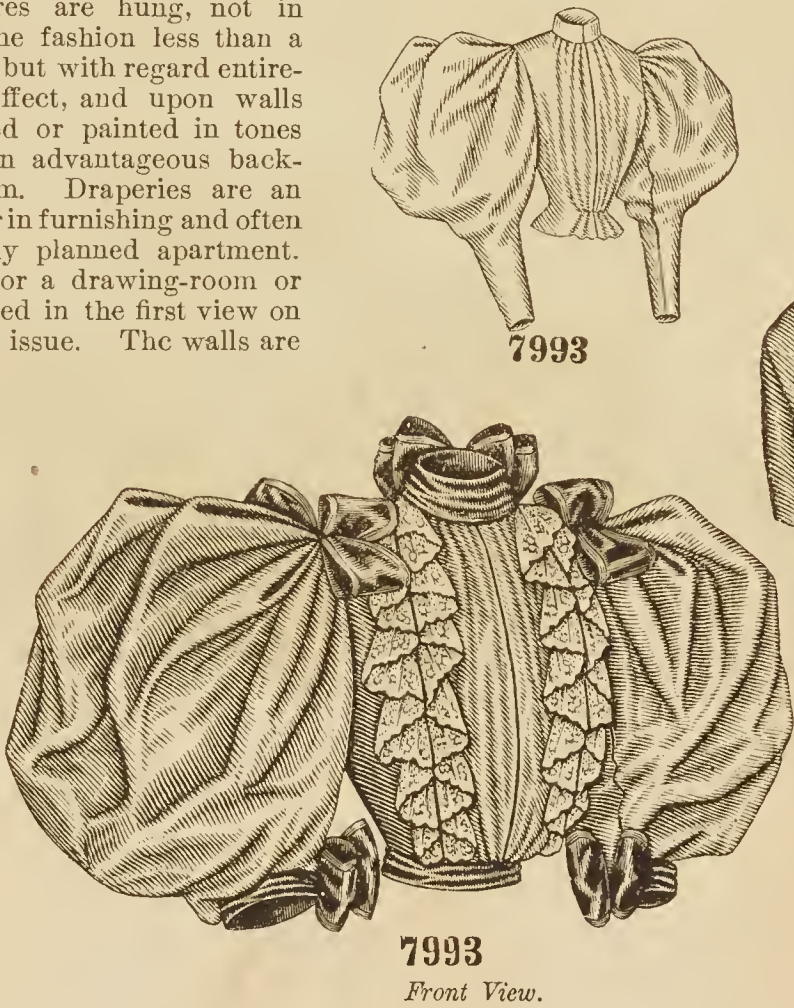
House Furnishing and Decoration.

(For Illustrations see Page 525.)

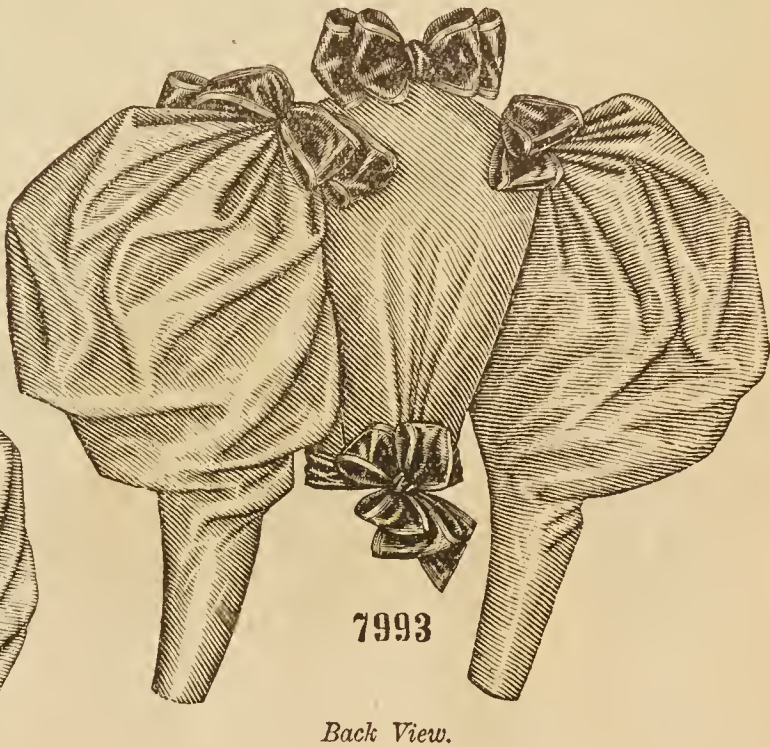
Cosy and home-like effects are now the chief considerations in house furnishing and they prevail in every apartment. Furniture is disposed in such a way as to suggest comfort; pictures are hung, not in pairs, as was the fashion less than a generation ago, but with regard entirely to artistic effect, and upon walls that are papered or painted in tones which afford an advantageous background for them. Draperies are an important factor in furnishing and often redeem a poorly planned apartment.

Suggestions for a drawing-room or library are offered in the first view on page 525 of this issue. The walls are tinted pink and an artistic floral frieze is stencilled in a harmonious color scheme, several neatly framed pictures being hung just below the frieze on one of the walls, against which rests a large, well-filled book-case. A tall screen covered with black and wrought with gold thread in a Japanese design stands near the book-case and may conceal a reader who seeks privacy. A panel-like space between the two walls affords a most desirable place for an upright piano, above which a novel and artistic idea is expressed with a very graceful drapery. Pale-green Liberty silk flowered in pink is the drapery material; it is partially festooned, one end hanging in full folds and being caught back just above the piano, and the other falling in short cascade folds. A gilt lyre and laurel wreath are adjusted at the center of the drapery and provide suggestive ornament. Fancy vases and the marble bust of a composer are placed on the piano. The piano

from a pole fastened below the transom, and the heavy ones from a pole above it, and both sets are allowed to fall in straight folds. Book shelves, on the topmost of which rests a fancy clock, are fixed against the wall near the window. A square table supporting a lamp and books is placed some distance from the window, and near it a chair stands close to the table. The piano could be placed across an unused door-way, and a drapery may be arranged like the one in the present engraving. Cupids or cherubs can be had in plaster and are used effectively upon draperies of this sort.



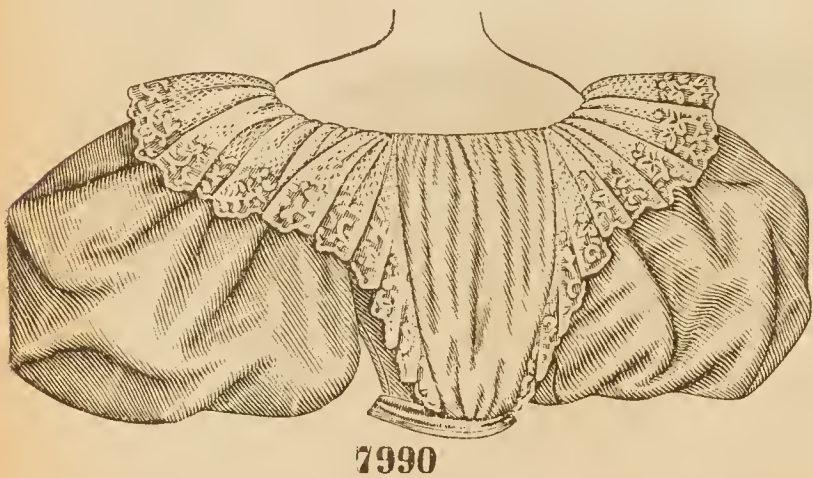
7993
Front View.



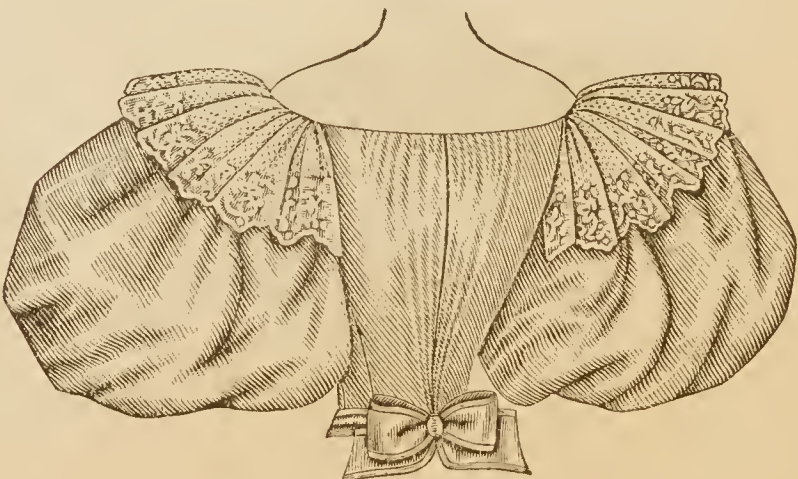
Back View.

LADIES' BLOUSE-WAIST (TO BE MADE WITH FULL-LENGTH OR ELBOW BOURNOUS LEG-O'-MUTTON SLEEVES.) (COPYRIGHT.)
(For Description see Page 574.)

The second engraving portrays a dining-room. A fine vermicelli design in red covers a cream wall paper with a scroll figure, also done in red. The parquet floor is uncovered. The buffet is of sixteenth century oak and is low enough to allow of a picture being hung on the wall above. A large willow arm-chair, comfortably cushioned, stands near the buffet, and not far off is the round dining-room table, daintily laid and surrounded by high-backed oaken chairs. A large brass chandelier is suspended from the ceiling and throws light upon the table. The door-way is hung with striped linen portières, which fall from a brass pole. The cabinet mantel is of white



Front View.



7990
Back View.

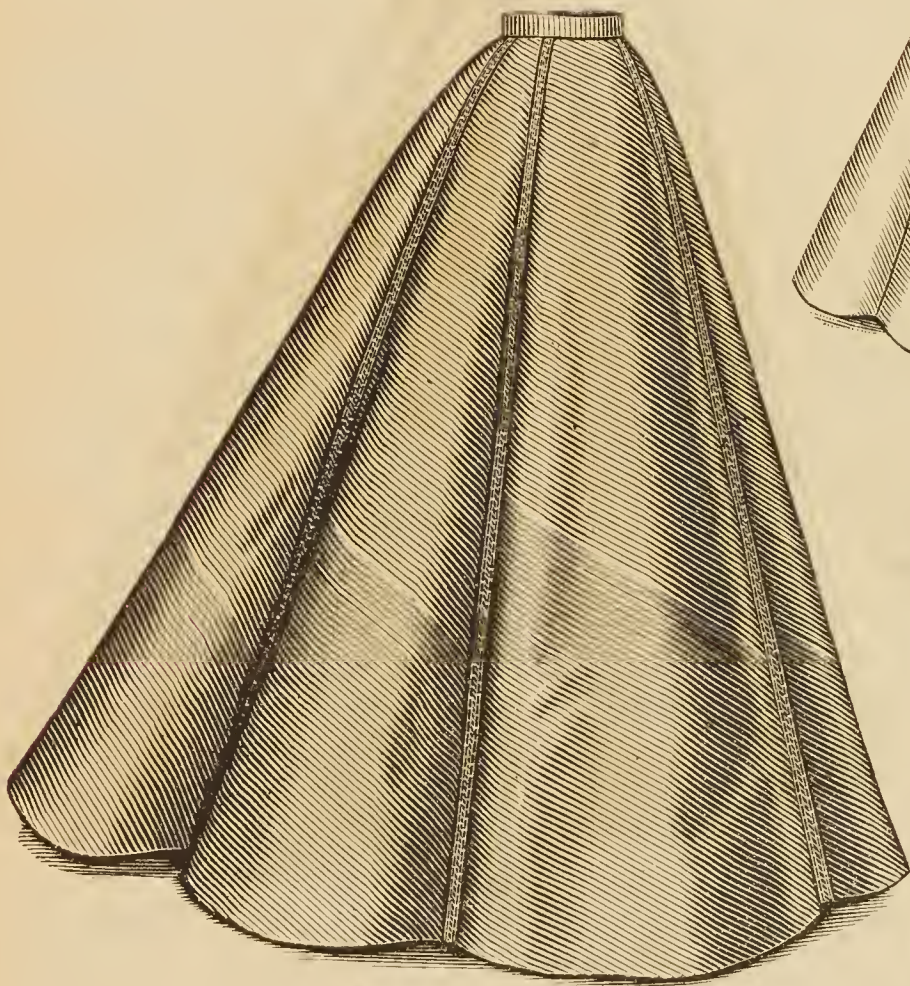
LADIES' EVENING WAIST. (COPYRIGHT.)
(For Description see Page 575.)

bench, which can accommodate two players, rests on a rug of white fur. The floor is of polished dark wood and is protected by several rugs of various kinds. A long French window with a Colonial transom admits light; it is hung with olive-green silk velours curtains, with others of pale-pink Liberty silk through which the light comes in a rosy glow. The silk curtains hang

enamelled wood in Colonial style, and below it the fire-place is tiled with white, the glazed tiles reflecting the cheerful light of the fire in the grate. A small oblong mirror is let in above the mantel shelf, upon which are fancy vases. A small upholstered divan is placed near the fire. At one end of the room a bay window affords opportunity for the cosiest

and most inviting of window seats. The windows have stained glass transoms and are hung with sash-curtains of fancy case-ment muslin adjusted on slender brass rods. The window ledge is broad enough to support a jardinière with a growing plant, and below it is built a seat. The latter is upholstered with blue denim, which forms a cushion for the seat, and a deep valance below. A pillow to match is placed on the seat, but several of different colors and materials could be added; in fact, there cannot be too many pillows for comfort and beauty. A side is built out at one end of the seat to add to the idea of a recess, and above it is arranged a curtain like that at the windows, which when drawn will partially shut out a view of the main part of the room. Growing palms perfect the charm of this retreat.

The last view pictures a drawing-room. The floor is covered with a Wilton carpet showing a design in pink-and-green on a cream ground, and the walls are hung with



7978
Side-Front View.

old-rose satin-finished paper, with a deep frieze bearing geometrical figures in gold and green. A white cabinet mantel at one end of the apartment has Louis XV. mouldings in gold, and round the grate is a brass fender matching it. An Oriental rug lies before the fire, and the great upholstered arm-chair is placed invitingly near the blazing logs. A foot-rest stands quite near the chair. In a doorway near the mantel a pole supporting a figured green-and-rose silk velours portière is fixed below a spindle transom. A curio cabinet matches the mantel in its decorative mouldings, and above it is hung a picture. The wide doorway is of a very elaborate order and opens into a hallway. On the outside of the door are portières of bronze-green velours draped back, and through the parting may be seen a fancy stand holding a jardinière with a growing plant. A prettily framed landscape is effectively placed on a white-and-gold easel stand near the cabinet. At the right side of the doorway stands a table supporting a lamp, and near it is placed an upholstered *fauteuil*. A fancy folding screen with glass panels stands behind the chair, possibly to protect its occupant from draughts. A fancy chandelier depends from the ceiling at the center of the room. A standard lamp is included among the appointments, and through its pink silk shade the light shines soft and mellow. A tea-table bearing a brass Benares tray with a tea-service could be added and several odd chairs could be disposed about the room according to fancy.

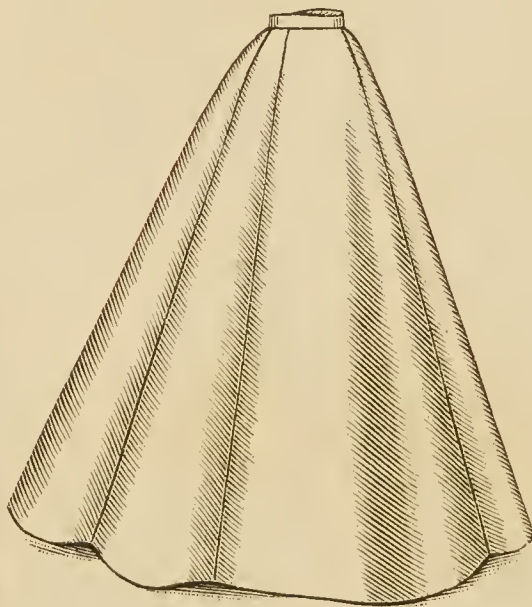
FASHIONABLE HATS.

(For Illustrations see Page 527.)

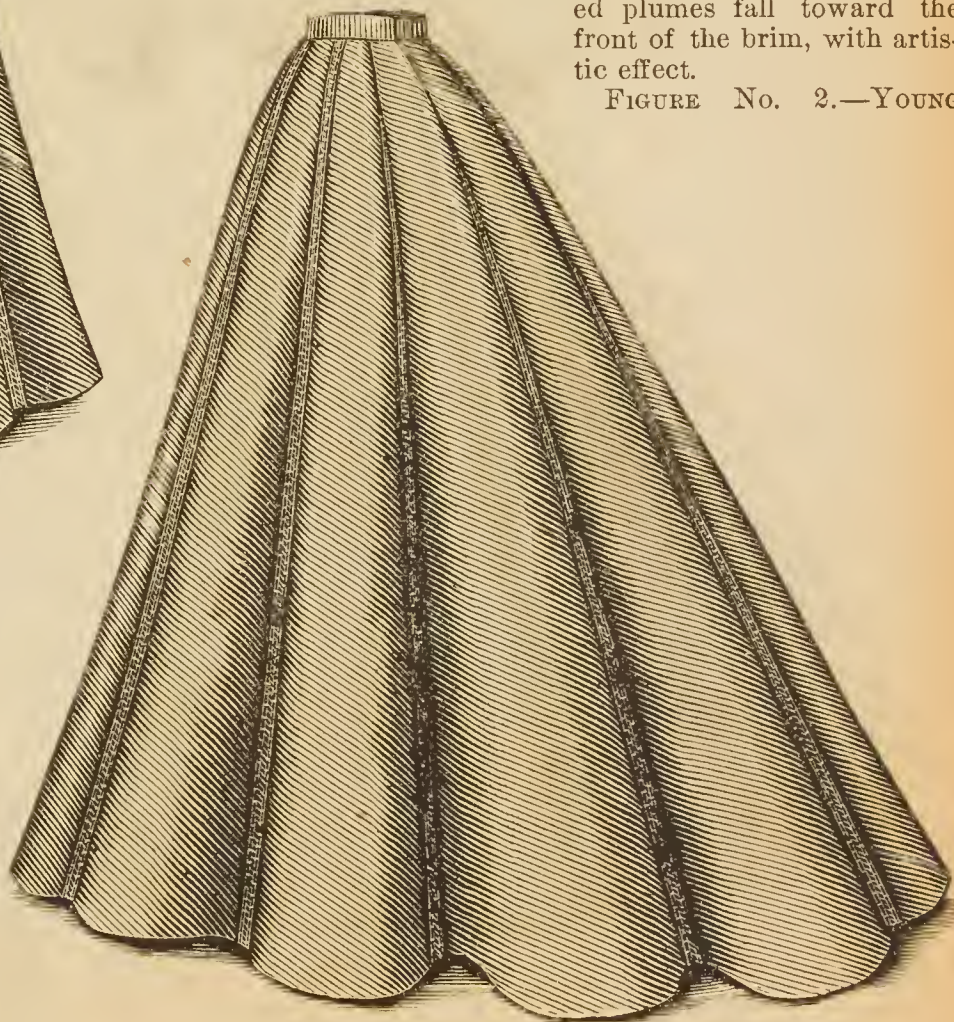
As the season advances new shapes in hats continue to appear and all the various styles have their adherents. Small hats retain their popularity and they possess striking and novel features. The turban, with some modifications, holds its own and large hats are favorites for all occasions. Ostrich plumes, lace, wings variously colored, aigrettes, flowers, fancy fruits, ribbon and buckles are in vogue as garnitures, while jet ornaments are fairly in favor. Stiff quills are stylish on hats to supplement tailor-made suits, as well as for severe shapes intended for wear with cycling costumes, and they particularly intensify the desired prim effect. In direct contrast with the recent mode of wearing head gear set far back on the head, is the new fashion of arranging it well down on the forehead.

FIGURE NO. 1.—LADIES' LARGE HAT.—A hat of this kind is especially appropriate for late Autumn wear. It is of fancy felt braid and at the left side is a bow of bluet ribbon through the center of which is thrust a pin. Grouped plumes fall toward the front of the brim, with artistic effect.

FIGURE NO. 2.—YOUNG



7978



7978
Side-Back View.

LADIES' NINE-GORED SKIRT. (TO BE MADE WITH OR WITHOUT STRAPPED SEAMS.) (COPYRIGHT.)

(For Description see Page 576.)

LADIES' HAT.—Elegant yet easy to trim is this hat, which is of black felt. The low crown is almost concealed by rosettes of cerise velvet and three crush roses placed at the front. Ostrich plumes and an aigrette are arranged at the back to give the effect of height, and similar plumes fall on the brim at each side, drooping over ears of lace. This hat is exceedingly artistic and will make a pretty companion to a visiting toilette.

FIGURE NO. 3.—LADIES' SAILOR HAT.—This hat is meant to be worn on the promenade with a tailor-made gown. It is constructed of chenille braid in one of the réséda tints and has for its principal trimming striped ribbon twisted across the front and formed in loops and ends at each side. Two handsome birds of variegated plumage having outstretched wings are arranged in front of the loops and ends.

FIGURE NO. 4.—LADIES' LARGE HAT.—This is a very dressy shape, having a velvet bell crown and a bent brim of chenille-and-silk braid faced with velvet. At each side is a puffed arrangement of silk supporting a plume, and a pair of plumes rise at the back. Such a hat would prove stylish made up in russet-brown or green.

FIGURE NO. 5.—LADIES' HAT.—This engraving portrays an odd but tasteful hat of dark-blue felt. A coronet of steel trimming bands the crown in front and a shell ruching of velvet ribbon lies on the brim. At the back are four plumes which curl forward. This hat forms a suitable adjunct for wear with a street dress of blue mohair.

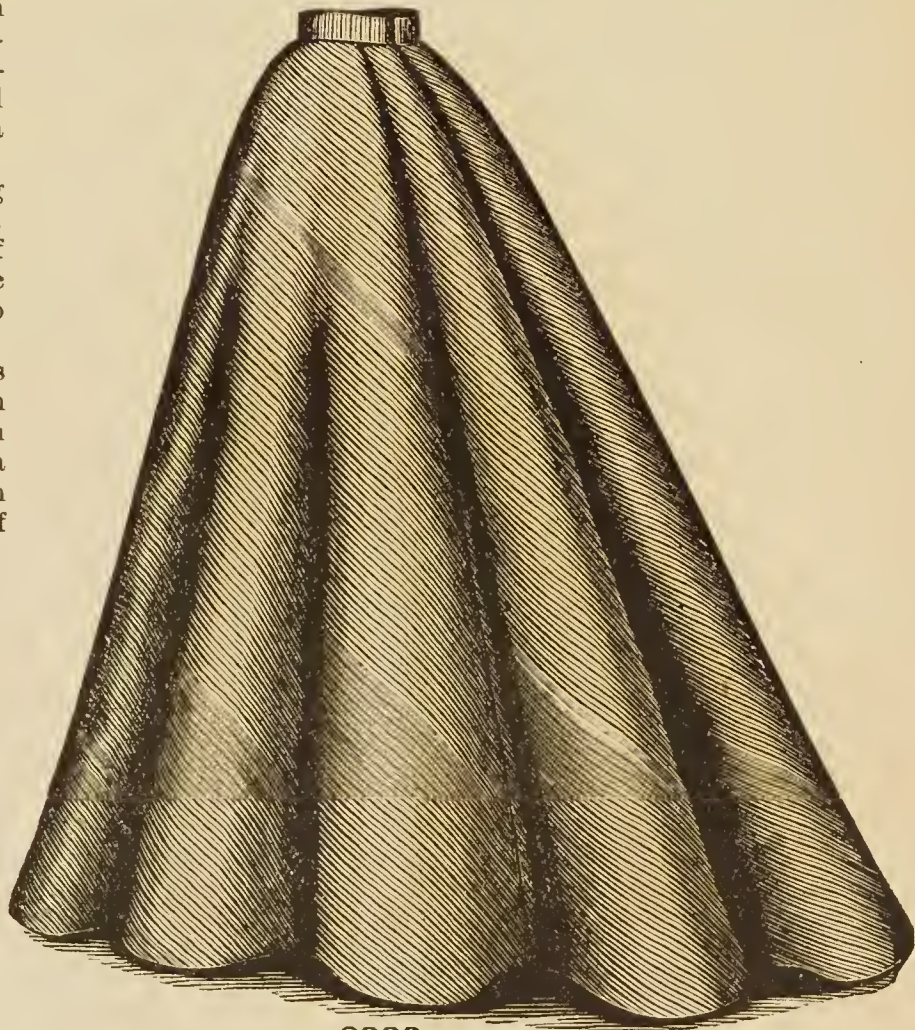
FIGURE NO. 6.—LADIES' FANCY BRAID HAT.—The engraving depicts a shape suitable for shopping and general utility wear. It is a narrow-back sailor in a golden-brown shade made of fancy braid. White ribbon bands the crown; at each side are arranged aigrettes and roses and at the back are adjusted two birds to give the effect of height so becoming to petite ladies.

FIGURE NO. 7.—YOUNG LADIES' FELT HAT.—This hat is eminently well adapted to a youthful face and is shaped in black felt. A puffing of Lincoln-green velvet edges the brim and above the puffing is a frill of black lace. At each side is a rosette of lace that sustains two black ostrich plumes. Through each rosette is thrust a fancy pin. A duplicate could be made of

STYLISH LINGERIE.

(For Illustrations see Page 529.)

The increasing demand among fashionable women for handsome and elaborate neck-dressing has taxed the ingenuity of the designers of *lingerie*, but the result is that more beautiful creations than ever have been evolved. Chiffon, crêpe lisse, lace, crêpe de Chine, batiste and India silk are some of the materials in favor for these dainty neck-accessories, and ribbons, glistening beads and jewels are extensively used for decoration, the colors having been selected with careful reference to the complexion.

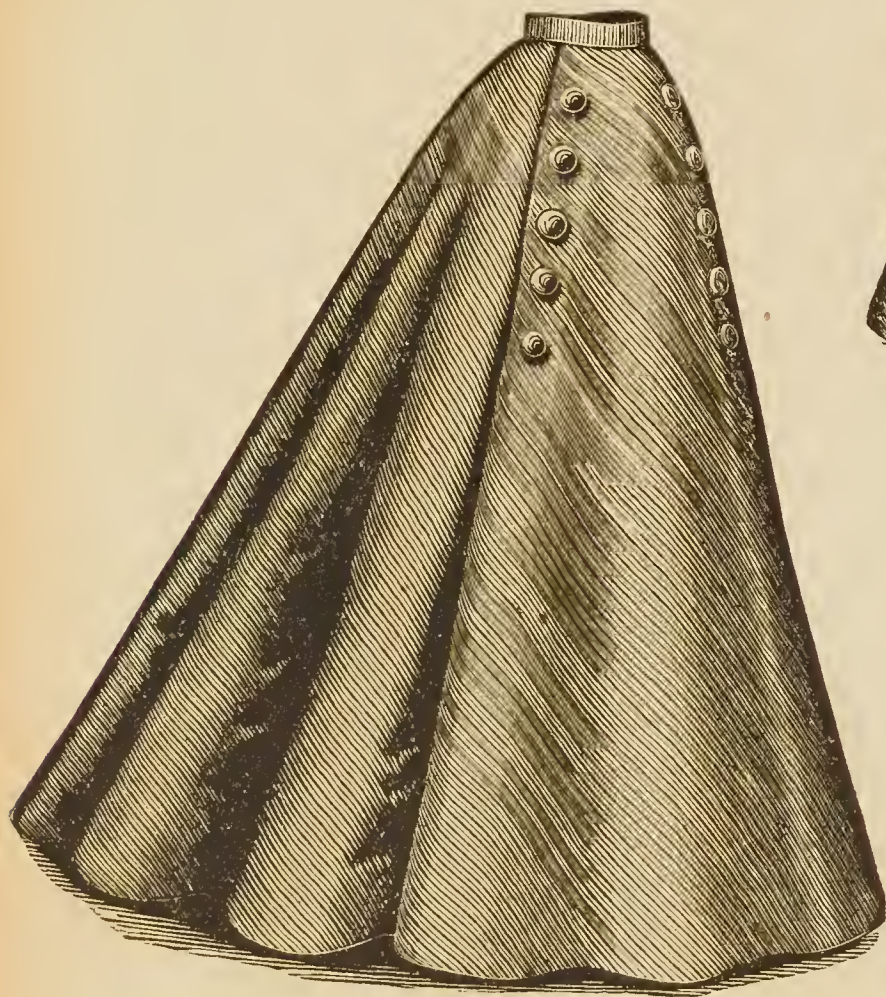


8006

Side-Back View.

LADIES' FIVE-GORED SKIRT, ARRANGED IN A BACKWARD TURNING PLAITS AT EACH SIDE OF THE FRONT AND IN TWO BOX-PLAITS AT THE BACK. (COPYRIGHT.)

(For Description see Page 576.)



8006

Side-Front View.

brown felt, with garniture of black glacé silk, lace and feathers.

FIGURE NO. 8.—LADIES' SAILOR HAT.—Silver-gray felt-and-chenille braid forms this jaunty hat and the adornment consists of gray wings fastened with jet pin-heads. At each side of the back are wings and a fan of black lace. The style of this hat is becoming alike to thin and full faces and the combination of materials is in excellent taste.

FIGURE NO. 9.—LADIES' HAT.—This artistic hat is made of black velvet and has a slightly rolled brim edged with heavy black silk cord. Gray glacé silk bows with standing and spreading loops and fluffy aigrettes are arranged in front and through the bow is thrust a handsome fancy pin. This head-dress could be duplicated in bright colors, with equally good effect.

FIGURE NO. 1.—LADIES' FANCY COLLAR.—Very dainty is this accessory, which introduces the popular French front. Black and cream-white silk are here attractively combined. The front is gathered at the top and bottom and is decorated with three cross-rows of white lace arranged near the top. The collar is quite deep and resembles a sailor collar at the back, while at the front it has the effect of revers. The outer edge of the collar is trimmed with lace insertion and bordered with a frill of point Venise lace, fancy buttons being ornamentally placed on the front of the collar. The neck is finished with a standing collar about which white satin ribbon is softly wrinkled and arranged in a tasteful bow at the left side. Pretty color harmonies may be carried out in a collar of this description, which will be vastly improving to a worn or passé garment. The pattern used for the making is No. 933, price 5d. or 10 cents.

FIGURE NO. 2.—LADIES' FANCY COLLAR.—Very elaborate is the collar here shown, which is made of dark silk overlaid with a handsome variety of lace net, the crush collar being also of dark silk. The collar shapes a point on the shoulder and three points at the back, and its ends, which are widely separated, terminate at the bust. The decoration consists of two rows of dark satin ribbon placed at effective distances apart. The crush collar, which is of fashionable height, is arranged in an outstanding loop at each side. The collar is part of pattern No. 7962, price 1s. 8d. or 40 cents.

FIGURE NO. 3.—LADIES' MARIE ANTOINETTE FICHU.—Light-blue figured taffeta was chosen for this pretty fichu, which is in

quaint Marie Antoinette style. The fichu is arranged in softly wrinkled folds and its ends terminate at the bust under a bow of blue satin ribbon having long ends. A handsome frill of point Venise lace decorates the lower edge of the fichu, which will make up nicely in *crêpe de Chine*, *mousseline de soie* or other softly falling fabrics. The fichu forms part of pattern No. 7975, price 1s. 3d. or 30 cents.

FIGURE NO. 4.—LADIES' ROUNDHEAD AND PAQUIN COLLARS AND CUFFS.—The roundhead set is developed in light-gray silk. The standing collar is of fashionable height and to its upper edge is smoothly joined a circular ruff that stands out well and ripples prettily. The cuffs are made with similar ruffs that ripple sty-



7980

Side-Front View.

LADIES' GORED PETTICOAT, WITH BIAS SPANISH FLOUNCE. (KNOWN AS THE NEW UMBRELLA OR BELL PETTICOAT.) (COPYRIGHT.)

(For Description see Page 577.)

ishly about the wrist. The edges of the ruffs on the cuffs and collar are decorated with narrow edging.

The Paquin collar, which is of dark-blue velvet, closes at the front and drooping over it at each side of the front are two lapped Paquin points, the upper point being of yellow silk and the lower of dark-blue silk. Each cuff is formed of two similarly lapped points, the upper point being of the dark silk and the lower one of light silk. These adjuncts are becoming and are included in pattern No. 934, which costs 5d. or 10 cents.

FIGURES NOS. 5 AND 6.—LADIES' STAR AND STOLE SAILOR-COLLARS.—Black satin was chosen for the collar depicted at figure No. 6. It is in two sections that meet and flare at the back, its broad ends terminating below the bust. The collar is shaped in sharp points and is bordered with a double frill of point de Gènes lace; jet-and-spangle passementerie enhances the ornamentation, striping the entire collar vertically.

The other collar, shown at figure No. 5, is made of rivermist-blue taffeta. It is also in two sections that meet and flare at the front and back, and the dainty decoration consists of a row of lace insertion bordered at both sides with a frill of lace edging, which follows all the free edges above a frill of deeper edging. The collars are very dressy and are embraced in pattern No. 937, which costs 5d. or 10 cents.

FIGURE NO. 7.—LADIES' DRESS COLLARS AND CUFFS.—Two styles of collars and cuffs are included in this pattern, which is No. 935 and costs 5d. or 10 cents. One set is made of dark-blue silk and has pointed tabs decorated with buttons, and the other set is of brown velvet and has square tabs, both sets being prettily trimmed with narrow Valenciennes lace. The collar in each set is a close-fitting curate that closes in front and the tabs are joined to its upper edge and fall loosely all round. The cuffs

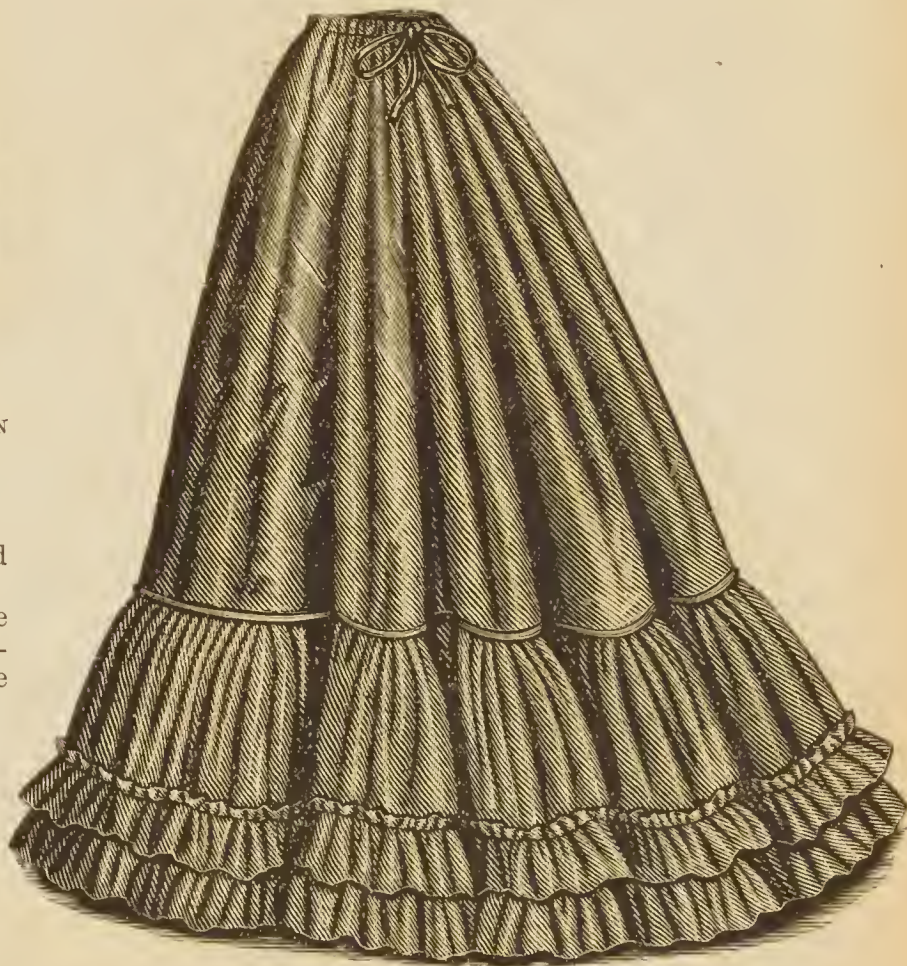
match their respective collars, both sets being extremely dainty.

FIGURES NO. 8 AND 9.—LADIES' FANCY COLLARS.—The collar depicted at figure No. 8 is made of light-blue satin. It extends in a long point on the shoulders, falls deep and broad at the front and back, and its ends meet at the front. The moderately high standing collar is trimmed with milliners' folds and similar folds decorate the lower edges of the collar, which is further ornamented with handsome jet buttons that are arranged in groups of three at the lower back corners and on the shoulders.

White silk is shown in the collar represented at figure No. 9. The collar falls in a square tab on each shoulder, giving the effect of epaulettes, and in a broader tab at the back and has stole ends that meet in front. It is attractively decorated at its loose edges with a self-headed frill of lace edging, and a similar frill droops daintily from the neck edge, two other frills being arranged below it. Such a collar is generally becoming, giving the broad-shouldered effect so much admired. Both collars are included in pattern No. 926, which costs 5d. or 10 cents.

FIGURE NO. 10.—LADIES' WAIST GARNITURE.—Exceedingly dressy is this garniture, which is made of dark-blue satin. At the front is a double box-plait that droops in French fashion at the center over a belt of wide satin ribbon. The large, handsome collar has a fanciful lower outline which is accentuated by a frill of Bruges lace that is continued up the front edges of the collar to the neck, with jabot effect. A row of lace insertion decorates the collar above the frill, a second row being placed below this one on the tab-like ends; and a single row forms the trimming for the box-plait and also for the standing collar, which has a pointed, overlapping end at the left side. The garniture is included in pattern No. 7982, which costs 1s. 8d. or 40 cents.

FIGURE NO. 11.—LADIES' HENRY IV. AND FAUST COLLARS



7980

Side-Back View.

AND CUFFS.—These accessories are of novel design. The Faust collar is made of pink velvet, its loops being lined with silk of a darker shade. It consists of a high curate collar and a series of loops that are joined to the upper edge of the collar and stand out like a ruff around the neck. The cuffs correspond with the collar. The loops are slightly narrower than those of the collar and flare attractively about the wrists.

The Henry IV. collar is of dark-red Liberty silk and has also a high curate collar to the upper edge of which a very full ruff is sewed, the ruff being tacked at intervals to the collar to have the effect a shell ruching. The cuff matches the collar, the ruff, which is narrower than the collar ruff, flaring about the hand. Pattern No. 936, which costs 5d. or 10 cents, includes both sets.

Styles for Misses and Girls.

FIGURE NO. 333 P.—MISSSES' AFTERNOON DRESS.

(For Illustration see this Page.)

FIGURE NO. 333 P.—This illustrates a Misses' dress. The pattern, which is No. 7998 and costs 1s. 3d. or 30 cents, is in

lining and are separated by under-arm gores; they are gathered across the top and at the waist-line and above the full portions the lining is faced with the material overlaid with lace net. The full front droops at the center in French blouse style and the upper edges of the full portions are covered with prettily folded



FIGURE NO. 333 P.—MISSSES' AFTERNOON DRESS.—This illustrates Pattern No. 7998 (copyright), price 1s. 3d. or 30 cents.

(For Description see this Page.)

seven sizes for misses from ten to sixteen years of age, and may be seen again on page 591 of this number of THE DELINEATOR.

Bluet figured wool goods, lace net, velvet and velvet ribbon are here pictured in the dress, which is tastefully decorated with ribbon and buttons. The waist is made over a lining fitted by single bust darts and the usual seams and is closed at the back. The full front and full backs extend to square yoke depth on the



FIGURE NO. 334 P.—MISSSES' DANCING COSTUME.—This illustrates Pattern No. 7985 (copyright), price 1s. 6d. or 35 cents.

(For Description see Page 583.)

straps of velvet ribbon, a strap of velvet ribbon being also arranged at the center of the full front and drooping like it. A velvet strap having pointed ends crosses each shoulder and is decorated at each end with a fancy button, and three similar buttons are decoratively placed on the strap at the center of the front. At the neck is a standing collar covered with a band of velvet ribbon that is bowed prettily at the center of the back.

The full sleeves are gathered at the top and bottom and placed on coat-shaped linings that are faced with velvet in cuff outline below the full sleeves. The waist is encircled by velvet ribbon from which at the right side fall long ends that are tacked under a velvet rosette and caught a short distance below with a similar rosette, drooping low over the skirt. The pattern provides that the waist may be made up with full-length or three-quarter-length sleeves and with a high or square neck.

of velvet, buttons, braid, lace or passementerie as will be appropriate for the material may be used.

FIGURE No. 334 P.—MISSSES' DANCING COSTUME.

(For Illustration see Page 582.)

FIGURE No. 334 P.—This illustrates a Misses' costume. The



FIGURE No. 335 P.—MISSSES' STREET COSTUME.—This illustrates Pattern No. 7963 (copyright), price 1s. 6d. or 35 cents.

(For Description see Page 584.)



FIGURE No. 336 P.—MISSSES' NEWMARKET.—This illustrates Pattern No. 7989 (copyright), price 1s. 6d. or 35 cents.

(For Description see Page 585.)

The four-gored skirt is dartless and smooth at the top of the front and sides and gathered compactly at the back; it falls in rippling folds below the hips, and in fuller folds at the back and flares stylishly at the bottom.

For dressy wear pretty silks, French novelty goods and gay plaid mohairs may be chosen, and for practical purposes serge, camel's-hair and cashmere will be the choice. Such decorations

pattern, which is No. 7985 and costs 1s. 6d. or 35 cents, is in seven sizes for misses from ten to sixteen years of age, and may be seen again on page 590 of this number of THE DELINEATOR.

The costume is here pictured made of a pretty changeable rose silk, with a decoration of moss-green velvet ribbon. The pattern provides that the costume may be made with a high or low round neck and with full-length or elbow puff-sleeves, and its

present development shows it appropriately made up for festive occasions. The waist is provided with a well fitted lining, and the full front joins the full backs in shoulder seams; the smooth effect at the sides is due to under-arm gores; the full portions are turned under at the top and shirred to form a frill heading and the fulness at the bottom is drawn well to the center and laid in closely lapped plaits, the fulness in the front spreading broadly across the bust. The bouffant elbow sleeves are gathered at the top and bottom; each sleeve is decorated with lengthwise bands of velvet ribbon ending under loop bows of ribbon, and a bow of similar ribbon is on each shoulder. A softly twisted velvet ribbon outlines the bottom of the waist and is ornamented with a pretty loop-bow at the left side.



FIGURE NO. 337 P.—MISSSES' DRESS.—This illustrates Pattern No. 7960 (copyright), price 1s. 3d. or 30 cents.

(For Description see Page 585.)

The straight, full skirt is decorated at the bottom with two rows of velvet ribbon and falls over a four-gored skirt; either



FIGURE NO. 338 P.—GIRLS' LONG COAT.—This illustrates Pattern No. 7995 (copyright), price 1s. or 25 cents.

(For Description see Page 586.)

skirt may be used separately or both skirts may be used together, as preferred.

For party wear gauze or *mousseline de soie* may be made up in this manner over taffeta silk or percaline, and for ordinary uses the costume will be developed in bouretted wool goods, serge, camel's-hair, silk-and-wool mixtures or cheviot.

FIGURE NO. 335 P.—MISSSES' STREET COSTUME.

(For Illustration see Page 583.)

FIGURE NO. 335 P.—This illustrates a Misses' costume. The pattern, which is No. 7963 and costs 1s. 6d. or 35 cents, is in seven sizes for misses from ten to sixteen years of age, and may be seen again on page 588 of this number of THE DELINEATOR.

The combination in which the costume is here shown is blue and white serge and the decoration consists of soutache braid and buttons. The waist is provided with a fitted lining and is closed along the left shoulder and under-arm seams. The full front is smooth at the top and has pretty fulness at the lower edge laid in

closely lapped plaits at the center, the plaits flaring prettily upward. A smooth yoke with rounding lower outline covers the top of the full front; it is closed at the left side and decorated with spaced rows of braid, and the standing collar is trimmed to correspond. The low-necked Eton jacket-fronts meet at the top at the center of the front and flare widely below; their straight lower edges extend to a little above the waist-line and their front edges are stylishly decorated with loops of braid over the back ends of which buttons are set. Under-arm gores separate the full front from the seamless back, which has fulness arranged like that in the front. The bottom of the waist is followed by a shaped band of white serge decorated with rows of soutache braid. The one-seam leg-o'-mutton sleeves, which have ample fulness at the top, fit closely on the forearm and are completed at the wrist with cuff facings of white serge decorated with four encircling rows of braid. The six-gored skirt is fitted smoothly and without darts at the top of the front and sides, its shaping causing it to break into rippling folds below the hips, and a box-plait is laid at the top of each back-gore.

Pretty costumes of cloth, serge, cheviot, bouretted wool and novelty goods will be made up in this manner and frequently two shades of cloth may be effectively combined. Braid and buttons will provide appropriate decoration.

The hat is a dark felt trimmed with ribbon and a feather.

FIGURE No.
336 P.—
MISSES'
NEW-
MARKET.

(For Illustration
see Page 583.)

FIGURE No.
336 P.—This
illustrates a
Misses' long
coat or New-
market. The
pattern,
which is No.
7989 and
costs 1s. 6d.
or 35 cents, is
in seven sizes
for misses
from ten to
sixteen years
of age, and
may be seen
again on page
595 of this
magazine.

This popular
style of
long coat is
unrivalled
for comfort,
smartness
and protec-
tion. It is
here shown
made of Rus-
sian-green
mixed cloth,
with a vel-
vet inlaid
collar and
machine-

stitching for a finish. The loose fronts of the coat ripple stylishly below the hips and are closed in double-breasted fashion with button-holes and buttons; they are reversed above the closing in pointed lapels of medium size that meet the square ends of a deep rolling collar in notches. The collar is inlaid with velvet and its loose edges are finished with a row of machine-stitching. The sides and back of the coat are trimly fitted, under-arm and side-back gores and a curving center seam giving the long-waisted effect now in vogue. The center seam terminates below the waist-line above coat-laps that may be closed with buttons and button-holes in a fly, and the side-back seams disappear below the waist-line under coat-plaits that are each marked at the top by a button. The drooping one-seam leg-o'-mutton sleeves are close-fitting on the forearm and are finished at shallow cuff depth with a double row of machine-stitching. Square-cornered pocket-laps covering openings to inserted pockets in the fronts are finished at their loose edges with a double row of stitching. The pattern provides a removable hood that is effective when gayly lined with silk.

Faced cloth, cheviot, tweed, whipcord and various fancy coatings are available for the mode and machine-stitching will provide a neat finish.

The felt hat is trimmed with ribbon and ostrich tips.



FIGURE No. 339 P.—MISSES' DOUBLE-BREASTED COAT.—This illustrates Pattern No. 7981 (copyright), price 1s. or 25 cents.

(For Description see Page 586.)

FIGURE No. 337 P.—MISSES' DRESS.

(For Illustration see Page 584.)

FIGURE No. 337 P.—This illustrates a Misses' dress. The pattern, which is No. 7960 and costs 1s. 3d. or 30 cents, is in nine sizes for misses from eight to sixteen years of age, and may be seen again on page 592 of this number of THE DELINEATOR.

The dress is here pictured made of Bengal-blue cashmere and velvet and decorated with buttons. It is provided with a lining fitted by single bust darts and the usual seams and closed at the back. A full puff-yoke covers the top of the lining in front and below it is a plain yoke of velvet having a pointed lower outline.

The lower edge of the pointed yoke covers the top of the full front, which is gathered at the top and bottom, the fulness being drawn well to the center and drooping in French style over a narrow applied belt. A fancy button ornaments the yoke at the point and near each corner. The backs are gathered at the top and bottom and are overlapped by a deep, pointed yoke of velvet. The one-seam *gigot* sleeves are stylishly full at the top and fit the forearm closely; they are completed with pointed cuff-facings of velvet decorated with fancy buttons. A velvet standing collar is at the neck. The straight, full skirt is deeply hemmed at the



FIGURE No. 340 P.—MISSES' VISITING DRESS.—This illustrates Pattern No. 8001 (copyright), price 1s. 3d. or 30 cents.

(For Description see Page 587.)

bottom and gathered at the top, where it is joined to the waist, from which it falls in soft, graceful folds all about the figure.

The soft woollens peculiar to Winter will make up prettily in this manner, and the plaids in the clan colors, the stylish bourrelet goods in blues, greens, browns, garnets and other colors, or any of the novelty goods may be chosen and decorated with buttons, braid, velvet ribbon, etc.

FIGURE NO. 338 P.—GIRLS' LONG COAT.

(For Illustration see Page 584.)

FIGURE NO. 338 P.—This illustrates a Girls' coat. The pattern, which is No. 7995 and costs 1s. or 25 cents, is in eight sizes for girls from five to twelve years of age, and may be seen again on page 597 of this number of THE DELINEATOR.

The ripple cape is a stylish feature of the coat, which is here pictured made of tan cheviot and brown velvet and finished with machine-stitching. The loose fronts of the coat are closed in double-breasted style with button-holes and velvet buttons and are reversed above the closing in broad, pointed lapels that meet the square ends of the velvet rolling collar and extend beyond them without a flare. Under-arm and side-back gores and a curving center seam render the garment close-fitting at the sides and back, and a skirt portion in two sections is joined to the body at the back and sides, making it of uniform depth with the fronts. The coat displays pretty ripples at the sides below the hips, and two backward-turning plaits laid at each side of the seam joining the bias back edges of the skirt portion produce graceful fulness at the center. The full sleeves are shaped by one seam only and are gathered at the top and bottom and completed with deep rolling cuffs that are pointed at the outside of the arm and faced with velvet almost to their upper edges. The deep ripple cape presents a seam at the center of the back and its shaping causes it to fall in pretty ripples all round.

The free edges of the lapels and cape and the front edges of the coat are finished with two rows of machine-stitching.

The mode is appropriate for heavier cloths, such as chinchilla, beaver, diagonal, etc., and also for the lighter weight faced cloths, cheviot and whipcord. Velvet may be used as a decoration and machine-stitching will provide a neat finish. A very dressy coat was made like this of gray cloth and dark-green corded silk, the latter being used for the collar, cape and cuffs and a band of beaver fur appearing effectively at the edges of the silk.

The felt hat flares off the face; it is trimmed with ostrich tips and ribbon.

FIGURE NO. 339 P.—MISSES' DOUBLE-BREASTED COAT.

(For Illustration see Page 585.)

FIGURE NO. 339 P.—This illustrates a Misses' coat. The pattern, which is No. 7981 and costs 1s. or 25 cents, is in seven sizes for misses from ten to sixteen years of age, and may be seen again on page 596 of this number of THE DELINEATOR.

The coat is here pictured made of checked cheviot and finished with machine-stitching. The loose, double-breasted fronts are reversed at the top in pointed lapels that meet the ends of a rolling collar with a slight flare, and the closing is made with button-holes and polished horn buttons. The coat is fitted at the back and sides by under-arm and side-back gores, and a



FIGURE NO. 341 P.



FIGURE NO. 342 P.

FIGURE NO. 341 P.—GIRLS' DRESS.—This illustrates Pattern No. 7966 (copyright), price 1s. or 25 cents. FIGURE NO. 342 P.—GIRLS' DRESS.—This illustrates Pattern No. 7983 (copyright), price 1s. or 25 cents.

(For Descriptions see Pages 587 and 588.)

curving center seam that terminates at the top of coat-laps; the side-back seams disappear below the waist-line under coat-plaits that are each marked at the top by a button, and the skirt of the coat ripples slightly just in front of the plaits. The *gigot* sleeves are shaped by inside and outside seams and are mounted on linings of similar shape and the fulness at the top of both the lining and sleeve is laid in forward and backward turning plaits. The adjustment on the forearm is close, and at the wrist is a finish of machine-stitching. Square-cornered pocket-laps cover openings to side pockets in the fronts, their free edges being finished with machine-stitching like the free edges of the coat.

There is a jauntiness about the coat that will commend it for the new fancy coatings that show gay blendings of color, and for faced cloth, diagonal, whipcord and some of the rough-surfaced wool suitings it is eminently appropriate. Handsome smoked pearl or polished horn buttons may be used for the closing and machine-stitching will provide the neatest finish.

The flaring felt hat is stylishly decorated with ostrich tips.

FIGURE NO. 340 P.—MISSSES' VISITING DRESS.

(For Illustration see Page 585.)

FIGURE NO. 340 P.—This illustrates a Misses' dress. The



FIGURE NO. 343 P.



FIGURE NO. 344 P.

FIGURE NO. 343 P.—GIRLS' LONG COAT.—This illustrates Pattern No. 7974 (copyright), price 1s. or 25 cents. FIGURE NO. 344 P.—GIRLS' DRESS.—This illustrates Pattern No. 7987 (copyright), price 1s. or 25 cents.

(For Descriptions see Pages 588 and 589.)

pattern, which is No. 8001 and costs 1s. 3d. or 30 cents, is in seven sizes for misses from ten to sixteen years of age, and may be seen again on page 589 of this number of THE DELINEATOR.

Deep-blue corded dress goods and light-tan silk are here combined in the dress and lace edging, ribbon and buttons contribute the decoration. The waist is worn under the skirt and is provided with a well fitted lining closed at the back, and the full front is gathered at the neck and waist-line, the fulness being drawn well to the center and drooping slightly. The backs are similarly gathered at each side of the closing and are separated from the front by under-arm gores that produce a trim and

smooth adjustment at the sides. A stylish air is given the waist by ornaments applied upon the upper part at the front and back. The upper corners of the ornaments meet at the center of the front and at the top of the closing, and below they round stylishly toward the arms'-eyes, the free edges of each being decorated with a row of lace edging and three buttons. Drooping over the top of the sleeves are ripple caps of the silk decorated at their lower edges with a row of lace edging. The sleeves are in full puff style and the coat-shaped linings over which they are made are exposed to round cuff depth and covered with facings of the silk. The collar is in standing style and is closed at the back.

The four-gored skirt is smooth at the top of the front and sides and falls in ripples below, and the straight back-breadth is gathered at the top. A folded ribbon encircles the waist and is tied in a bow at the back.

For all seasonable woollen fabrics this style is desirable and combinations will be especially effective. Buttons, lace edging and ribbon will contribute stylish ornamentation.

The hat is a felt braid decorated with ribbon and fancy wings.

FIGURE NO. 341 P.—GIRLS' DRESS.

(For Illustration see Page 586.)

FIGURE NO. 341 P.—This illustrates a Girls' dress. The pattern, which is No. 7966 and costs 1s. or 25 cents, is in eight sizes for girls from five to twelve years of age, and may be seen again on page 593 of this magazine.

Heliotrope cashmere and silk were here chosen for the development of the dress, and fancy buttons and ribbon impart an ornamental effect. The dress is made with a fitted lining, and the full front, which extends to yoke depth on the lining, joins the full backs in shoulder and under-arm seams and is laid in a double

box-plait at the center, the plait being ornamented with three fancy buttons. The fulness in the back is disposed in two backward-turning plaits at each side of the closing, which is made at the center, and above the full portions is a yoke of silk shaped by shoulder seams and having a rounding lower outline. Bretelles of silk, that are laid in a double box-plait at the center and have square ends decorated with fancy buttons, cross the shoulders and droop with stylish grace over the full puffs that cover the coat-shaped sleeves to the elbow, and a folded band of ribbon decorates each sleeve at the wrist. At the neck is a standing collar of moderate height. A twisted ribbon

encircles the waist and is bowed prettily at the back, its long ends falling low on the skirt, which is deeply hemmed at the bottom, gathered at the top and falls in pretty folds from the waist to which it is joined.

Pretty little dresses may be fashioned like this from silk, cashmere, serge and novelty goods, and tasteful combinations of silk and velvet, or silk and serge, etc., will be made for either best or ordinary wear. Gimp, fancy braid, ribbon and lace are pretty trimmings.

FIGURE NO. 342 P.—GIRLS' DRESS.

(For Illustration see Page 586.)

FIGURE NO. 342 P.—This illustrates a Girls' dress. The pattern, which is No. 7983 and costs 1s. or 25 cents, is in eight sizes for girls from five to twelve years of age, and may be seen again on page 594 of this number of THE DELINEATOR.

Striped silk and plain velvet are here shown stylishly combined in the dress and fancy buttons supply the decoration. The waist is provided with a fitted lining and is closed at the back. The fulness in front is collected in gathers at the neck and lower edges and drawn well to the center, where it droops in French blouse style. The backs also show pretty gathered fulness at the center and a smooth effect at the sides is due to under-arm gores. The fancy collar of velvet, which is included in the seam with the standing collar, is in two sections that lie smoothly on the waist; it is shaped to form a deep point over each shoulder and

at the front and back, its ends framing the fulness in the front and back prettily. A large button ornaments each point of the



FIGURE NO. 345 P.—GIRLS' STREET TOILETTE.—This illustrates Girls' Coat No. 7953 (copyright), price 10d. or 20 cents; and Rob Roy Cap No. 847 (copyright), price 5d. or 10 cents.

(For Description see Page 589.)

fancy collar. The full, gathered sleeves are made over coat-shaped linings that are faced to round cuff depth with velvet. The circular skirt is perfectly smooth at the top across the front and sides and breaks into moderate ripples below, and has fulness at the back arranged in two backward-turning plaits at each side of the seam.

Attractive dresses for school or best wear will be patterned after this from cashmere, plain or illuminated serge, fancy plaids and various novelty dress goods. Velvet or silk may be used for the fancy collar and handsome buttons may ornament it.

FIGURE NO. 343 P.—GIRLS' LONG COAT.

(For Illustration see Page 587.)

FIGURE NO. 343 P.—This illustrates a Girls' long coat. The pattern, which is No. 7974 and costs 1s. or 25 cents, is in eight sizes for girls from five to twelve years of age, and may be seen again in two views on page 596 of this magazine.

The coat is here pictured



7963

Front View.

7963

Back View.

MISSSES' COSTUME, WITH LOW-NECKED ETON FRONTS (THAT MAY BE OMITTED) AND A SIX-GORED SKIRT. (COPYRIGHT.)

(For Description see Page 590.)

made of chevot and is decorated with buttons and machine-stitching. The loose fronts extend to the bottom of the dress and a box-plait is laid in each. The fronts are widely lapped and the closing is

made under the box-plait at the left side; three fancy buttons decorate each plait. The coat is rendered close-fitting

at the sides and back by under-arm and side-back gores and a curving center seam, and the parts are sprung below the waist-line to form stylish ripples. The two-seam *gigot* sleeves are arranged over linings of similar shape and the fulness at the top of the sleeve is collected in forward and backward turning plaits, while that in the lining is gathered. The sleeves show a close adjustment below the elbow and the wrists are completed with a row of machine-stitching. The collar stands high and then rolls deeply; its ends flare prettily and a row of machine-stitching made a short distance from its edges provides a neat completion.

Fancy coating, cheviot, whipcord, chin-chilla, etc., will make up stylishly in this manner, and buttons and machine-stitching will contribute effective decoration.

The felt hat is trimmed with ostrich tips and ribbon bows.

FIGURE No. 344 P.—GIRLS' DRESS.

(For Illustration see Page 587.)

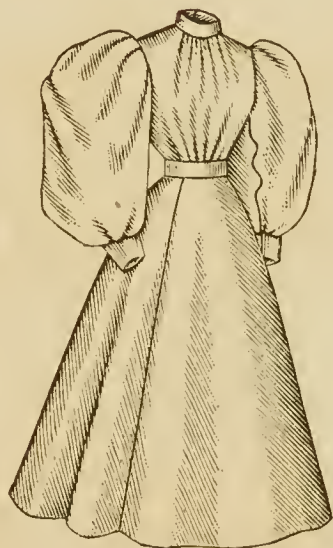
FIGURE No. 344 P.—This illustrates a Girls' dress. The pattern, which is No. 7987 and costs 1s. or 25 cents, is in eight sizes for girls from five to twelve years of age, and may be seen again on page 593 of this number of THE DELINEATOR.

The dress is here shown made up in a pretty combination of rose cashmere and velvet and decorated with gimp and fancy buttons. The waist is quite fanciful and is arranged over a fitted lining, the closing being made at the center of the back. The full front joins the full backs in shoulder seams and extends to square yoke depth on the lining; it is gathered at the top and bottom, the fulness drooping prettily in French blouse style. The backs are shaped at the top to correspond with the front and are gathered at the top and bottom at each side of the closing, and under-arm gores give a smooth adjustment at the sides.

Above the full portions the lining is faced in square-yoke outline with white silk decorated with gimp arranged in lengthwise rows. A strap of velvet having pointed ends crosses the front and back below the yoke facing and is decorated at each point with a fancy button. The coat-shaped sleeves are covered to the elbow by full, drooping puffs and completed by cuff facings of velvet headed by an encircling row of gimp. Drooping over the puffs are fanciful epaulettes that are sewed smoothly at their upper edges to the waist and fall in two square tabs that are bordered with gimp. The collar is in standing style. The skirt

is deeply hemmed at the bottom and gathered at the top, where it is sewed to the waist, falling in soft, full folds about the figure.

Many pretty novelty goods, cashmere, serge, mohair and fancy plaids will make up attractively in this manner and velvet will be effective in combination. Braid, fancy gimp or narrow bands of jet may be used for garniture. Pink crêpon was made up like this in combination with buttercup-yellow silk, the effect being delicate and charming. Lace edged the bretelles and straps, which were of the silk and fell softly over the bands.



8001

FIGURE No. 345 P.—GIRLS' STREET TOILETTE.

(For Illustration see Page 588.)

FIGURE No. 345 P.—This illustrates the coat and Rob Roy cap of a Girls' street toilette. The coat pattern, which is No. 7953 and costs 10d. or 20 cents, is in seven sizes for girls from three to nine years of age, and is differently portrayed on page 597 of this magazine. The cap pattern, which is No. 847 and costs 5d. or 10 cents, is in seven sizes from six to seven and a half, cap sizes, or from nineteen inches and a fourth to twenty-three inches and three-fourths, head measure, and may be seen again on its accompanying label.

This natty coat is here shown made of blue diagonal and darker blue velvet, with machine-stitching for a finish. The loose fronts lap and close in true double-breasted style with button-holes and buttons and are reversed above the closing in pointed lapels that meet the ends of the velvet rolling collar and extend slightly beyond without a flare. At the back and sides the coat follows the outline of the figure closely above the waist line and below it forms pretty ripples, the adjustment being due to under-arm and side-back gores,



8001

Front View.



8001

Back View.

MISSSES' DRESS, WITH FOUR-GORED SKIRT HAVING A STRAIGHT BACK-BREADTH. (TO BE MADE WITH OR WITHOUT THE CAPS AND WAIST ORNAMENTS.) (COPYRIGHT.)

(For Description see Page 590.)

and a curving center seam that terminates below the waist line above stylish coat-laps, and the side-back seams disappear under stylish coat-plaits. The sleeves, which are shaped by inside and outside seams, display the fashionable droop on the shoulders and are smooth below the elbow; the fulness at the top is collected in forward and backward turning plaits, and the wrists are finished with an encircling row of machine-stitching. Square-cornered pocket-laps that cover openings to side pockets inserted in the fronts are finished with machine-stitching and all the free edges of the coat are completed with stitching.

The Rob Roy cap matches the coat and is decorated at the left side with two quill feathers and a rosette.

Rough-surfaced coating or plain, smooth-faced cloth, chin-chilla and melton will be most frequently selected for a coat of this kind, and machine-stitching will provide a neat and appropriate finish. The cap may be made of the coat fabric or of goods contrasting therewith.

MISSES' COSTUME, WITH LOW-NECKED ETON FRONTS
(THAT MAY BE OMITTED) AND A SIX-GORED SKIRT.

(For Illustrations see Page 588.)

No. 7963.—Blue and white serge are united in this costume at figure No. 335 P in this magazine, buttons and braid contributing the decoration.

Any originality of detail or effect in a gown will at once be detected by those who are ever on the outlook for novelty. The jaunty low-necked Eton fronts of the costume give an added charm which is enhanced by the present combination of stone-colored mixed dress goods and velvet of a darker shade. The full front and full back are smooth at the sides and across the top, the fulness being drawn well toward the center and collected at the bottom in closely lapped plaits that turn toward the center at each side. The plaits are tacked to the lining and flare above. Overlying the front at the top is a round yoke of velvet, which is included in the right shoulder seam and closed invisibly at the left side. Under-arm gores separate the full front from the full back and the waist is arranged over a lining that is fitted by single bust darts, under-arm and side-back gores and a curving center seam. The waist is closed invisibly along the left shoulder and under-arm seams, and has a plain under-front at the left side, that is secured at its front edge to the center of the lining front by hooks and eyes. The waist is short on the hips, rounding in front and slightly pointed at the back. The Eton fronts are pointed at their lower front corners, terminate a short distance above the waist-line and are included in the shoulder, under-arm and arm's-eye seams. Their upper front corners meet a short distance above the lower edge of the yoke, from which point they flare sharply, and a row of narrow spangle trimming follows the free edges of the fronts. A row of spangle trimming is applied to the lower edge of the yoke and similar trimming decorates the upper and lower edges of the standing collar, which closes at the left side. The full one-seam leg-o'-mutton sleeves are mounted on coat-shaped linings; they are gathered at the top and are close below the elbow and two rows of spangle trimming decorate each wrist. The bottom of the waist is similarly decorated with two rows of the spangle trimming.

The six-gored skirt is composed of a front-gore and two side-gores, which are smooth at the top without the aid of darts and ripple stylishly below the hips, and three back-gores that are arranged in box-plaits at the top to form three handsome godets. The godets are held well in position by straps tacked across them underneath, and the skirt at the bottom measures about three yards and three-fourths in the middle sizes. The placket is finished at the seam nearest the center of the back at the left side, and the top of the skirt is completed by a belt.

Crépon, serge, zibeline, tricotine, camel's-hair and novelties in bouclé goods, combined with velvet, plain or chameleon, or

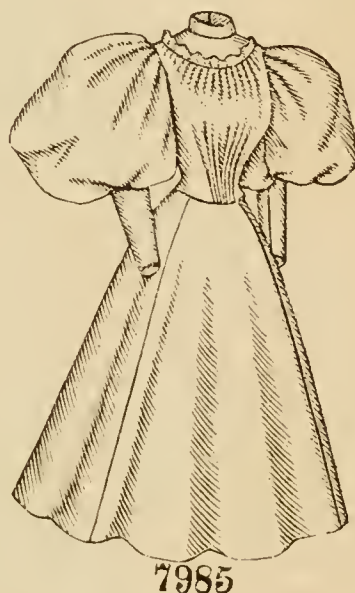
plain or figured taffeta will make up charmingly by this mode, and gimp, dull spangled trimming or silk braid will prove suitable garnitures.

We have pattern No. 7963 in seven sizes for misses from ten to sixteen years old. For a miss of twelve years, the costume requires four yards and three-fourths of dress goods forty inches wide, with seven-eighths of a yard of velvet twenty inches wide. Of one material, it needs eight yards and three-eighths twenty-two inches wide, or seven yards thirty inches wide, or six yards and an eighth thirty-six inches wide, or four yards and five-eighths forty-four inches wide, or four yards and three-eighths fifty inches wide. Price of pattern, 1s. 6d. or 35 cents.

MISSES' DRESS, WITH
FOUR-GORED SKIRT HAVING A STRAIGHT BACK-BREADTH. (TO BE MADE WITH OR WITHOUT THE CAPS AND WAIST ORNAMENTS.)

(For Illustrations see Page 589.)

No. 8001.—Another view of this dress, showing it made of dark corded dress goods



7985

Front View.



7985

Back View.

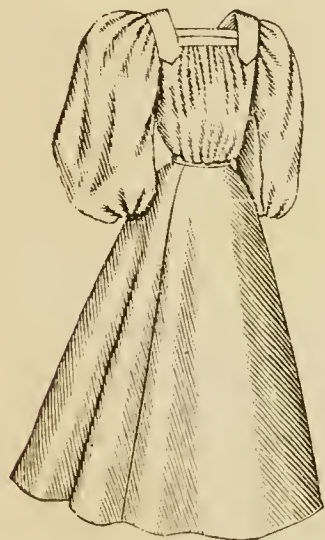
MISSES' COSTUME, HAVING A STRAIGHT FULL SKIRT OVER A FOUR-GORED SKIRT. (TO BE MADE WITH EITHER OR BOTH SKIRTS AND WITH A HIGH OR ROUND NECK AND FULL-LENGTH OR ELBOW PUFF-SLEEVES.) (COPYRIGHT.)

(For Descriptions see Page 591.)

and light silk, may be obtained by referring to figure No. 340 P in this number of THE DELINEATOR, ribbon, lace edging and large buttons providing the decoration.

The attractive dress, which may be made very simple by the omission of the cap and waist ornaments, is here pictured developed in green suiting of fine quality and trimmed with bands of kimmer. The skirt comprises a front-gore, a gore at each side and a straight back-breadth; it hangs in stylish ripples at the front and sides and at the back it is gathered at the top and falls in full folds. It flares fashionably toward the lower edge, where it measures three yards and a fourth round in the middle sizes. The placket is made at the center of the

back-breadth and the skirt is trimmed at the lower edge with a band of krimmer. The fanciful waist has a lining fitted by single bust darts and under-arm and side-back gores and is closed at the center of the back. The front and backs of the waist are drawn into pretty folds at the center of the front and at each side of the closing by gathers at the neck and at the waist-line; and a smooth effect is produced at the sides by under-arm gores. On the upper part of the waist are arranged ornaments that are included in the neck, shoulder and arm's-eye seams. The orna-



7998

ments meet at the neck at the center of the front and back and round gracefully toward the arms'-eyes, and their free edges are defined by a row of kimmer that is continued along the lower edges of caps that droop over the tops of the full sleeves. The caps are in circular style and fall in pretty ripples that result from the shaping and slight gathers at the top. The sleeves are of the puff variety, being gathered at the top and bottom and arranged over coat-shaped linings that are exposed to round-cuff depth at the bottom and finished with facings of the material. Each wrist is decorated with a band of krimmer and



7998

Front View.

MISSSES' DRESS, WITH FOUR-GORED SKIRT. (TO BE MADE WITH A HIGH OR SQUARE NECK AND FULL-LENGTH OR THREE-QUARTER LENGTH SLEEVES.) (COPYRIGHT.)

(For Description see Page 592.)

a similar band ornaments the free edges of the standing collar; the waist is worn under the skirt and a belt, outlined at its upper and lower edges with krimmer, is passed about the waist.

Very pretty effects may be produced in dresses like this by using velvet or silk for the ornaments, caps and belt when chevot, Bedford cord, serge, etc., are the materials selected.

We have pattern No. 8001 in seven sizes for misses from ten to sixteen years old. For a miss of twelve years, the dress requires nine yards and three-eighths of material twenty-two inches wide, or six yards and seven-eighths thirty inches wide, or five yards and a half thirty-six inches wide, or four yards and a half forty-four inches wide. Price of pattern, 1s. 3d. or 30 cents.

MISSSES' COSTUME, HAVING A STRAIGHT, FULL SKIRT OVER A FOUR-GORED SKIRT. (TO BE MADE WITH EITHER OR BOTH SKIRTS AND WITH A HIGH OR ROUND NECK AND FULL-LENGTH OR ELBOW PUFF-SLEEVES.)

(For Illustrations see Page 590.)

No. 7985.—This costume is shown made up for evening wear of pale-rose silk at figure No. 334 P in this magazine. moss-green velvet ribbon supplying the decoration.

The costume is here pictured made of pale-yellow *mousseline de soie* over silk of the same shade and decorated with ribbon. It will make an exceptionally pretty party dress and the pattern provides for a high or low round neck and for full-length or elbow puff-sleeves. The basque-waist has a full front and full backs shaped in moderately low, round outline at the top and joined in short seams on the shoulders and separated by under-arm gores at the sides; it is arranged upon a high-necked lining fitted by single bust darts and under-arm and side-back gores and closed invisibly at the center of the back. The full portions are turned under at the top and shirred to form a frill heading and the fulness at the bottom is collected in four forward-turning, overlapping plaits at each side of the center of the front and in three backward-turning, overlapping plaits at each side of the closing, all the plaits flaring prettily and being tacked to the lining. The lining is cut away above the full portions when a low round neck is desired or faced with the material and completed with a standing collar when a high neck is preferred. The coat-shaped sleeves are covered above the elbow by full balloon puffs that are gathered at the top and bottom and stand out

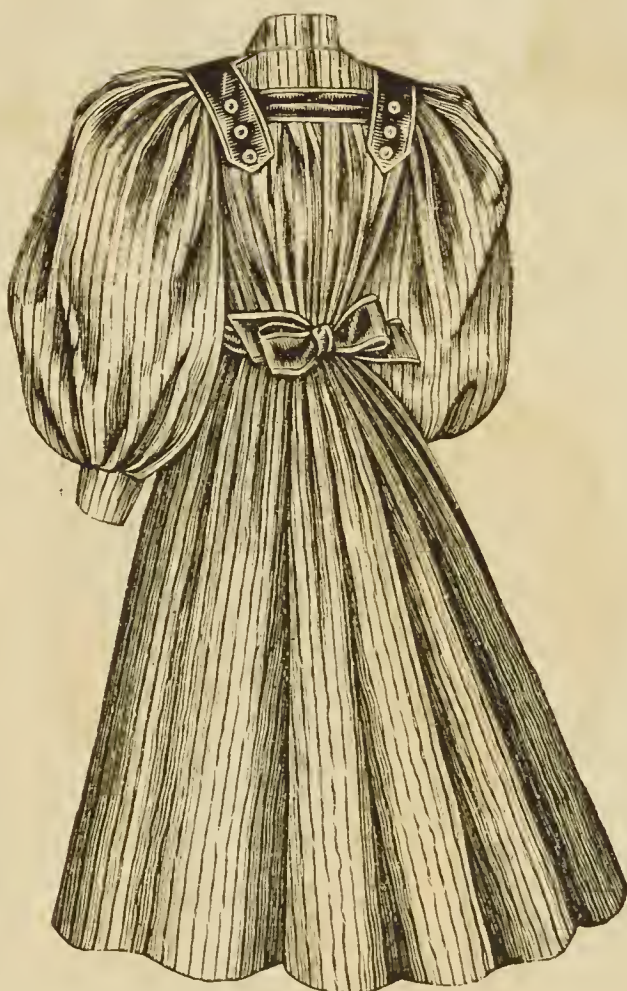
prettily and a band of ribbon arranged in a bow at the outside of the arm finishes the lower edge of the elbow puff-sleeves. The lower edge of the basque-waist is followed by a wrinkled ribbon, which ends under a full bow at the center of the back and from this bow start ribbons that cross the shoulders and terminate in front of the shoulders under full rosette-bows, corresponding bows being tacked to the ribbon at the back.

The straight, full skirt is gathered at the top and arranged over a four-gored skirt, which is dartless and smooth at the top of the front and sides and has a straight back-breadth gathered at the top. Either skirt may be used separately or both skirts may be worn together, as desired, the full skirt being usually of sheergoods when both skirts are worn. The gored skirt measures fully three yards and a quarter round at the bottom in the middle sizes, while the full skirt measures three yards and three-quarters. The placket is made at the center of the back and the top of the skirt is finished with a belt.

Mousseline de soie over silk, chiné and Dresden silks and light taffeta silk with fawn, tan, blue or green grounds strewn with gay flowers will be chosen when the costume is intended for party wear, and such serviceable materials as illuminated or

plain serge, bouretted wool goods in fancy weaves, etc., will be selected for ordinary uses. Ribbon will provide attractive garniture, or a small quantity of silk or pearl passementerie, ribbon quillings or ruchings, lace edging or chiffon ruffling may be effectively arranged as decoration.

We have pattern No. 7985 in seven sizes for misses from ten to sixteen years of age. For a miss of twelve years, the costume with the full skirt requires nine yards and three-fourths of material twenty-two inches wide, or seven yards and an eighth thirty inches wide, or six yards thirty-six inches wide, or five yards forty-four inches wide. The costume without the full skirt needs eight yards and three-fourths twenty-two inches wide,



7998

Back View.

or six yards and three-eighths thirty inches wide, or five yards and a fourth thirty-six inches wide, or four yards and a half

arranged on the full front at the center, giving the effect of a box-plait; it is adorned at the top with three buttons and droops with

the full front. The upper edges of the full portions are followed by softly folded bands of ribbon and ribbon straps with pointed ends cross the shoulders and are trimmed at each end with three small fancy buttons. When a square neck is preferred the body lining will be cut out along the upper edges of the ribbon straps, as pictured in the small illustration. The full puff-sleeves are gathered at the top and bottom and arranged over coat-shaped linings that are revealed with round cuff effect and faced with the material when full-length sleeves are desired, or cut off at the bottom of the sleeves when three-quarter sleeves are preferred. The waist is worn under the skirt and a softly wrinkled belt of ribbon surrounds the waist and is bowed stylishly at the back. A front-gore, a gore at each side and a straight back-breadth comprise the four-gored skirt, which is dartless and smooth-fitting at the top of the front and sides and has graceful fullness gathered at the top of the back. The skirt hangs in stylish ripples below the hips and expands toward the lower edge, where it measures three yards and a quarter in the middle sizes. The top is completed with a belt and a placket opening is made at the center of the back.



7960

Front View.



7960

Back View.

MISSSES' DRESS, WITH STRAIGHT, FULL SKIRT. (COPYRIGHT.)

(For Description see Page 593.)

forty-four inches wide. Price of pattern, 1s. 6d. or 35 cents.

MISSSES' DRESS, WITH FOUR-GORED SKIRT. (TO BE MADE WITH A HIGH OR SQUARE NECK AND FULL-LENGTH OR THREE-QUARTER LENGTH SLEEVES.)

(For Illustrations see Page 591.)

No. 7998.—Figured wool goods, lace net, velvet and velvet ribbon are combined in this dress at figure No. 333 P in this number of THE DELINEATOR, with large buttons and velvet ribbon for trimming.

The dress is here pictured made of fine striped wool goods, with ribbon for the straps and ribbon and buttons for decoration. The full waist is mounted on a closely adjusted lining fitted by single bust darts and under-arm and side-back gores, the closing being made invisibly at the center of the back. The full front and full backs are connected by under-arm gores and the fulness is collected in gathers at the top and at the waistline, the fulness at the front drooping slightly in French blouse style. The portion of the lining revealed with square-yoke effect above the full portions is faced with the material and completed with a standing collar when a high neck is desired. A wide ribbon strap is



7954

Front View.



7954

Back View.

MISSSES' DRESS, WITH FOUR-GORED SKIRT HAVING A STRAIGHT BACK-BREADTH. (COPYRIGHT.)

(For Description see Page 593.)

Camel's hair, cheviot and other new woollens will lend themselves to this style, with charming effect. Mohairs that are

plain or in serge twills or basket weaves will be effective, while illuminated diagonal and fancy plaids in elan or French colors will be popular for ordinary wear. Party dresses will be made of fancy silk or delicate shades of cashmere and will be decorated with satin or velvet ribbon.

We have pattern No. 7998 in seven sizes for misses from ten to sixteen years old. For a miss of twelve years, the dress needs seven yards and seven-eighths of goods twenty-two inches wide, or six yards thirty inches wide or five yards and an eighth thirty-six inches wide, or four yards and a fourth forty-four inches wide, each with three yards and three-eighths of ribbon three inches wide for the straps, etc. Price of pattern, 1s. 3d. or 30 cents.

MISSES' DRESS, WITH
STRAIGHT, FULL SKIRT.
(For Illustrations see Page 592.)

No. 7960. — Cashmere and velvet are united in this dress at figure No. 337 P in this number of THE DELINEATOR, large fancy buttons providing the decoration.

The dress is here shown made of mixed dress goods and decorated with fancy gimp. The waist is provided with a lining that is closely adjusted by single bust darts, under-arm and side-back gores and is closed invisibly at the center of the back. The upper part of the lining in front is covered with a full, pointed yoke gathered at the top and bottom and included in the shoulder seams; below it is a smooth, shallow-pointed yoke, the lower edge of which conceals the top of the full front, which is gathered along the upper and lower edges and at belt depth from the lower edge, the fulness being drawn well to the center and drooping slightly in French blouse style. A smooth,



7987



7987

Front View.

GIRLS' DRESS. (TO BE MADE WITH A HIGH OR SQUARE NECK AND WITH FULL-LENGTH OR ELBOW PUFF SLEEVES.) (COPYRIGHT.)

(For Description see Page 594.)

deeply pointed yoke covers the upper part of the lining at the back, the fulness in the full backs being disposed the same as in

the full front. The one-seam *gigot* sleeves, which are mounted on coat-shaped linings, are gathered full at the top and fit closely



7966

Front View.



7966

Back View.

GIRLS' DRESS. (COPYRIGHT.)

(For Description see Page 594.)

on the forearm, and each wrist is decorated with a row of gimp applied to simulate a round cuff. The neck is finished with a standing collar decorated at its upper and lower edges with a row of gimp, and a like decoration is added to the upper and lower edges of the applied belt finishing the bottom of the waist. The lower edge of the yoke in the back and the upper and lower edges of the plain yoke in front are followed with gimp.

The straight, full skirt is hemmed at the bottom, gathered at the top and is joined to the waist, falling in soft folds. The skirt is two yards and a half wide in the middle sizes.

The dress may be appropriately made of cashmere, serge, mohair or in any of the new weaves or *erépons*, as well as in the novelty goods that show pretty blendings of bright colors.

We have pattern No. 7960 in nine sizes for misses from eight to sixteen years old. For a miss of twelve years, the dress needs seven yards and three-fourths of goods twenty-two inches wide, or five yards and three-fourths thirty inches wide, or five yards and a half thirty-six inches wide, or four yards and an eighth forty-four inches wide. Price of pattern, 1s. 3d. or 30 cents.

MISSES' DRESS, WITH FOUR-GORED
SKIRT HAVING A STRAIGHT
BACK-BREADTH.

(For Illustrations see Page 592.)

No. 7954. — This stylish dress is shown made of mixed gray suiting and decorated with small buttons. The waist has a full front separated from the backs by under-arm gores and is made over a lining fitted by single bust darts and under-arm and side-back gores, the closing being made at the center of the back with button-holes and buttons. The full front is laid in a forward and a backward turning plait at each side of the center from the shoulder to a little above the bust and each plait is decorated with six buttons; the fulness resulting from the plaits is drawn toward the center and collected in gathers at the lower edge and droops in typical French blouse style. The backs are smooth across the shoulders and slight fulness is collected in gathers at the lower edge at each side of the closing. The full bishop sleeves



7987

Back View.

are shaped by one seam and are gathered at the top and bottom and arranged over coat-shaped linings that are covered below the sleeves with cuffs having pointed, overlapping ends. Each cuff is decorated with two rows of small buttons. At the neck is a standing collar of fashionable height. The four-gored skirt has a front-gore between wider side-gores that are smooth fitting at the top and break into rippling folds below the hips, and a straight back-breadth that is closely gathered at the top and hangs in graceful folds. The skirt expands stylishly toward the lower edge, where it measures about three yards and a quarter round in the middle sizes. A placket is finished at the

center of the back-breadth and the top of the skirt is sewed to the lower edge of the waist. A pointed belt encircles the waist and is closed at the front, two rows of buttons decorating its overlapping end.

The dress will make up attractively in serge, camel's-hair, cashmere, crepon, plaid and plain mohair and novelty goods, and small buttons or braid may decorate it.

We have pattern No. 7954 in seven sizes for misses from ten to sixteen years of age. For a miss of twelve years, the dress will need eight yards and three-eighths of material twenty-two inches wide, or six yards and a fourth thirty inches wide, or five yards and an eighth thirty-six inches wide, or four yards and three-fourths forty-four inches wide, or four yards and three-eighths fifty inches wide. Price of pattern, 1s. 3d. or 30 cents.

GIRLS' DRESS.

(For Illustrations see Page 593.)

No. 7966.—

Light cashmere and dark silk form the stylish combination in this pretty dress at figure No. 341 P in this magazine, and decoration is supplied by ribbon and large buttons.

The dress is here shown made of gray and red striped wool goods and red velvet and may be made less dressy by omitting the plaited epaulettes. The straight, full skirt is deeply hemmed at the bottom and gathered at the top and joined to the round waist, which is provided with a lining fitted by single bust darts and shoulder and under-arm seams. The front and backs are shaped in low round outline at the top and joined in under-arm and short shoulder seams. The front is arranged in a broad

double box-plait at the center and the fulness in the back is collected in two backward-turning plaits at each side of the closing. Above the front and backs the lining is covered with a round yoke of velvet shaped by shoulder seams and the closing is made at the back with button-holes and buttons. The sleeves are in coat shape and have full gathered puffs extending to the elbow. Epaulettes of velvet that are each laid in a double box-plait at the center fall with pretty grace over the sleeves; they are quite deep and have square ends and the upper edges are sewed along the lower edge of the yoke. A twist of velvet surrounds the waist and terminates at the back under a

full bow. At the neck is a standing collar.

This is a charming mode for growing girls and may be developed in a combination of silk and wool goods or velvet and wool goods.

We have pattern No. 7966 in eight sizes for girls from five to twelve years old. For a girl of eight years, the dress will require two yards and seven-eighths of dress goods forty inches wide, with a yard and an eighth of velvet twenty inches wide. Of one material, it calls for six yards and an eighth twenty-two inches wide, or four yards and a half thirty inches wide, or three yards and three-fourths thirty-six inches wide, or three yards and three-eighths forty-four inches wide. Price of pattern, 1s. or 25 cents.

GIRLS' DRESS.

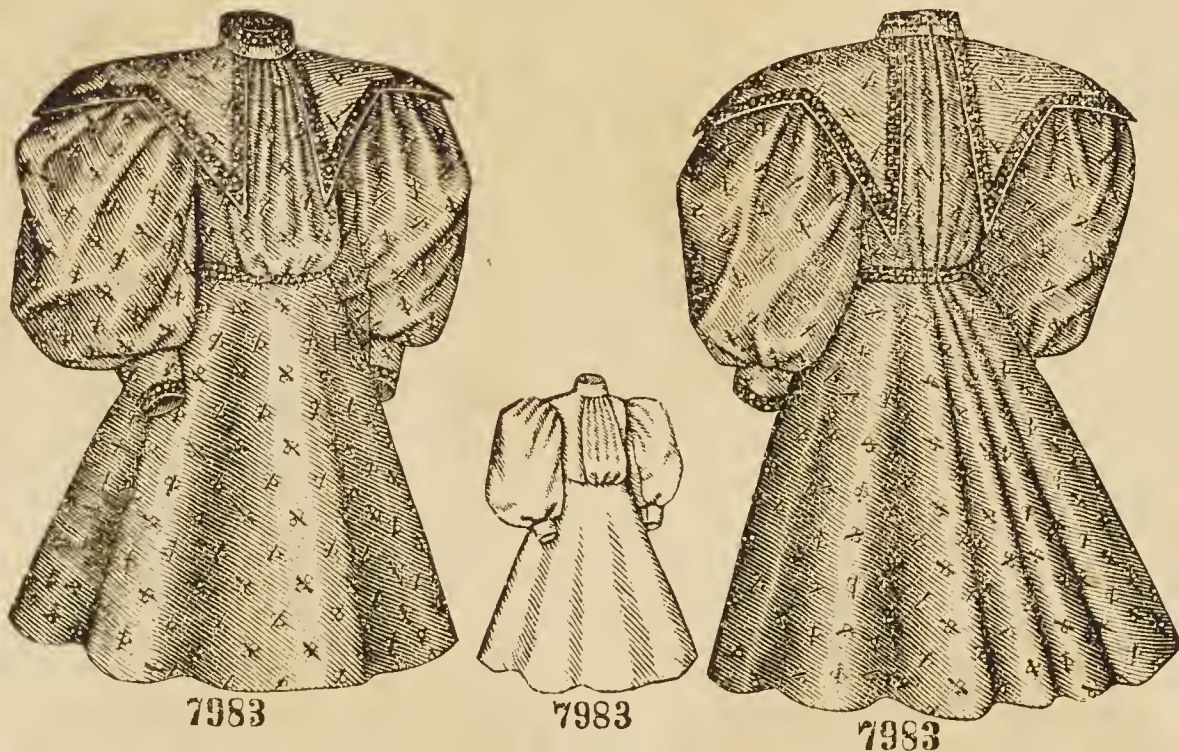
(TO BE MADE WITH A HIGH OR SQUARE NECK AND WITH FULL-LENGTH OR ELBOW PUFF-SLEEVES.)

(For Illustrations see Page 593.)

No. 7987.—

Old-rose cashmere and velvet are united in this dress at figure No. 344 P in this magazine, with white silk for the yoke facing and buttons and gimp for decoration.

Plaid wool goods, in which green is the dominant tone, and black velvet form the effective combination here pictured in the dress. The deeply hemmed skirt is full and round and is gathered at the top and hangs in full folds from a fanciful, round body that is supported by a lining fitted by single bust darts and under-arm and side-back gores. The body has a full front and full backs separated at the sides by under-arm gores and joined on the shoulders in short seams. The full portions are shaped



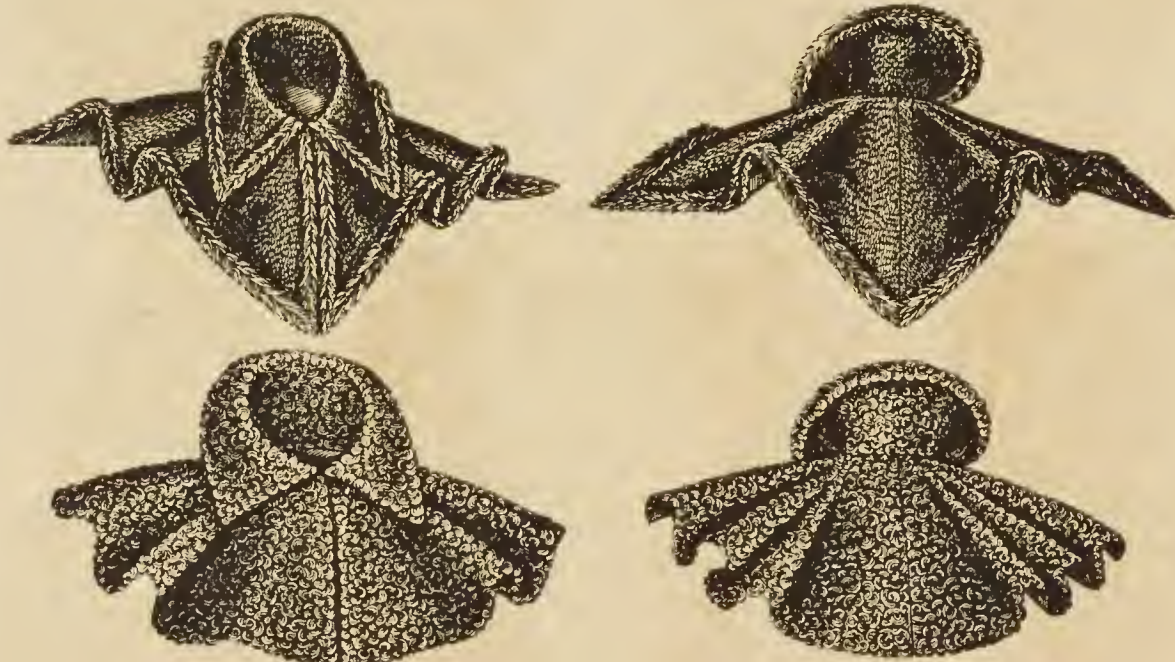
7983
Front View.

7983

7983
Back View.

GIRLS' DRESS, WITH A CIRCULAR SKIRT AND A FANCY COLLAR (THAT MAY BE OMITTED). (COPYRIGHT.)

(For Description see Page 595.)



7968
Front Views.

Back Views.

MISSSES' AND GIRLS' CAPE-COLLARS. (SUITABLE FOR FUR, ASTRAKHAN, VELVET, ETC.) (FOR OUTDOOR WEAR.) (COPYRIGHT.)

(For Description see Page 595.)

in Pompadour outline at the top and the fulness is collected in gathers at the upper and lower edges, the front drooping prettily at the center in French blouse fashion. The lining exposed in square yoke outline is faced with the wool goods and the closing is made invisibly at the center of the back. Upon the upper part of the front and backs are arranged straps of velvet that are attractively outlined with a frill of narrow edging and have pointed ends fastened to position under small rosette-bows of ribbon, and additional dressiness is given by velvet epaulettes that are each cut in two square tabs below the shoulder and are joined to the deep portions of the front and backs. The tabs are bordered by a frill of lace edging to match the straps and a rosette bow of ribbon is tacked to the bottom of the front at each side of the fulness. The standing collar finishing the neck is also of velvet. The coat-shaped sleeves have puffs that reach to the elbow and are gathered top and bottom. The dress may be made up with a square neck and elbow puff-sleeves.

For evening wear Henrietta cloth or India silk will be used; for general wear standard woollens are suitable.

We have pattern No. 7987 in eight sizes for girls from five to twelve years of age. For a girl of eight years, the dress requires three yards and three-eighths of dress goods forty inches wide, and half a yard of velvet twenty inches wide. Of one material, it needs five yards and five-eighths twenty-two inches wide, or four yards and a half thirty inches wide, or three yards and five-eighths thirty-six inches wide, or three yards forty-four inches wide. Price of pattern, 1s. or 25 cents.

GIRLS'
DRESS,
WITH A
CIRCULAR
SKIRT, AND
A FANCY
COLLAR

(THAT MAY BE
OMITTED).

(For Illustrations see
Page 594.)

No. 7983.

—Another il-

lustration of this dress is given at figure No. 342 P in this number of THE DELINEATOR, the materials being striped silk and plain velvet and the decoration large fancy buttons.

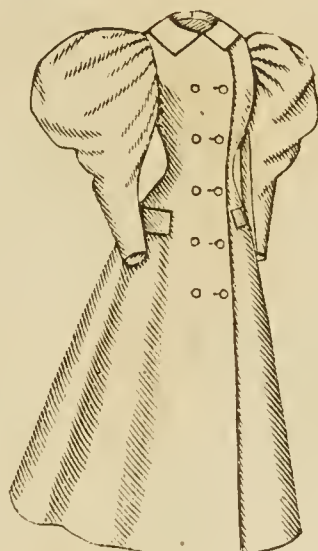
Figured camel's-hair was here used for the dress. The skirt is in circular style, with bias back edges joined in a seam at the center, and the fulness at the back is laid in two backward-turning plaits at each side of the placket, which is finished above the seam. It is joined smoothly to the round body and hangs gracefully. The body is given a trim air by a lining fitted by single bust darts and under-arm and side-back gores and the closing is made at the center of the back. Under-arm gores produce a

smooth adjustment at the sides and the fulness in the front and backs is drawn well to the center by gathers at the upper and lower edges, that at the front being permitted to droop. At the neck is a standing collar trimmed along its upper edge with a row of spangled gimp, and included in the seam with this collar is a fancy collar in two sections. The fancy collar extends in a deep point at each side of the fulness at the front and back and over each sleeve, and the free edges of this collar are decorated with a row of gimp. A row of gimp covers the joining of the skirt and body. The full puff sleeves are arranged upon coat-shaped linings that are revealed with cuff effect at the wrists; gathers prettily dispose of the fulness in the

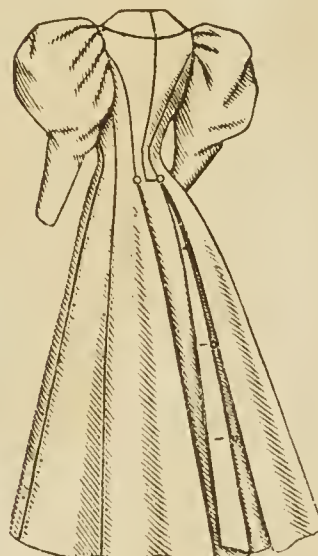
sleeves, and a row of gimp trims each wrist. The effect of the dress without the fancy collar is illustrated in the small view.

Camel's-hair, French flannel, figured cashmere and mixed suitings are pretty woollens to select for the dress, and the appropriate silks are taffeta, India, China and surah.

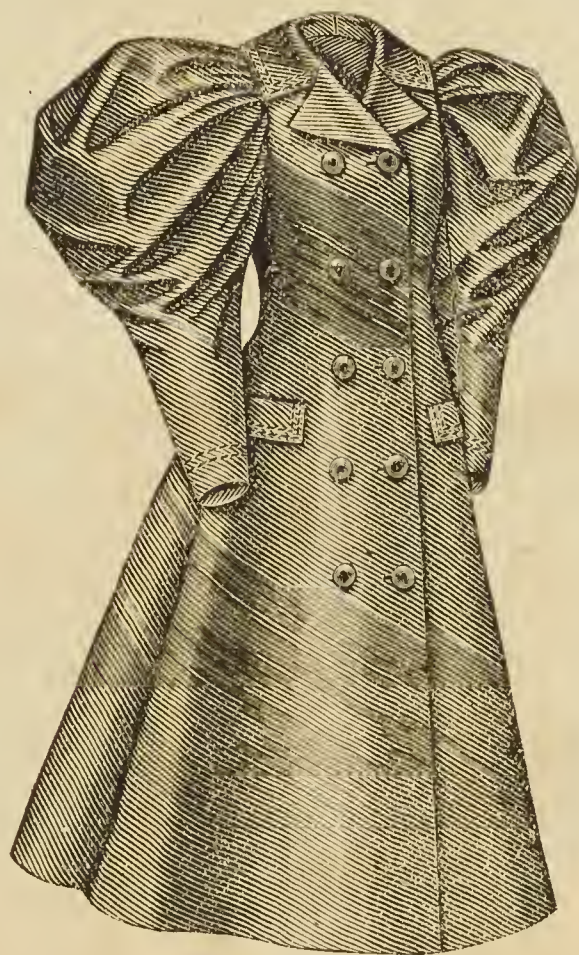
We have pattern No. 7983 in eight sizes for girls from five to twelve years of age. For a girl of eight years, the dress needs five yards and seven-eighths of material twenty-two inches wide, or four yards thirty inches wide, or three yards and five-eighths thirty-six inches wide, or two yards and seven-eighths forty-four inches wide. Price of pattern, 1s. or 25 cents.



7989



7989



7989

Front View.



7989

Back View.

MISSSES' DOUBLE-BREASTED LONG COAT, WITH REMOVABLE HOOD. (ALSO KNOWN AS THE NEWMARKET.) (COPYRIGHT.)

(For Description see Page 596.)

MISSSES'
AND GIRLS'
CAPE-
COLLARS.
(SUITABLE FOR
FUR, ASTRA-
KHAN, VEL-
VET, ETC.)
(FOR OUTDOOR
WEAR.)

(For Illustrations see
Page 594.)

No. 7968.
—Additional warmth is given to the throat and shoulders by cape-collars of this kind and they are suitable to wear with or without an outside garment. The pattern includes two styles, one being in pointed outline and made of plush, while the other is

of rounding outline and made of Astrakhan. Both collars are shaped in circular style, with a center seam, and fit smoothly at the top and across the front and back and lie in deep flutes or ripples on the shoulders. The pointed collar shapes a long point on each shoulder and at the center of the front and back, and is finished with a high flaring collar that is rolled slightly at the back, and deeply at the ends, which are wide and pointed. All the edges of this collar are decorated with fur. The round collar is of uniform depth all round, and at the neck is a collar that rolls high at the back, while its ends flare widely at the throat. Both collars are lined with silk and closed with hooks and loops at the throat.

For the development of these collars Astrakhan, plush, Persian lamb and various kinds of fur are generally chosen.

We have pattern No. 7968 in four sizes from six to fifteen years old. For a miss of twelve years, either style of cape-collar will require a yard and a half of material twenty-two inches wide, or a yard thirty-six inches wide, or seven-eighths

MISSSES' DOUBLE-BREASTED COAT.

(For Illustrations see this Page.)

No. 7981.—Checked cheviot is represented in this coat at figure No. 339 P in this number of THE DELINEATOR, machine-stitching providing a neat finish.

The coat is here shown made of chinchilla cloth, with an inlaid collar of velvet and machine-stitching for a finish. Its loose double-breasted fronts are reversed at the top in pointed lapels that are of the same width as the ends of the rolling collar, which they meet with a very slight flare; and below the lapels the fronts are closed in double-breasted style with button-holes and buttons. The back and sides of the coat are closely adjusted by under-arm and side-back gores and a curving center seam that terminates below the waist-line above stylish coat-laps, and the side-back seams disappear below the waist-line under coat-plaits that are each marked at the top with a button. The sleeves, which are shaped by inside and outside seams, display the fashionable droop at the top and are arranged over coat-shaped linings, the fulness at the top of the lining and sleeve being collected in forward and backward turning plaits. The wrists are finished with two

rows of machine-stitching made a short distance from the edge. Square-cornered pocket-laps, which cover openings to side pockets in the fronts, the free edges of the lapels and the front and lower edges of the coat are also finished with stitching.

Vicuna, whipcord, cheviot, faced cloth and chinchilla cloth are among the popular materials for coats of this kind, and machine-stitching is the preferred finish.

We have pattern No. 7981 in seven sizes for misses from ten to sixteen years of age. For a miss of twelve years, the coat

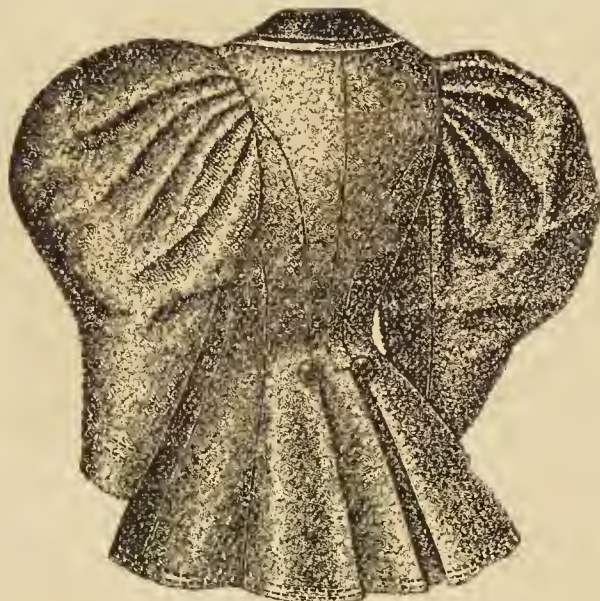


7981

Front View.

MISSSES' DOUBLE-BREASTED COAT. (COPYRIGHT.)

(For Description see this Page.)



7981

Back View.

of a yard forty-four inches wide, or five-eighths of a yard fifty-four inches wide. Price of pattern, 5d. or 10 cents.

MISSSES' DOUBLE-BREASTED LONG COAT, WITH REMOVABLE HOOD. (ALSO KNOWN AS THE NEWMARKET.)

(For Illustrations see Page 595.)

No. 7989.—At figure No. 336 P this coat is again shown.

The newest features of long top-garments are embodied in this mode, which is here pictured made of brown cloth and finished with machine-stitching. The loose fronts are closed in double-breasted fashion with button-holes and buttons and reversed above the closing in pointed lapels of moderate size that meet the square ends of a deep rolling collar in notches. The opening to a side pocket in each front is finished with a pocket-lap. A symmetrical long-waisted effect is noticeable at the sides and back of the coat, where a close adjustment is affected by under-arm and side-back gores and a curving center seam that terminates below the waist-line above coat-laps that may be closed with buttons and button-holes in a fly or left open, as preferred. The side-back seams disappear a little below the waist-line under coat-plaits that are each marked at the top by a button, and below the hips the coat falls in stylish ripples. The one-seam *gigot* sleeves are gathered at the top. The removable hood is shaped by a seam extending from the neck to the outer edge and is lined with bright plaid silk; it is attached to the coat beneath the collar and the outer edge is prettily reversed. The fronts may be closed to the throat, if desired.

Cheviot, whipcord and fancy coatings will be most often selected for the coat.

We have pattern No. 7989 in seven sizes for misses from ten to sixteen years of age. For a miss of twelve years, the coat needs nine yards and three-eighths of material twenty-two inches wide, or six yards thirty-six inches wide, or four yards and seven-eighths forty-four inches wide, or four yards fifty-four inches wide, with one yard of plaid silk twenty inches wide to line the hood. Price of pattern, 1s. 6d. or 35 cents.



7974

Front View.



7974

Back View.

GIRLS' LONG COAT, WITH BOX-PLAITS IN THE FRONT. (COPYRIGHT.)

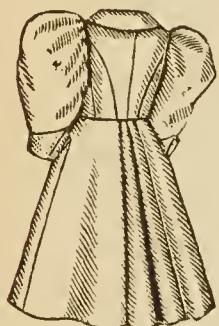
(For Description see Page 597.)

requires six yards and an eighth of material twenty-two inches wide, or three yards and seven-eighths thirty-six inches wide, or three yards and an eighth forty-four inches wide, or two yards and a half fifty-four inches wide, with a fourth of a yard of velvet twenty inches wide (cut bias) for facing the collar. Price of pattern, 1s. or 25 cents.

GIRLS' LONG COAT, WITH BOX-PLAITS IN THE FRONT.

(For Illustrations see Page 596.)

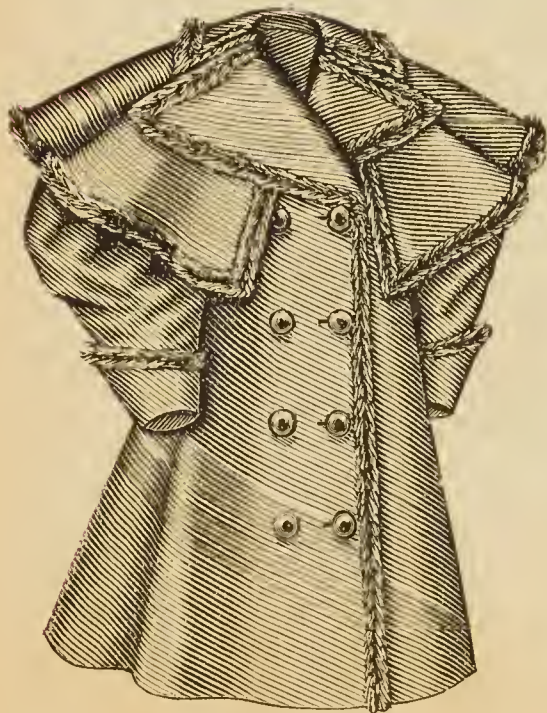
No. 7974.—This coat is again represented at figure No. 343 P. The jaunty coat, which gives the stylish long-waisted effect at the back and sides, is here pictured made of gray melton and finished with stitching. It is nicely fitted at the sides and back by under-arm and side-back gores and a curving center seam, the shaping of the parts below the waist-line producing deep flutes. Straps machine-stitched to position are arranged over the upper part of the middle three seams, the straps ending in points just below the waist-line. The loose fronts are each laid in a box-plait and are lapped in double-breasted style, the closing being made with buttons and button-holes under the box-plait at the left side. The plaits are sewed to a little below the waist-line and then fall free but in well defined folds to the lower edge. The collar stands high and then rolls over, its ends flaring in points at the throat, where the standing portion is closed with hooks and loops. The collar is inlaid with dark-blue velvet. The two-seam leg-o'-mutton sleeves are laid in forward and backward turning plaits at the top and are mounted on linings of similar shape gathered at the top.



7995

Plain and fancy coatings, chinchilla and the finer cloths, such as melton, kersey, etc., will make up well in this way.

We have pattern No. 7974 in eight sizes for girls from five to twelve years old. For a girl of eight years, the coat needs six yards and three-fourths of material twenty-two inches wide, or four yards and five-eighths thirty-six inches wide, or three yards and a half forty-four inches wide, or three yards and an eighth fifty-four inches wide, each with three-eighths of a yard of velvet twenty inches wide

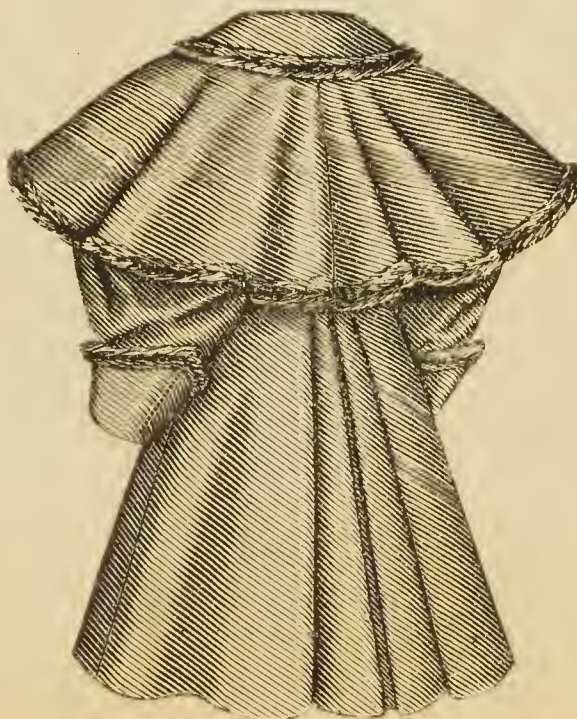


7995

Front View.

GIRLS' LONG COAT, WITH RIPPLE CAPE. (COPYRIGHT.)

(For Description see this Page.)



7995

Back View.

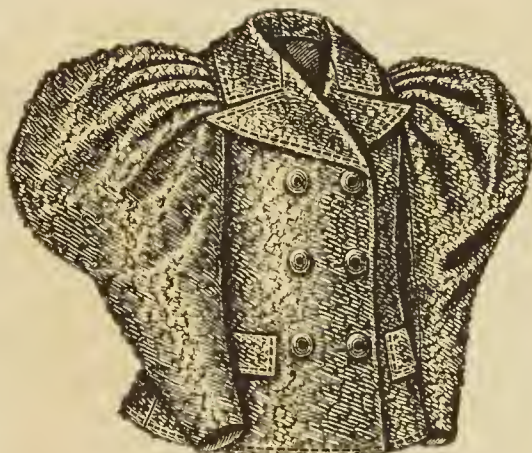
GIRLS' DOUBLE-BREADED COAT.

(For Illustrations see this Page.)

No. 7953.—Another view of this stylish coat may be obtained by

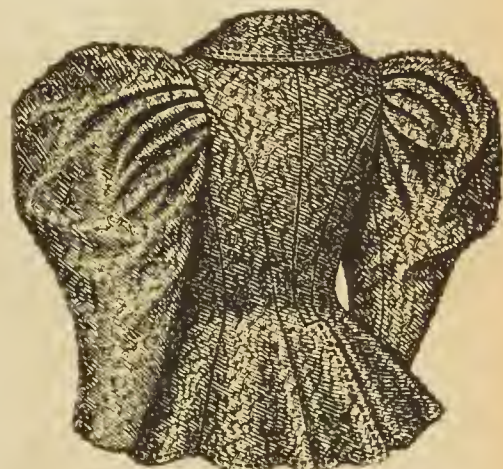
referring to figure No. 345 P in this number of THE DELINEATOR.

This natty little top-garment is a modification of a style for ladies. It is here shown made of chinchilla. It is shaped to give a long, slender-waisted effect at the back and sides, where it is closely fitted by under-arm and side-back gores and a curving center seam, stylish coat-laps and coat-plaits being formed



7953

Front View.



7953

Back View.

GIRLS' DOUBLE-BREADED COAT. (COPYRIGHT.)

(For Description see this Page.)

below the waist-line of the middle three seams. The sides of the coat fall in ripples and the fronts are loose and are lapped and closed in double-breasted style with buttons and button-holes. Above the closing they are reversed in pointed lapels that meet the ends of and extend slightly in points beyond the rolling collar. Openings to side pockets in the fronts are concealed by pocket-laps having square corners. The sleeves are in leg-o'-mutton style, with inside and outside seams and have linings of similar shape; and the fulness in both the sleeve and lining is collected in forward and backward turning plaits. The coat is finished with machine-stitching.

For coats like this, melton, kersey, covert and tailor cloth and the numerous fancy coatings are appropriate, and stitching usually provides the completion. The collar and lapels may be inlaid with velvet.

We have pattern No. 7953 in seven sizes for girls from three to nine years of age. For a girl of eight years, the coat requires four yards and five-eighths of material twenty-two inches wide, or two yards and three-fourths thirty-six inches wide, or two yards and three-eighths forty-four inches wide, or a yard and seven-eighths fifty-four inches wide. Price of pattern, 10d. or 20 cents.

GIRLS' LONG COAT, WITH RIPPLE CAPE.

(For Illustrations see this Page.)

No. 7995.—Velvet and fancy cheviot are combined in this stylish coat at figure No. 338 P in this magazine.

Smooth coating was here chosen for the coat, which is both dressy and serviceable. At the sides and back the coat is nicely curved to the figure by under-arm and side-back gores and a curving center seam and is lengthened by a skirt portion that is shaped with a center seam, at each side of which two backward-turning plaits are laid. The plaits flare in fan fashion to the edge and slight ripples appear at the sides. The loose fronts are lapped and closed in double-breasted style with buttons and

button-holes and are reversed at the top in large lapels that form slight notches with the ends of the rolling collar and extend in points beyond the collar. The ripple cape is sewed to position under the rolling collar and lapels; it is in circular style with a center seam and hangs in pretty ripples below the shoulders, being smooth at the top. The sleeves are in bishop leg-o'-mutton style, being shaped with only inside seams; they are gath-

(cut bias), for facing the collar. Price of pattern, 1s. or 25 cents.

ered full at the top and have slight gathered fulness at the lower edge, where they are finished with large cuffs that roll upward, flaring in points at the back of the arm. A fur band trims the free edges of the cape, collar, lapels and cuffs, that on the lapels being continued down the front edges of the fronts.

Attractive top-garments for girls may be made up in this way of melton, kersey and heavy cloth in tan, brown, dark-red, green

or blue and also in plain, checked, striped and fancy coatings.

We have pattern No. 7995 in eight sizes for girls from five to twelve years of age. For a girl of eight years, the coat requires seven yards of material twenty-two inches wide, or four yards and three-eighths thirty-six inches wide, or three yards and five-eighths forty-four inches wide, or three yards and an eighth fifty-four inches wide. Price of pattern, 1s. or 25 cents.

Styles for Little Folks.

FIGURES NOS. 346 P AND 347 P.—LITTLE GIRLS' COATS.

(For Illustrations see this Page.)

FIGURE No. 346 P.—This illustrates a Little Girls' long coat.

The pattern, which is No. 8002 and costs 10d. or 20 cents, is in seven sizes for little girls from two to eight years of age, and is again pictured on page 602 of this number of THE DELINEATOR.

This coat will be found especially becoming to slender girls. Its development in this instance is unpretentious but tasteful, the material being slate-gray cloth, with a trimming of black braid and buttons. The coat has a plain, short body, from which hangs a gored skirt that is laid in two double box-plaits at the back and in two single box-plaits at the front and ripples prettily at the sides. The plaits flare toward the bottom and each of those in front is ornamented near the top with two large buttons. The body is entirely concealed by a fancy collar that is shaped in a deep point over each shoulder and is broad at the front and back, where it ripples becomingly, its ends meeting at the closing. The collar is attractively decorated with a coiled row of soutache braid above a row of Hercules braid, and a similar decoration is added to the rolling collar. The sleeves, which are in one-seam mutton-leg style, are trimmed at the wrists to match the collars.

Combinations will be effective in coats like this and they may be arranged with fancy coatings or plain cloth and velvet, bengaline or faille, the decorative material being used for the collars and, if liked, for cuff facings.

The large, flaring hat of felt is adorned with feathers.



FIGURE No. 346 P.

FIGURE No. 346 P.—LITTLE GIRLS' COAT.—This illustrates Pattern No. 8002 (copyright), price 10d. or 20 cents. FIGURE No. 347 P.—LITTLE GIRLS' COAT.—This illustrates Pattern No. 7984 (copyright), price 10d. or 20 cents.

(For Descriptions see this Page.)

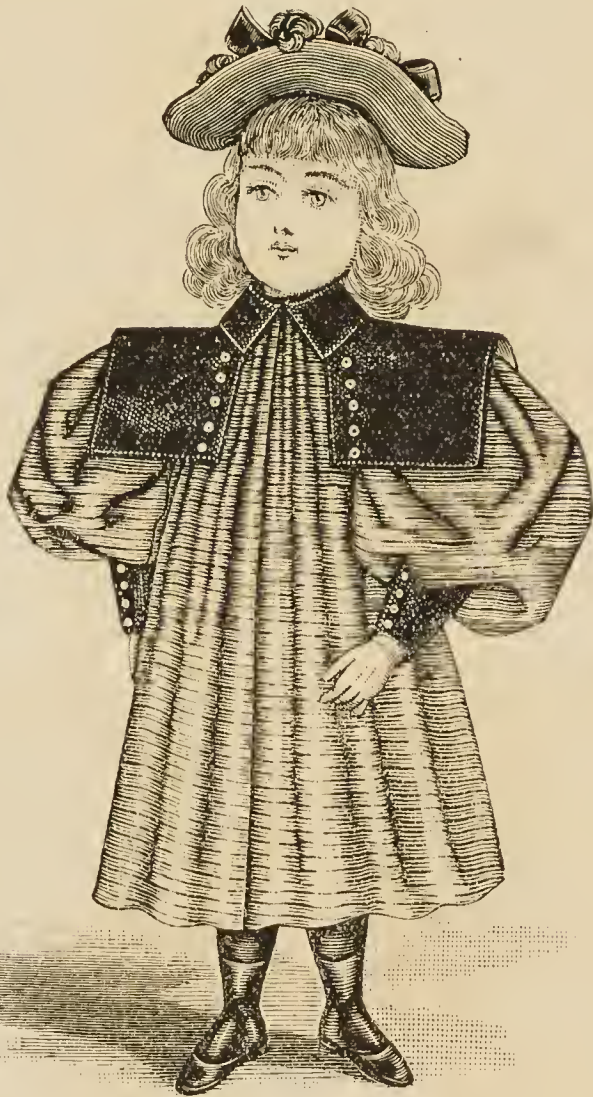


FIGURE No. 347 P

portions of the skirt, a row of small brass buttons being set just back of the sewed edges. The sleeves are in puff style, and the linings over which the sleeves are made are exposed to cuff depth and finished with facings of the velvet and decorated along the inside of the arm with a row of buttons.

For coats like this coatings of all kinds, heavy Bedford cord, velvet, corded silk and rich novelty goods are suitable, and a contrasting fabric will appear to advantage in the sailor collar.

Ribbon and feathers are artistically mingled in the decoration of the felt hat.

This simple but pretty top-garment is here pictured in fawn bengaline and dark-brown velvet, and decoration is provided by brass buttons. The coat has a full, gathered skirt that depends from a plain, short body at the sides and back, while at the front it laps over the body to the neck at each side of the closing, which is made at the center. A rolling collar is at the neck and below it falls a handsome sailor-collar that is unusually deep and broad at the back; the ends of the sailor collar are sewed to position along the side edges of the extended

FIGURES NOS. 348 P AND 349 P.—CHILDREN'S LONG COATS.

(For Illustrations see Page 599.)

FIGURE No. 348 P.—This illustrates a Child's long coat. The

pattern, which is No. 7956 and costs 10d. or 20 cents, is in seven sizes for children from one to seven years of age, and is again represented on page 602 of this magazine.

In the present instance the little top-garment is pictured made of dark-green whipcord, with a decoration of gilt braid and buttons. The coat is made over a short body-lining, and the back, which is in five sections, is laid in a box-plait at each side of the center, the plaits widening toward the lower edge and falling free below the waist-line; the fronts hang in pretty folds from gathers at the neck. A stylish fancy collar falls broadly at the front and back, being deepened to form a slight point at the center of the back and at the closing, which is made with button-holes and large buttons; it is decorated with rows of gilt braid tipped at their lower ends with buttons. A standing collar forms a becoming neck-completion. The sleeves are of the leg-o'-mutton style, with only inside seams, and the fulness is collected in gathers at the top.

The mode will please mothers who want for their little girls a coat that will serve for both dressy and practical purposes. For such a coat diagonal, melton, kersey or a neat checked coating, with a simple decoration of worsted braid or silk gimp, will be a sensible selection.

The fancifully bent hat is trimmed with ribbon.

FIGURE No. 349 P.—This represents a Child's long coat. The pattern, which is No. 7964 and costs 10d. or 20 cents, is in seven sizes for children from one to seven years old, and may be seen again on page 603 of this number of THE Delineator.

The stylish fancy collar adds much to the dressiness of this little coat, which is here shown developed in a rich combination of old-rose cloth and black velvet. The coat has a skirt laid in box-plaits all round, the plaits flaring prettily toward the lower edge. The skirt is joined with a cording of velvet to the plain body, which is closed

invisibly at the center of the front. The coat is made quite fanciful by a stylish collar, which falls square at the front and back and in a point on each shoulder. Above this collar rises a moderately high standing collar. Three small buttons are decoratively placed on the front edge of each front below the standing collar. A band of krimmer defines the lower outline of the fancy collar and a similar trimming is applied to the wrists of the full leg-o'-mutton sleeves, which are gathered at the top.

Fancy coating, diagonal, cheviot and plain coatings are alike suitable for the coat, which offers exceptional opportunities for combinations. Velvet is always effective as a combination fabric, and satin, beagaline, faille silk and fancy taffeta are also attractive.

The felt hat is fancifully bent and adorned with fur matching that on the coat, and with ribbon in a pretty old-rose shade.



FIGURE No. 348 P.

FIGURE No. 348 P.—CHILD'S LONG COAT.—This illustrates Pattern No. 7956 (copyright), price 10d. or 20 cents. FIGURE No. 349 P.—CHILD'S LONG COAT.—This illustrates Pattern No. 7964 (copyright), price 10d. or 20 cents

(For Descriptions see Pages 598 and 599.)

FIGURE No. 350 P.—CHILD'S SQUARE YOKE DRESS.

(For Illustration see Page 600.)

FIGURE No. 350 P.—This illustrates a Child's dress. The pattern, which is No. 7996 and costs 10d. or 20 cents, is in seven sizes for children from one-half to six years of age, and may be seen again on page 601 of this magazine.

The charming little dress is here shown made of white nainsook and is prettily decorated with ribbon and hemstitching. The upper part of the dress is a square yoke daintily decorated with hemstitching and shaped by shoulder seams, the closing being made at the back. The lower portion is joined to the yoke and shaped by short shoulder seams, and across the front and back it is gathered, the fulness falling in soft folds to the lower edge, which is straight to make it suitable for hemstitching. The full sleeves are gathered at the top and bottom and completed by wristbands that are overlaid with ribbons bowed prettily at the outside of the arm. Drooping over each sleeve is a hemstitched frill that is gathered at its upper edge and included in the seam with the lower portion and yoke. The standing collar is overlaid with a softly folded band of ribbon adorned at

each side with a dainty rosette bow, and a rosette bow decorates each lower corner of the yoke in front.

The dress will make up prettily in lawn, nainsook, cambric, cashmere, vailing, chambray or dimity. Ribbon or hemstitching will provide a pretty decoration.



FIGURE No. 349 P.

FIGURE No. 351 P.—CHILD'S DRESS.

(For Illustration see Page 600.)

FIGURE No. 351 P.—This illustrates a Child's dress. The pattern, which is No. 7970 and costs 10d. or 20 cents is in six sizes for children from two to seven years of age, and may be seen again on page 600 of this magazine.

Figured silk and plain velvet are here combined in the

dress and buttons provide the decoration. The upper part of the front and back are tucked, the fulness resulting from the tucks falling in soft folds to the bottom of the dress, which is hemmed. The closing is made at the center of the back and the dress is rendered quite elaborate by ornaments of velvet that are joined in shoulder and under-arm seams; the ornaments are shaped in fanciful square outline at the top and are scalloped along the inner edges of their deeper portions. The front ornament is much deeper than the back ornament, extending in a deep point to the waist-line and the lower edges of both ornaments are cut in scallops. Three fancy buttons decorate the front ornament at each side near the shoulder. The coat-shaped sleeves have full, gathered puffs reaching to the elbows and are decorated at the wrists with pointed straps of velvet ornamented with fancy buttons. A standing collar is at the neck.

The dress is adaptable to silk, cashmere, serge, etc., and pretty combinations of velvet and silk, silk and serge, or cashmere and silk may be attractively developed.

CHILD'S DRESS.

(For Illustrations see this Page.)

No. 7970.—At figure No. 351 P in this magazine this dress is shown in a combination of figured silk and plain velvet, with buttons for decoration.

The dress, which is illustrated made of white Fayette and moss-green velvet, with a decoration of gilt soutache, is quite unique in design and decidedly attractive. The front and back of the dress are joined in shoulder and under-arm seams and are laid in five tucks at each side of the center, all the tucks turning toward the center. The tucks extend to square-yoke depth at the back and to deep pointed depth at the front to accord with the lower outline of ornaments arranged over the dress, and below the sewing the tucks fall in free, graceful folds to the bottom of the dress. The ornaments are joined

on the shoulders and under the arms and are shaped to disclose the dress in fancy Pompadour outline at the top; the front ornament is deepened to form a point at the center of the lower edge, while the back ornaments are shallowest at the center and deepen slightly toward the sides. The upper edges of the ornaments are scoloped, except across the center of the front and back, where the outline is straight, and the lower edges are also scoloped, except at the center of the back. Two rows of soutache define the upper and lower edges of the ornaments

effectively. The dress is closed invisibly at the center of the back, and the ends of the ornaments are secured with button-

holes and buttons. At the neck is a standing collar decorated at its lower edge with two rows of braid. Two rows of braid trim the wrist edges of the sleeves, which are in coat-sleeve style, with great puffs gathered top and bottom and reaching to just below the elbow.

Combinations will be especially pretty in this mode and they may be arranged with soft woollens and silk, novelty goods and velvet, plain and fancy goods, or silk and heavy lace over velvet. The decorative fabric will appear to best advantage in the ornaments, collar and sleeves below the puffs.

We have pattern No. 7970 in six sizes for children from two to seven years old. For a child of five years, the dress requires two yards and five-eighths of dress goods forty inches wide, with seven-eighths of a yard of velvet twenty inches wide. Of one material, it needs five yards and five-eighths twenty-two inches wide, or four yards and an eighth thirty inches wide, or three yards and three-eighths thirty-six inches wide, or two yards and seven-eighths forty-four inches wide. Price of pattern, 10d. or 20 cents.



FIGURE No. 350 P.



FIGURE No. 351 P.

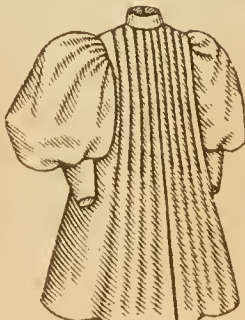
FIGURE No. 350 P.—CHILD'S SQUARE YOKE DRESS.—This illustrates Pattern No. 7996 (copyright), price 10d. or 20 cents. FIGURE No. 351 P.—CHILD'S DRESS.—This illustrates Pattern No. 7970 (copyright), price 10d. or 20 cents.

(For Descriptions see Page 599.)



7970

Front View.



7970

CHILD'S DRESS. (COPYRIGHT.)

(For Description see this Page.)



7970

Back View.

CHILD'S
SQUARE-YOKE
DRESS,
HAVING A
STRAIGHT
LOWER EDGE
FOR HEM-
STITCHING.

(For Illustrations see Page 601.)

No. 7996.—Another view of this dress may be obtained by referring to figure No. 350 P in this magazine, where it is pictured made of nainsook and decorated with hemstitching and ribbon.

The material here employed for the making is fine French nainsook, trimmed with lace, hemstitching and feather-stitching.

The dress is made straight at the lower edge for hemstitching, the only seams being short shoulder seams. It is gathered at the top both back and front and is shaped to join a square yoke, which is made with shoulder seams. The yoke is topped by a standing collar and closed invisibly at the back. At the bottom of the skirt is a deep hem, above which are two rows of hemstitching about half an inch apart separated by a row of feather-stitching, making an extremely pretty finish. The full bishop sleeves are gathered at the top and bottom and completed with wristbands that are edged with lace and ornamented with a row of feather-stitching between two rows of hemstitching, in direct accordance with the decoration on the bottom of the skirt. Lace-edged epaulette frills, gathered at the top and having half-inch hems headed by a row of hemstitching, droop over the sleeves from the lower edges of the yoke, producing a charming effect; and the yoke is outlined by a narrow feather-stitched band of nainsook and all-over ornamented by rows of hemstitching and feather-stitching. The collar, like the wristbands, is edged with lace and trimmed with a row of feather-stitching between two rows of hemstitching.

This dress will make up prettily in mull, cambric, linen lawn, etc., with the yoke of fancy tucking or all-over embroidery. A row of handsome insertion could be used to trim the skirt, while the frills, collar and wristbands could be trimmed with fine nainsook insertion and edging. India silk could also be decorated with hemstitching, and woollen goods trimmed with ribbon and lace.

We have pattern No. 7996 in seven sizes for children from one-half to six years of age. Of one fabric for a child of five years, the dress calls for five yards and five-eighths twenty-two inches wide, or four yards and a half thirty inches wide, or three yards and five-eighths thirty-six inches wide, or three yards and a half forty-four inches wide. Price of pattern, 10d. or 20 cents.

LITTLE GIRLS' LONG COAT, WITH FANCY COLLAR.

(For Illustrations see this Page.)

No. 8002.—Slate-gray cloth is pictured in this coat at figure No. 346 P in this magazine, with large buttons and black Hercules and soutache braid for ornamentation.

The little coat is noticeably picturesque and is here shown made of gendarme-blue faced cloth, with bands of black Astrakhan for decoration. The deep fancy collar entirely covers the short waist, which has a seamless back and is shaped by shoulder and under-arm seams and closed invisibly in front. The sleeves are in leg-o'-mutton style, with only inside seams and have becoming full-

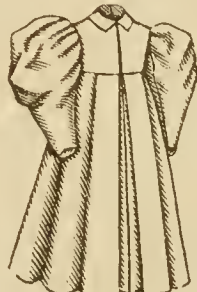
ness collected in gathers at the top; they fit the forearm closely and are decorated at the wrist with a band of Astrakhan. The

fanciful collar is prettily shaped to form a deep point over each sleeve and a slight point at the center of the back and is broad across the front and back; it presents a center seam and its shaping causes it to fall in pretty ripples at the back and front. The fancy collar is sewed to the waist a short distance below the neck edge and its free edges are decorated with a band of Astrakhan. A band of Astrakhan also decorates the lower edge and flaring ends of the rolling collar. To the lower edge of the waist is joined a gored skirt that reaches to the bottom of the dress and is in four sections; the skirt is arranged in a single box-plait at each side of the hemmed front edges and in a double box-plait at each side of the

center seam, all the plaits flaring stylishly and retaining their pose to the lower edge.

The coat is adapted to any of the fashionable coatings, smooth-faced cloth, cheviot, tweed, etc., and bands of fur or Astrakhan may decorate it tastefully. A dressy appearance will be given by making the fancy collar or sleeves of velvet or Bengaline or by inlaying the collars with velvet.

We have pattern No. 8002 in seven sizes for little girls from two to eight years old. For a girl of five years, the coat calls for six yards of material twenty-two inches wide, or four yards and a fourth thirty-six inches wide, or three yards and three-eighths forty-four inches wide, or two yards and seven-eighths fifty-four inches wide. Price of pattern, 10d. or 20 cents.



8002



8002

Front View.



8002

Back View.

LITTLE GIRLS' LONG COAT, WITH FANCY COLLAR. (COPYRIGHT.)

(For Description see this Page.)

edges of the sailor collar, which is unusually deep and broad at the back and has stole ends sewed to position over the side.

edges of the extended portions of the skirt. This collar stands out well over the sleeves, which are in full puff style gathered top and bottom and arranged over coat-shaped linings that are finished with cuff facings below the sleeves and decorated at the wrists with a band of fur.

Covert and tailor cloth, coatings of all kinds and plain cloth in such shades of blue, brown, green and red as are becoming to children will be chosen for making this charming little top-garment, and richness of effect will be given by making the sailor collar of velvet, fancy silk or brocade. Fur bands or braid will trim it prettily, and stitching will afford a satisfactory finish on plain or mixed cheviot and other serviceable materials for ordinary wear.

We have pattern No. 7984 in nine sizes for little girls from one to nine years old. Of one material for a girl of five years, the coat needs six yards and five-eighths twenty-two inches wide, or four yards and three-eighths thirty-six inches wide, or three yards and seven-eighths forty-four inches wide, or two yards and three-fourths fifty-four inches wide. Price of pattern, 10d. or 20 cents.

CHILD'S LONG COAT.

(For Illustrations see this Page.)

No. 7956.—Another view of this stylish coat may be obtained by referring to figure No. 348 P in this magazine, where it is shown made of dark-green whipcord and trimmed with buttons and braid.

For this stylish little coat plain cloth in a dull-green shade was selected in the present instance. The coat is loose in effect, but is made to fit comfortably by a short body-lining shaped by shoulder and under-arm seams. The fronts of the coat are thrown into pretty folds by a short row of gathers at the neck at each side of the closing, which is made at the center with

on the sailor order. The flat collar lies smooth across the back, where it is deepened at the center to form a slight point; at the front its ends meet and its lower edge forms a blunt point at the center. A binding of fur follows the free edges of both collars and a similar band decorates the wrists of the leg-o'-mutton sleeves, which are gathered at the top and are made over linings of similar shape. The fulness at the top of the



7984

Front View.



7984

Back View.

LITTLE GIRLS' COAT, WITH SAILOR COLLAR. (COPYRIGHT.)

(For Description see Page 601.)



7956

Front View.



7956

Back View.

CHILD'S LONG COAT. (COPYRIGHT.)

(For Description see this Page.)

lining is collected in gathers and two buttons are placed at the back of the arm.

The little coat is especially well suited to the dark-red, blue, green and brown cloth that is so much liked for children's coats. Fancy coating, cheviot, homespun, etc., are also appropriate, and braid, fur or gimp may be added for trimming.

A velvet fancy collar will be stylish. A dressy little coat for best wear was made after this fashion of dark-blue corded silk, with forest-green velvet for the sleeves and standing-collar.

We have pattern No. 7956 in seven sizes for children from one to seven years old. For a child of five years, the coat needs five yards and a fourth of material twenty-two inches wide, or three yards and seven-eighths thirty-six inches wide, or two yards and three-fourths forty-four inches wide, or two yards and an eighth fifty-four inches wide. Price of pattern, 10d. or 20 cents.

CHILD'S LONG COAT, WITH BOX-PLAITED SKIRT AND FANCY COLLAR.

(For Illustrations see Page 603.)

No. 7964.—Black velvet and old-rose cloth are united in this coat at figure No. 349 P in this number of THE DELINEATOR, bands of krimmer and small buttons providing the garniture.

The little coat, which entirely conceals the dress, is comfortable and stylish and is here illustrated made of gobelin-blue cloth and darker velvet. It has a smooth, round body shaped by under-arm and shoulder seams and closed invisibly at the center of the front. The skirt is laid in box-plaits all round and is joined to the lower edge of the body, the plaits flaring gracefully

to the lower edge, which is finished with a deep hem. A stylish accessory of the coat is the fancy flat collar of velvet that falls broad and square at the back and in a point over each shoulder, while its broad ends meet at the closing and disclose the front in V outline. The collar is bordered by a handsome frill of écarté lace, that droops softly upon the sleeves which are in one-seam leg-o'-mutton style with gathered fulness at the top.

button-holes and buttons, and they are joined in seams on the shoulders and under the arms to the back, which is in five sections. The back is smooth at the sides and is laid in a box-plait at each side of the center, the seams joining the sections being concealed by the plaits and being tacked together to the waist-line, below which point they flare slightly toward the lower edge. The neck is finished with a standing collar and a broad, flat collar

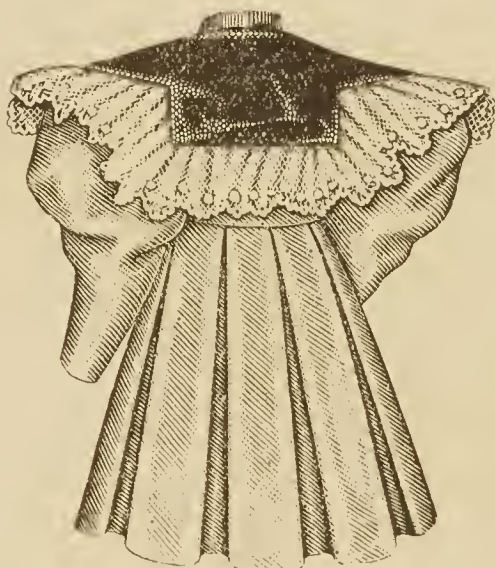
The sleeves are smooth below the elbow, and the linings over which they are arranged are of the two-seam mutton-leg order, with the fulness gathered at the top. The standing collar finishing the neck is of becoming height.

The coat will develop handsomely for dressy wear in tan, blue or gray cloth combined with velvet or silk, and for ordinary uses it will be made of cheviot, serge or checked coatings.



7964

Front View.



7964

Back View.

CHILD'S LONG COAT, WITH BOX-PLAITED SKIRT AND FANCY COLLAR. (COPYRIGHT.)
(For Description see Page 602.)

A trimming of braid, fur binding or passementerie will be effective, or the finish may be a simple one of machine-stitching, the latter completion being equally commendable for coats designed for serviceable wear. A neat coat for either best or general use could be of dark-green or brown whipcord, with a finish of a double row of stitching, or a row of gimp at the edge of the fancy collar.

We have pattern No. 7964 in seven sizes for children from one to seven years old. For a child of five years, the coat calls for two yards and three-eighths of cloth fifty-four inches wide, with half a yard of velvet twenty inches wide. Of one material, it needs six yards twenty-two inches wide, or three yards and seven-eighths thirty-six inches wide, or three yards and an eighth forty-four inches wide, or two yards and five-eighths fifty-four inches wide. Price of pattern, 10d. or 20 cents.

INFANTS' BIBS.

(For Illustrations see this Page.)

No. 7957.—The protection afforded to a baby's dress by the use of any one of the bibs included in this Set will be fully appreciated by every mother. The Set includes three styles, each made in two sections, an upper and an under section. The under section is narrower than the upper and may be made double, with a thin interlining of cotton batting and quilted, thus making the bib amply protective. The under portion may, however, be omitted. The bibs as here represented are made of linen and trimmed with lace. One bib is rounding and shallow, but is given a wide effect by two full frills of lace, which follow its lower edge, the under frill being wider than the upper. Another bib, also rounding at its lower edge, is deeper through the middle than the one just described, giving a shield-like effect. The lower edge is bordered by a frill of lace. The remaining bib is a variation in form from the others, being square, with clipped corners at the bottom, and is also larger. The lower and side edges are prettily ornamented with a frill of lace edging. Each bib closes in the back and may be fastened with a baby-pin.

These bibs are dressy as well as useful accessories to a baby's wardrobe. Bird's-eye linen, piqué and white Marseilles are suitable materials for making them and torchon lace, Hamburg edging and insertion or a narrow crocheted edging would be appropriate trimming.

Pattern No. 7957 is in one size only. To make the bibs will require three-eighths of a yard of linen twenty-seven inches wide, with a fourth of a yard of lawn thirty-six inches wide. Of one material, it needs three-eighths of a yard twenty-seven or thirty-six inches wide. Price of pattern, 3d. or 5 cents.

INFANTS' WRAPPER.

(For Illustrations see this Page.)

No. 7958.—A departure from the ordinary yoke-wrapper may be noted in this wrapper, which has a yoke extending only partly across the front. This useful article of a baby's wardrobe as here pictured is daintily made up of white flannel and trimmed with

lace edging. A cluster of three forward-turning tucks, extending from the neck to the bottom of the wrapper, is made just back of the hemmed front edge of each front, producing an ornamental effect between the front edges of the yoke. A little back of these tucks is a cluster of four forward-turning tucks, extending from the bottom of the yoke to a short distance below it, the fulness resulting

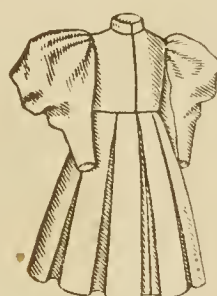
from the tucks falling in a free, graceful way. The fronts are shaped to accommodate the yoke, which is pointed at the lower front corners, and are joined to the back in under-arm seams. Four backward-turning tucks are made at each side of the center of the seamless back, the tucks being sewed to the same depth as those below the front-yoke. The back is joined to the lower edge of a pointed yoke, the joining being concealed by a narrow frill of lace, and a frill of lace also outlines the front yoke. A plait is made in each arm's-eye at each side of the under-arm seam, to provide suitable fulness in the skirt. A

wide hem finishes the bottom of the wrapper, and the wrapper is closed to a desirable depth at the center with button-holes and

a small pearl buttons. The full sleeves, which are shaped by inside seams only, are gathered at the top and bottom and finished with narrow wristbands decorated at the top with an upturned frill of lace, and a frill of lace also trims the loose edges of the turn-down collar, which is in two sections and has rounding corners.

Infants' wrappers are made up in this way of plain and twilled flannel, camel's-hair, eider-down and cashmere in delicate shades. Ribbon and fancy or feather stitching may be used for decoration or lace may edge the collar, sleeves and yoke, and, if greater elaboration be desired, the bottom of the wrapper.

Pattern No. 7958 is in one size only. To make a wrapper like it will need three yards of material twenty-seven inches wide, or two yards and a half thirty-six inches wide. Price of pattern, 7d. or 15 cents.



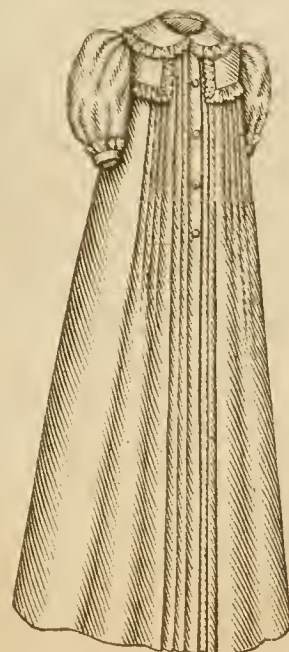
7964



7957

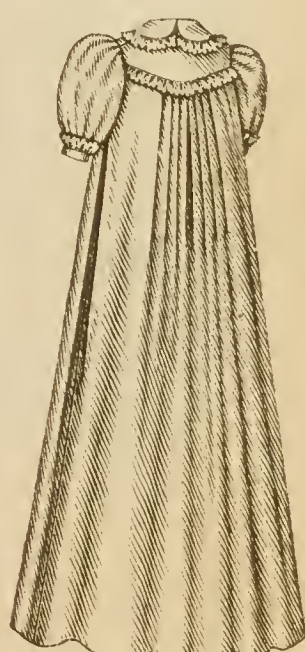
INFANTS' BIBS. (COPYRIGHT.)

(For Description see this Page.)



7958

Front View.



7958

Back View.

INFANTS' WRAPPER. (COPYRIGHT.)

(For Description see this Page.)

Styles for Men and Boys.

FIGURE No. 352 P.—BOYS' MIDDY SUIT

(For Illustration see this Page.)

FIGURE No. 352 P.—This illustrates a Boys' middy suit. The pattern, which is No. 7946 and costs 1s. or 25 cents, is in eight sizes for boys from three to ten years of age, and is pictured again on page 607 of this magazine.

This natty suit is in the middy or sailor style so dear to the heart of the small boy, and is here shown appropriately made of navy-blue cheviot. The trousers are of correct shaping, flaring over the boot in true Jack Tar fashion; they are made with a broad fall and the center seam is left open at the top of the back, the edges being laced together as closely as desired over a puff.

The vest is perfectly plain and is closed at the back, straps buckled together over the closing regulating the width at the waist. The lower outline of the front is rounding and an anchor is embroidered a little below the neck.

The fronts of the jacket open quite widely over the vest and are rolled back in long lapels that are joined to a shawl collar. The lapels are inlaid with black satin to give a dressy finish, and four buttons placed below the lapels add to the ornamental effect. Openings to side pockets are finished with welts. The comfortable coat sleeves are decorated at the back of the arm with three buttons below a row of braid applied to outline round cuffs. Braid also finishes the edges of the jacket and vest.

Serge, flannel and cheviot are the most suitable materials for these suits, and a vest of white or red cloth will have a brightening effect. A nautical emblem usually ornaments the front of the vest, and the completion is provided by machine-stitching or braid.



FIGURE No. 352 P.

FIGURE No. 353 P.

FIGURE No. 352 P.—BOYS' MIDDY SUIT.—This illustrates Pattern No. 7946, price 1s. or 25 cents. FIGURE No. 353 P.—LITTLE BOYS' BLOUSE SUIT.—This illustrates Pattern No. 7943, price 1s. or 25 cents.

(For Descriptions see this Page.)

FIGURE No. 353 P.—LITTLE BOYS' BLOUSE SUIT.

(For Illustration see this Page.)

FIGURE No. 353 P.—This represents a Little Boys' blouse suit. The pattern, which is No. 7943 and costs 1s. or 25 cents, is in seven sizes for little boys from two to eight years of age, and is again portrayed on page 608 of this number of THE DELINEATOR.

Dark-green serge and black corded silk are here united in the suit, which is well calculated to delight little men, with its broad sailor-collar and jaunty shield front. The blouse droops in the regulation way and is closed with buttons and button-holes in a fly a short distance below the long, tapering ends of a sailor col-

lar that is deep and square at the back. Above the closing the fronts flare over a removable shield that shows three box-plaits at the center below a smooth, pointed yoke that is extended to the center of the back, where it is closed. The shield is finished with a standing collar that is also closed at the back, and a row of stitching finishes the upper and lower edges of the collar and yoke. Just below the ends of the sailor collar is secured a lanyard, to the free end of which is attached a whistle that is thrust into a breast pocket in the left front. The sleeves have fulness collected in gathers at the top and at the lower edge on the upper side of the arm and are finished with round cuffs closed at the back of the arm with buttons and button-holes.

The blouse is finished with stitching.

The trousers reach just to the knees and are closed at the sides. They are provided with side pockets and a right hip-pocket.

Cloth in dark-blue or brown, flannel, serge and similar materials used for little boys' suits may be made up in this way, and two or more shields could be provided to afford variety.

FIGURE No. 354 P.—BOYS' NAVAL SUIT AND CAP.

(For Illustration see Page 605.)

FIGURE No. 354 P.—This consists of a Boys' suit and cap. The suit pattern, which is No. 7945 and costs 1s. or 25 cents, is in eight sizes for boys from three to ten years of age, and may be seen in two views on page 607 of this magazine. The cap pattern, which is No. 8033 and costs 5d. or 10 cents, is in seven sizes from six to six and three-quarters, cap sizes, or from nineteen inches and a fourth to twenty-one inches and a half, head measures, and is shown again on its accompanying label.

Fancy cheviot was here chosen to make the suit, and braid and pearl buttons contribute effective decoration. The vest, which is displayed between the jacket fronts, has a rounding lower outline in front, where it extends over the top of the trousers and is closed at the back. At the neck is a narrow band decorated at the top and bottom with a row of braid, and an embroidered emblem decorates the vest at the center a short distance below the neck. Braid binds all the free edges of the vest.

The fronts of the jacket meet at the throat and flare below to disclose the vest stylishly. The jacket extends considerably below the vest and is shaped by a well curved center seam and side seams that terminate some distance above the lower edges to form the back in square tabs. A stylish feature is the deep rolling collar, that is round at the back and is shaped to form deep points at the ends, which are joined to the front edges of

the fronts. The collar is decorated at its front and lower edges with spaced rows of wide and narrow braid, which is crossed in basket fashion at the corners. The coat sleeves are decorated with rows of wide and narrow braid at round cuff depth and below the braid two buttons are placed at the back of the wrist. The free edges of the jacket are bound with braid and buttons ornament the front edges of the fronts below the collar.

The full-length trousers are adjusted by the usual shaping seams and flare in true nautical style over the boot; they are made with a broad fall and are closed at the sides and across the front with buttons and button-holes.

The cap matches the suit and has a Tam O'Shanter crown and a side which is sewed to the band and crown. The word "Union" is embroidered on the band.

Flannel, serge, cheviot and mixed and plain cloth are adaptable to the mode and silk braid in one or two widths or stitching may be used as a decoration.

FIGURE NO. 355 P.—
BOYS' REEFER SUIT
AND CAP.

(For Illustration see
this Page.)

FIGURE NO. 355 P.—This consists of a Boys' reefer suit and cap. The suit pattern, which is No. 7944 and costs 1s. or 25 cents, is in nine sizes for boys from two to ten years of age, and may be seen again on page 607 of this number of THE DELINEATOR. The cap pattern, which is No. 3033 and costs 5d. or 10 cents, is in seven sizes from six to six and three-fourths, cap sizes, or from nineteen inches and a fourth to twenty-one inches and a half, head measures, and is again illustrated on its label.

This style of suit will be very becoming to the small boy; it is here pictured made of dark-blue cloth, decorated with braid and buttons and finished with stitching. The fronts of the jacket close in double-breasted fashion with button-holes and buttons and are joined to the back in shoulder and well curved side seams.

The fronts are reversed at the top in small lapels that meet the square ends of the sailor collar without a flare. The collar is deep and square at the back and its free edges are decorated with two rows of narrow braid and a row of machine-stitching. The coat sleeves are trimmed with braid in imitation of cuffs and two buttons decorate each wrist at the back. Machine-stitching forms a neat finish for the free edges of the jacket and for the edges of the square-cornered pocket-laps that cover openings to side pockets, a breast pocket at the left side and a change pocket at the right side.

The short trousers are shaped by the usual seams and are closed at the sides. Side pockets are inserted in the outside leg-seams and a hip pocket is inserted in the right back. Three buttons decorate the trousers just in front of each outside seam and the tops of the trousers are finished with under waistbands in which button-holes are made for attachment to an under-waist.

The cap is made to match the suit and has a circular crown

joined to a smooth side. A band is sewed to the lower edge of the side and upon it the word "Defender" is prettily embroidered in gold thread.

Smooth cloth, cheviot, serge, camel's-hair, flannel, tweed and many varieties of suitings will make up satisfactorily in this way and braid will provide appropriate garniture. The cap may be made of the same kind of fabric as the suit or may contrast with it.

BOYS' ULSTER, WITH BROAD CAPE-COLLAR.

(For Illustrations see Page 606.)

No. 7949.—This ulster is fashionably long and is pictured made of blue kersey and finished with braid, machine-stitching and buttons. The fronts are reversed at the top in small lapels that meet and form notches with the broad cape-collar, which is pointed over the top of each sleeve and is bound with braid and all-over decorated with evenly spaced rows of machine-stitching. The fronts are closed in double-breasted style with button-holes and buttons below the lapels and are curved to the figure at the sides by long under-arm darts; they are joined in shoulder and side seams to the back, which is shaped by a center seam that terminates above extra widths, the extra width on the left back being turned under for a hem to which buttons are secured to permit the opening to be closed at pleasure. The side-back seams disappear at the top of coat-plaits that are machine-stitched to position. Broad straps with pointed ends are included in the side seams below the waist-line, a large button being tacked over the joining; the left strap is lapped over the right strap and both straps are tacked together at the center under two small buttons. The sleeves are comfortably wide and are shaped by inside and outside seams and decorated in cuff outline with a row of doubled silk braid and two buttons placed near the outside seam.

Upright pocket-openings in the fronts for the hands are finished with machine-stitching, and square-cornered pocket-laps bound with braid cover openings to side pockets in the fronts, a row of machine-stitching being made above each pocket-lap. If desired, the fronts may be buttoned to the throat and the collar worn standing and closed with a small pointed strap, as shown in the small engraving. When the collar is turned down the strap is buttoned to one side of it. All the free edges of the ulster are bound with silk braid.

Such materials as Irish freize, rough and smooth surfaced cheviot, vicuna, thibet, melton, beaver and kersey will be selected for ulsters of this kind, and machine-stitching and braid will provide a neat finish. The deep collar is stylish and will prove protective in very cold or inclement weather; it will be machine-stitched all over as in this instance or finished at the edges with two or three rows of stitching.

We have pattern No. 7949 in fourteen sizes for boys from



FIGURE NO. 354 P.

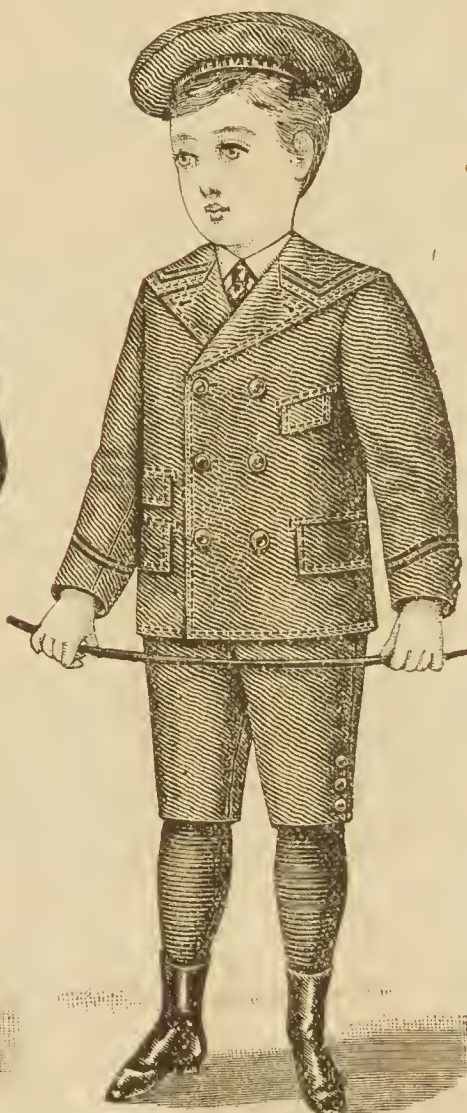


FIGURE NO. 355 P.

FIGURE NO. 354 P.—BOYS' NAVAL SUIT AND CAP.—This consists of Boys' Suit No. 7945, price 1s. or 25 cents; and Cap No. 3033, price 5d. or 10 cents. FIGURE NO. 355 P.—BOYS' REEFER SUIT AND CAP.—This consists of Boys' Reefer Suit No. 7944, price 1s. or 25 cents; and Cap No. 3033, price 5d. or 10 cents.

(For Descriptions see Pages 604 and 605.)

three to sixteen years old. For a boy of eleven years, the ulster calls for four yards and a half of goods twenty-seven inches wide, or two yards and a fourth fifty-four inches wide. Price of pattern, 1s. 3d. or 30 cents.

BOYS' LONG OVERCOAT, WITH CAPE.

(For Illustrations see this Page.)

No. 7948.—This overcoat has a comfortable and stylish air and is represented made of brown coating. The fronts close in double-breasted style with button-holes and bone buttons and are joined to the back in shoulder and side seams, and the back is shaped by a center seam that terminates below the waist-line above extra widths. The extra width on the left back is turned under for a hem under which the other extra width is lapped, and the closing is made with buttons and button-holes. The sleeves are shaped by the usual inside and outside seams and are decorated with machine-stitching at round cuff depth and with two buttons near the outside seam. The removable cape is hooked under the deep rolling collar and is in three sections, the front sections joining the back section in seams on the shoulders. The cape is smooth at the top, a small crosswise dart being taken up on each shoulder, and it is decorated at the center of the back near the lower edge and at the lower front corners with appliqué ornaments of the material and velvet. Curved openings to upright pockets in the fronts for the hands are finished with machine-stitching and square-cornered pocket-laps cover openings to pockets lower down in the fronts. Machine-stitching finishes all the edges of the overcoat.

The overcoat may be made of beaver, chinchilla, cheviot, kersey, Irish freize or smooth cloth and finished with stitching.

We have pattern No. 7948 in eight sizes for boys from three to ten years old. For a boy of seven years, the overcoat requires three yards and three-fourths of material twenty-seven inches wide, or a yard and seven-eighths fifty-four inches wide. Price of pattern, 1s. or 25 cents.

BOYS' NAVY SUIT, CONSISTING OF A JACKET, A MIDDY VEST, AND FULL-LENGTH TROUSERS (TO BE MADE WITH A BROAD FALL).

(For Illustrations see Page 607.)

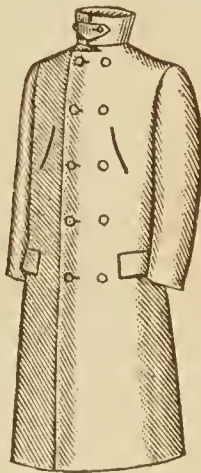
No. 7945.—At figure No. 354 P in this magazine this stylish suit is pictured developed in fancy cheviot and trimmed with braid and buttons.

The suit, which has the true nautical air, is here shown made of rough-surfaced cloth. The vest is shaped by under-arm and shoulder seams, the under-arm seams being left open for a short distance at the bottom. The vest has a rounding lower outline in front and is closed at the center of the back with button-holes and buttons; it is completed with a neck-band that is bound with braid like the lower edge of the vest front which extends over the trousers. U. S. N. is embroidered with gold eord on the front and straps are included in the under-arm seams and fastened at the center of the back to regulate the width.

The jacket extends considerably below the vest, and the fronts meet at the throat and flare stylishly below to disclose the vest. The back is nicely conformed to the figure by a center seam and joins the fronts in shoulder and well curved side seams, the center and side seams terminating a short distance from the lower edge to form the back in square tabs. At the neck is a deep rolling collar that is round at the back and shaped to form a pronounced point at the ends, which extend low on the fronts. The front and lower edges of the collar are decorated with alternate rows of wide and narrow braid, the braid being crossed in basket fashion at the corners. The sleeves are shaped by the usual inside and outside seams and are decorated at cuff depth with wide and narrow braid, and two buttons are set at the back of each wrist. Small pearl buttons also adorn the front edges of the jacket fronts below the collar, and the front and lower edges of the jacket are bound with braid. A pocket opening in the left front is finished with braid.

The trousers flare over the boot in regulation sailor fashion and are fitted by the usual seams and hip darts. The center seam at the back is open for a short distance from the top below extra widths that are turned under and laeed together over a puff. The front is shorter than the back and is deepened by a broad fall, to which it is fastened across the front and at the sides by buttons. The top of the trousers may be finished with a waistband in which button-holes are made for their attachment to the under-waist, or suspender buttons may be sewed to the top if suspenders are to be worn. Pockets are inserted in the fall-bearer and a doubled row of braid covers each outside leg-seam.

The suit will develop well in cloth, flannel, serge or cheviot, and for warm climates lighter materials may be used. Braid will contribute an effective finish. We have pattern No. 7945 in eight sizes for boys from three



7949



7919

Front View.



7949

Back View.

BOYS' ULSTER, WITH BROAD CAPE-COLLAR.

(For Description see Page 605.)



7918

Front View.



7918

Back View.

BOYS' LONG OVERCOAT, WITH CAPE.

(For Description see this Page.)

to ten years old. To make the suit for a boy of seven years, calls for three yards and a half of goods twenty-seven inches wide, or a yard and five-eighths fifty-four inches wide. Price of pattern, 1s. or 25 cents.

BOYS' MIDDY SUIT, CONSISTING OF A JACKET HAVING A SHAWL COLLAR, A VEST, AND FULL-LENGTH TROUSERS (TO BE MADE WITH A BROAD FALL).

(For Illustrations see this Page.)

No. 7946.—By referring to figure No. 352 P in this magazine, this suit may be observed made of dark-blue cheviot, with silk for the lapel facings and braid and buttons for decoration.

The suit is here pictured made of black rough cheviot. The fronts of the jacket are turned back to form lapels that are inlaid with satin; they are open all the way down and below the lapels the front edges are decorated with buttons. The back of the jacket is conformed to the figure by a center seam and joins the fronts in shoulder and curved side seams. At the neck is a shawl collar. The sleeves, which are shaped by the usual inside and outside seams, are finished in imitation of round cuffs with silk braid, and two buttons decorate each wrist at the back. The edges of the jacket are bound in regulation fashion with silk braid, and welts that finish the openings to side pockets in the fronts are similarly completed.

The trousers are of regulation width in the leg and are shaped by the customary leg-seams and a seam at the center of the front and back, and hip darts complete the adjustment at the back. The front is shorter than the back and is deepened by a fall-bearer to which it is fastened across the front and at the sides by buttons and button-holes. The top of the trousers is finished with a waistband stitched underneath, and the center seam at the back is terminated a short distance from the top below extra widths that are turned under and laced together over a puff. Suspender buttons are sewed to the trousers when they are to be worn with suspenders and pockets are inserted in the fall-bearer.

The vest has a smooth front with rounding lower outline and smooth backs of lining joined in shoulder and under-arm seams and closed at the back with button-holes and buttons. An emblem is embroidered on the front near the neck and the lower edge is finished, like the upper edge, with a binding of silk braid. The customary straps are included in the under-arm seams and their pointed ends are secured with a buckle to regulate the size about the waist.

Serge, cheviot, diagonal and various mixed suitings may

be made up in this manner, and the finish may be a satin facing for the lapels and machine-stitching or braid for the edges.

A serviceable suit for school wear is of tabac-brown whipcord, with black silk for the lapel facings.

We have pattern No. 7946 in eight sizes for boys from three to ten years old. Of one material for a boy of seven years, the suit needs three yards and a half twenty-seven inches wide, or a yard and three-fourths fifty-four inches wide, each with five-eighths of a yard of satin twenty inches wide for facing the lapels, etc. Price of pattern, 1s. or 25 cents.



7945

Front View.



7945

Back View.

BOYS' NAVY SUIT, CONSISTING OF A JACKET, A MIDDY VEST, AND FULL-LENGTH TROUSERS (TO BE MADE WITH A BROAD FALL).

(For Description see Page 603.)



7946

Front View.

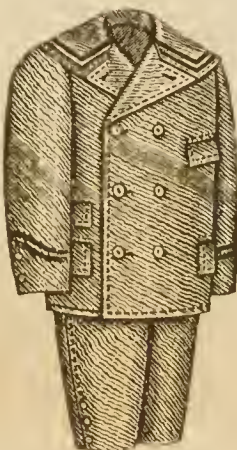


7946

Back View.

BOYS' MIDDY SUIT, CONSISTING OF A JACKET HAVING SHAWL COLLAR, A VEST, AND FULL-LENGTH TROUSERS (TO BE MADE WITH A BROAD FALL).

(For Description see this Page.)



7944

Front View.



7944

Back View.

BOYS' REEFER SUIT, HAVING SHORT TROUSERS WITHOUT A FLY.

(For Description see this Page.)

BOYS' REEFER SUIT, HAVING SHORT TROUSERS WITHOUT A FLY.

(For Illustrations see this Page.)

No. 7944.—Blue cloth is represented in this natty little suit at figure No. 355 P in this magazine, braid, buttons and stitching providing the decoration.

A stylish suit for a small boy is here pictured made of a fashionable variety of rough cheviot. The fronts of the reefer jacket are reversed at the top in small, pointed lapels that are of the same width as the ends of the deep sailor-collar, which they meet without a flare, and the closing is made below the lapels in double-breasted style with button-holes and bone buttons. The fronts are joined to the broad, seamless back in shoulder seams, and in well curved side seams that terminate a short distance above the lower edge above extra widths allowed on the back edges of the fronts for underlaps, and two rows of silk braid decorate the loose side edges of the back in fancy outline. Side pockets inserted in both fronts, a breast pocket in the left front and a cash pocket in the right front are provided with pocket-laps having square corners. The comfortably wide coat sleeves are shaped by the usual inside and outside seams and are decorated with braid fancifully arranged, and two buttons are tacked to the back of each wrist in front of the outside seam. Two rows of silk braid trim the outer edge of the sailor collar and diagonal rows decorate the collar at the back. A button-hole is worked in each lapel and all the edges of the jacket are finished with machine-stitching.

The trousers extend to the knee and are shaped by the usual seams along the outside and inside of the leg, and a hip pocket is inserted in the right back. The closing is made at the sides, and pockets are inserted in the outside leg-seams. The tops of the trousers are finished with

waistbands in which button-holes are made for the attachment to an under-waist. Machine-stitching finishes the trousers and

three buttons are placed in front of each outside leg-seam near the bottom.

Plain or mixed cheviot, serge, homespun, tricot, corkscrew and the new varieties of rough-surfaced goods will make up satisfactorily in this manner, and braid and machine-stitching will provide the most suitable decoration. A row of fancy cord or a doubled row of braid may be applied to the outside leg-seams, if desired.

We have pattern No. 7944 in nine sizes for boys from two to ten years old. For a boy of seven years, the suit requires three yards of material twenty-seven inches wide, or a yard and five-eighths fifty-four inches wide. Price of pattern, 1s. or 25 cents.

BOYS' NAVAL CADET SUIT,
CONSISTING OF A SINGLE-BREASTED SACK COAT
BUTTONING TO THE
NECK, AND FULL-LENGTH
TROUSERS (TO BE MADE
WITH A FLY).

(For Illustrations see this Page.)

No. 7947.—This suit is shown made of navy-blue cloth and finished with fancy cord, buttons and machine-stitching. The trousers are shaped by the usual seams and hip darts and flare over the boot. A side pocket is inserted in each outside leg-

is inserted in the right back and the top of the trousers is completed with an under-waistband in which button-holes are made for their attachment to an under-waist when an under-waist is to

be worn; suspender buttons are sewed to the tops of the trousers when suspenders are used.

The fronts of the single-breasted sack coat button to the neck with button-holes and brass buttons and join the seamless back in shoulder and well curved side seams. The sleeves are shaped by the usual inside and outside seams, and a fancy cuff is outlined on the upper side of each wrist with two rows of fancy cord, and a brass button is set at the back of each wrist below the braid. A breast pocket in the left front and a side pocket in each front are finished with welts. At the neck is a deep rolling collar having rounding ends which flare widely. All the free edges of the coat are finished with two rows of machine-stitching.

Cloth, flannel, tweed, cheviot and serge will make up stylishly by the mode and machine-stitching, braid and buttons will provide appropriate decoration.

All the edges of the coat may be trimmed with a row of mili-

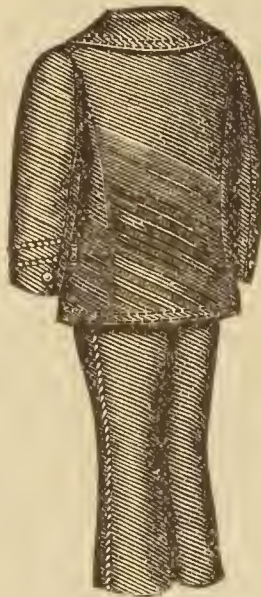
tary braid, and an emblem may decorate the left sleeve.

We have pattern No. 7947 in eight sizes for boys from three to ten years old. For a boy of seven years, the suits calls for three yards and an eighth of goods twenty-seven inches wide, or a yard and a half fifty-four inches wide. Price of pattern, 1s. or 25 cents.



7947

Front View.



7947

Back View.

BOYS' NAVAL CADET SUIT, CONSISTING OF A SINGLE-BREASTED SACK COAT BUTTONING TO THE NECK, AND FULL-LENGTH TROUSERS (TO BE MADE WITH A FLY).

(For Description see this Page.)

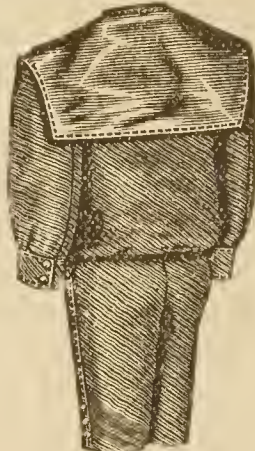


7943

Front View.



7943



7943

Back View.

LITTLE BOYS' BLOUSE SUIT, WITH REMOVABLE SHIELD FRONT.

(For Description see this Page.)

LITTLE BOYS' BLOUSE SUIT, WITH REMOVABLE SHIELD FRONT.

(For Illustrations see this Page.)

No. 7943.—At figure No. 353 P in this number of THE DELINEATOR this suit is shown made of dark-green serge and black corded silk, with stitching for a finish.

This stylish blouse suit is here pictured made of blue serge and black Bengaline silk and finished with buttons, stitching and an embroidered emblem. The shaping of the blouse is accomplished by the customary shoulder and under-arm seams, and the fronts, which are cut away at the top to accommodate the ends of the sailor collar, are closed at the center with buttons and button-holes in a fly below a shield front. The upper part of the shield front is a pointed yoke that is extended to the center of the back, where it closes with a button and loop of cord, and the neckband finishing the yoke is also closed at the back with a button and cord loop. To the lower edge of the yoke is joined the full lower-portion, which is laid in three box-plaits at the center. The shield is secured to the blouse with button-holes and buttons and an embroidered emblem decorates the yoke. The sailor collar falls deep and square at the back, and the sleeves, which are shaped by inside and outside seams, have slight fullness at the lower edge on the upper side and are completed with cuffs that are closed at the back of the arm with two button-holes and buttons. The lower edge of the blouse is turned under and stitched to form a casing, through which an elastic is run to draw the garment closely to the figure, the fulness drooping in regulation blouse fashion. A lanyard with whistle attached ornaments the front of the blouse below the collar, and a pocket is inserted in the left front. The blouse and shield front are finished with machine-stitching.

The trousers extend to the knee and are shaped by the usual seams and closed at the sides. Side pockets are inserted in the outside leg-seams and a hip pocket is inserted at the right side. The tops of the trousers are finished with under waistbands in which button-holes are worked for the attachment to the under-waist. Three brass buttons decorate the lower part of each leg in front of the outside seam and machine-stitching provides a neat finish.

Suits of this kind are made of serge, cheviot, flannel, tweed



7950

Front View.



7950

Back View.

BOYS' DOUBLE-BREASTED JACKET, WITH SAILOR COLLAR.

(For Description see Page 609.)

seam, which is finished with a row of fancy cord, and the trousers are closed with buttons and button-holes in a fly. A hip pocket

and cloth of plain or rough surface and the neatest finish will be machine-stitching.

We have pattern No. 7943 in seven sizes for little boys from two to eight years of age. For a boy of seven years, the suit needs three yards and a fourth of serge twenty-seven inches wide, with five-eighths of a yard of Bengaline silk twenty inches wide. Of one material, it calls for three yards and a half twenty-seven inches wide, or a yard and five-eighths fifty-four inches wide. Price of pattern, 1s. or 25 cents.

BOYS' DOUBLE-BREADED JACKET, WITH SAILOR COLLAR.
(For Illustrations see Page 608.)

No. 7950.—This jacket is shown made of light-tan cloth and decorated with braid and buttons. The broad, seamless back joins the fronts in well curved side seams that terminate at the top of extensions allowed on the back edges of the fronts. The fronts are lapped and closed in double-breasted style with button-holes and buttons and are reversed at the top in small lapels that meet the ends of the sailor collar in notches, a button-hole being worked in each lapel. The sailor collar, which is a jaunty accessory, falls deep and square at the back and is decorated with a row of wide and four rows of narrow braid, the inner row being arranged in a trefoil design at the back corners. The coat sleeves are decorated on the upper side with wide and narrow braid in round cuff outline and a button is set at the back of the wrist below the braid. Pocket-laps having square corners cover openings to side pockets, a left breast-pocket and a change pocket, and the edges of the laps and all the other free edges of the jacket are finished with a row of stitching. A row of machine-stitching is also made above each pocket-lap.

Jackets of this kind are made of fine serge, diagonal, camel's-hair, cassimere and cheviot. The edges may be left plain or finished with machine-stitching, and braid will provide suitable decoration. Instead of a braid decoration, embroidered emblems may decorate the collar at the corners and also the upper part of the left sleeve.

We have pattern No. 7950 in seven sizes for boys from two to eight years old. For a boy of seven years, the jacket needs two yards and a fourth of goods twenty-seven inches wide, or a yard and an eighth fifty-four inches wide. Price of pattern, 10d. or 20 cents.

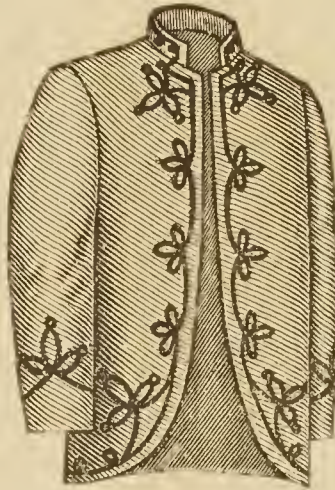
MEN'S LOUNGING OR HOUSE JACKET, IN MILITARY STYLE.
(For Illustrations see this Page.)

No. 7952.—This lounging-jacket is comfortable and smart looking, and for it military-gray cloth was appropriately selected, with a pretty trefoil decoration of black braid. The fronts, which are nicely curved to the figure at the sides by under-arm darts, separate slightly at the top and flare becomingly below and the lower corners are nicely rounded. The fronts are prettily notched below the darts, the corners of the notches being rounded, and the back is shaped by a center seam and joined to the fronts in shoulder and side seams. The neck is finished in true military style with a narrow standing collar that ends a short distance back of the front edges of the fronts. The comfortable coat sleeves are decorated at the wrists with braid coiled fancifully at the outside of the arm. The side-back seams are covered with a row of braid coiled at the top, and a similar decoration of braid is arranged on the collar and at the free edges of the jacket.

Velvet in such shades as red, dark-blue or gobelin, green, black and cherry is frequently used for jackets of this kind, and cloth or cheviot is also suitable. A lining of silk or of quilted or plain satin is usually added to the jacket

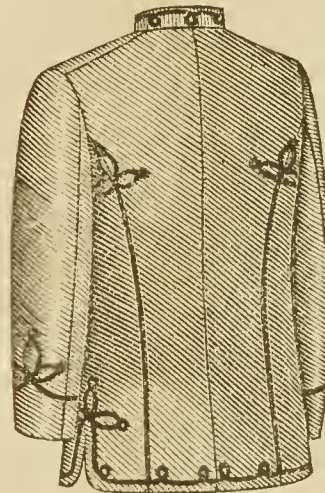
and a perfectly plain finish is invariably in good taste.

We have pattern No. 7952 in ten sizes for men from thirty-two to fifty inches, breast measure. Of one material for a man of medium size, the house-jacket needs three yards and a fourth twenty-seven inches wide, or a yard and five-eighths fifty-four inches wide. Price of pattern, 1s. 3d. or 30 cents.



7952

Front View.



7952

Back View.

MEN'S LOUNGING OR HOUSE JACKET, IN MILITARY STYLE.

(For Description see this Page.)

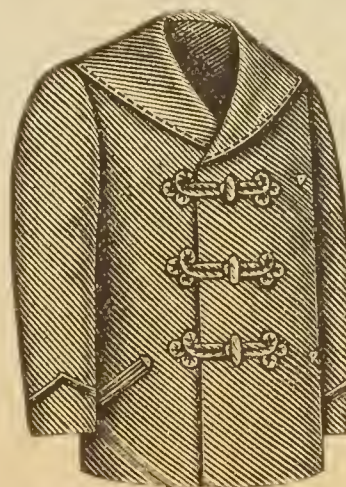
MEN'S LOUNGING OR HOUSE JACKET, WITH SAILOR COLLAR.
(For Illustrations see this Page.)

No. 7951.—This comfortable jacket is pictured made of fine diagonal, decorated with braid and finished with machine-stitching. The fronts, which are closed in double-breasted style with fancy cord frogs, are joined in shoulder and well curved side seams to the back, which is shaped by a center

seam. The sailor collar is deep and square at the back and reverses the fronts slightly, and the collar and reversed portions are covered with a facing of the material, which is continued down the fronts to the lower edge of the jacket for underfacings. The sleeves are shaped by inside and outside seams and are completed with cuffs that are pointed at the outside of the arm and are bound with braid, the binding being continued to the lower edge in front of the seam. Curved openings to side pockets and to a left breast-pocket are finished with braid.

Checked, plaid or striped woollens or fine cloth or velvet in black, dark brown or blue may be used for a house coat of this kind, and braid and cord frogs will contribute a pleasing decoration. When a simpler effect is desired, the jacket will be finished with one or more rows of stitching. A jacket of this description should find a place in every man's wardrobe, and the one here illustrated is so simply constructed that the home dressmaker will have no difficulty in making it. A notably handsome jacket will be of dark-maroon velvet, with black silk for the cuffs and handsome black cord frogs for the closing. A lining of black quilted satin will complete the jacket and a cord will finish all the loose edges.

We have pattern No. 7951 in ten sizes for men from thirty-two to fifty inches, breast measure. For a man of medium size, the garment will require four yards and a half of ma-



7951

Front View.



7951

Back View.

MEN'S LOUNGING OR HOUSE JACKET, WITH SAILOR COLLAR.

(For Description see this Page.)

terial twenty-seven inches wide, or two yards and a half fifty-four inches wide. Price of pattern, 1s. 3d. or 30 cents.

Styles for Dolls.



FIGURE NO. 356 P.—LADY DOLLS' STREET TOILETTE.—This illustrates Set No. 190 (copyright), price 10d. or 20 cents.

(For Description see this Page.)

to twenty-four inches tall, and is shown again on this page.

This charming toilette comprises a skirt and blouse-waist of écreu figured silk and a stylish cape of dark-brown velvet. The skirt is made with six gores and flares toward the foot; it ripples at the front and sides and hangs in full folds at the back.

The blouse-waist is made with a close-fitting lining and has a drooping French front that shows a box-plait over the closing and fulness back of the plait at each side. The back of the waist is smooth at the top and has slight plaited fulness in the lower part. A dark-brown ribbon wrinkled about the lower edge is formed in loops at each side of the fulness in front. The collar is in standing style, and the fulness of the mutton-leg sleeves is gathered.

The cape is of circular shaping, fitting smoothly about the neck and hanging below the shoulders in graceful flutes. At the neck is a standing collar closed at the throat and covered with a band of beaver fur, and the front and lower edges of the cape are also trimmed with a band of fur. A lining of light silk finishes the cape attractively.

Dolly's mama will readily fashion a toilette like this from scraps of her own or her elder sister's or mother's best dresses, and she may trim it with gimp or fancy braid.

The hat is of velvet and is trimmed with two Prince's tips and ribbon.

FIGURE NO. 357 P.—GIRL DOLLS' OUTING TOILETTE.

(For Illustration see this Page.)

FIGURE NO. 357 P.—This consists of Girl Dolls' jacket, vest, skirt and cap. The Set, which is No. 187 and costs 7d. or 15 cents, is in seven sizes for girl dolls from twelve to twenty-four inches in height, and is also represented on page 611 of this issue.

White and blue serge are here tastefully combined in the toilette. The loose fronts of the stylish jacket open over a middy vest that has a rounding lower outline and is decorated at its upper and lower edges with two rows of white braid. The jacket is closely fitted and the backs and gores ripple below the waist-line. The

FIGURE NO. 356 P.—LADY DOLLS' STREET TOILETTE.

(For Illustration see this Page.)

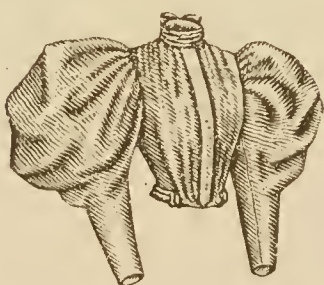
FIGURE NO. 356 P.—This illustrates a Lady Dolls' blouse-waist, skirt and cape. The Set, which is No. 190 and costs 10d. or 20 cents, is in seven sizes for dolls from twelve

fronts of the jacket are reversed at the top in pointed lapels that are almost concealed by the sailor collar. The leg-o'-mutton sleeves are gathered to spread and droop like the sleeves of the fashionable woman of the day.

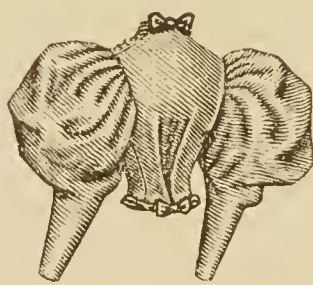
The straight, full skirt falls in pretty folds about the figure and is decorated above the hem with a band of blue serge edged with white braid.

The Tam O'Shanter cap is made of the serge; it has a narrow band that fits the head closely and is decorated with two rows of blue braid.

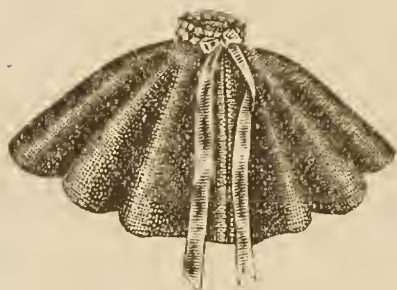
Cloth, serge, cheviot, flannel and many pretty novelty mixtures will make up prettily in this manner, insuring for Miss Dolly a street suit as stylish and becoming as mama's.



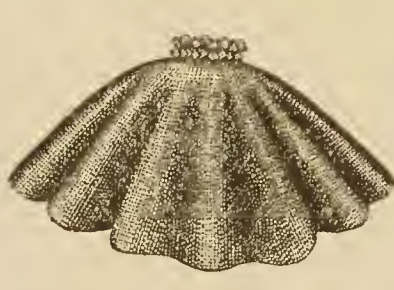
Front View.



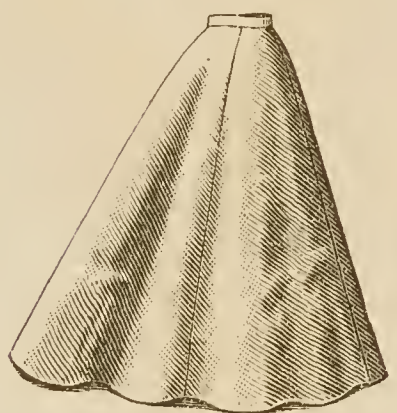
Back View.



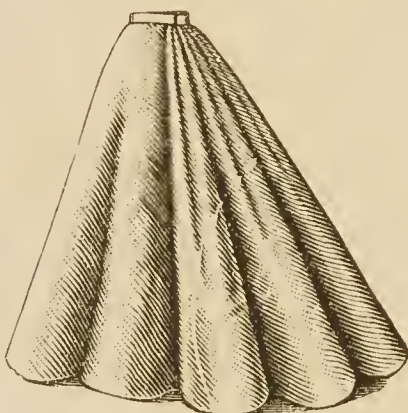
Front View.



Back View.



Side-Front View.



Side-Back View.

LADY DOLLS' SET NO. 190.—CONSISTING OF A BLOUSE-WAIST, SKIRT AND CAPE. (COPYRIGHT.)

(For Description see Page 611.)

pleted with narrow wristbands.

The sack, which is made of dark-blue rough serge, is very like one of the little mother's own. It is loose fitting and has a fancy collar that flares in points from the throat, where the sack is secured with ribbon ties. The loose edges of the collar and the front and lower edges of the sack are trimmed with braid, which also edges the pretty sleeves at the wrists.

Industrious little fingers will quickly fashion Sets like this of soft dress materials, such as camel's-hair or cashmere.

The round straw hat is decorated with ribbon.

FIGURE NO. 358 P.—BABY DOLLS' TOILETTE.

(For Illustration see Page 611.)

FIGURE NO. 358 P.—This illustrates the short dress and sack of a Baby Dolls' Set, which also includes a petticoat. The Set, which is No. 192 and costs 7d. or 15 cents, is in seven sizes for baby dolls from twelve to twenty-four inches in height, and is illustrated in full on page 612 of this magazine.

This is a charming little toilette for baby dolls that have attained the dignity of short dresses. Light-gray diagonal wool goods are here pictured in the dress, which has a square yoke from which the lower portion hangs in pretty folds. The dress is decorated above the hem finishing the lower edge with a row of white insertion, and the neck is trimmed with a frill of gray silk. The full sleeves are com-



FIGURE NO. 357 P.—GIRL DOLLS' OUTING TOILETTE.—This illustrates Set No. 187 (copyright), price 7d. or 15 cents.

(For Description see this Page.)

FIGURE No. 359 P.—GIRL DOLLS' OUTDOOR TOILETTE.

(For Illustration see this Page.)

FIGURE No. 359 P.—This consists of Girl Dolls' dress and bonnet. The Set, which is No. 191 and costs 7d. or 15 cents, is in seven sizes for girl dolls from twelve to twenty-four inches in height, and is again portrayed on page 613 of this magazine.

White lawn is here pictured in the dress. The dress has a short waist closed at the back upon which is arranged a full puff-yoke outlined by a pointed Bertha trimmed with a frill of lace edging below a band of insertion. The full sleeves are decorated at the wrists with a row of lace edging.

The full, gathered skirt is deeply hemmed at the bottom and above the hem it is decorated with a band of insertion.

The bonnet, which is made of lawn and decorated with lace edging, has an oval crown, and a front that is shirred to form a puff at the back and a frill at the front. A full curtain and lawn tie-strings are added. The loose edges of the front and curtain are decorated with a row of lace, and a rosette of lawn is tacked to each side of the bonnet at the front.

This dress renders Miss Dolly presentable for almost any occasion and with the bonnet she will be ready for the promenade or carriage.

the seamless back, which is smooth across the shoulders and has fulness below laid in closely lapped plaits. At the neck is a standing collar covered with a stock of ribbon bowed at the back. The one-seam leg-o'-mutton sleeves are gathered at the top. The lower edge of the blouse-waist is followed back of the fulness in front by a softly twisted ribbon arranged in loops at the ends and decorated at the center of the back with a loop-bow.

Six gores are comprised in the skirt; the front-gore



FIGURE No. 359 P.—GIRL DOLLS' OUTDOOR TOILETTE.—This illustrates Set No. 191 (copyright), price 7d. or 15 cents.

(For Description see this Page.)

FIGURE No. 360 P.—BABY DOLLS' OUTDOOR TOILETTE.

(For Illustration see Page 612.)

FIGURE No. 360 P.—This consists of a Baby Dolls' cloak, cap and slippers. The Set, which is No. 188 and costs 7d. or 15 cents, is in seven sizes for baby dolls from twelve to twenty-four inches in height, and is illustrated in full on page 613.

The simplicity of the cloak will render its development an easy matter; it is here pictured made of cream-white cashmere. The short body is closed in front with button-holes and buttons. The skirt is narrowly hemmed at the front edges and deeply at the bottom, where the hem is held in position by a row of feather-stitching; at the top it is gathered and sewed to the body. The body is concealed by a large collar, which is prettily bordered with a frill of lace edging headed by a row of fancy stitching done with embroidery silk. The full sleeves are completed with narrow wristbands.

The slippers are made of white kid and bound with ribbon.

The dainty little cap of white silk has a circular center and a close-fitting front. It is decorated at the top in front with a rosette-bow of ribbon and bordered with a frill of lace edging. Ribbon tie-strings are bowed under the chin.

For the cloak flannel, cashmere or Henrietta will be most frequently selected, and lace, embroidery or fur will decorate it. The cap may be of silk or cashmere, adorned with ribbon and lace.



FIGURE No. 358 P.—BABY DOLLS' TOILETTE.—This illustrates the Short Dress and Sack in Baby Dolls' Set No. 192 (copyright), price 7d. or 15 cents.

(For Description see Page 610.)

LADY DOLLS' SET, CONSISTING OF A BLOUSE-WAIST, SKIRT AND CAPE.

(For Illustrations see Page 610.)

No. 190.—By referring to figure No. 356 P in this number of THE DELINEATOR, this Set may be seen differently made up.

The blouse-waist and skirt are here pictured made of chené silk and the cape of velvet. The blouse-waist is provided with a lining fitted by single bust darts and the usual seams and closed at the center of the front under a box-plait that is formed at the front edge of the right front. The fronts are gathered at the neck, shoulder and lower edges, the fulness drooping at the center. Under-arm gores separate the fronts from



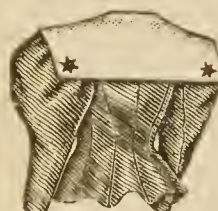
Front View.



Back View.



Front View.



Back View.



Side-Front View.



Side-Back View.

GIRL DOLLS' SET No. 187.—CONSISTING OF A JACKET, VEST, SKIRT AND CAP. (COPYRIGHT.)

(For Description see this Page.)

and the gore at each side are dartless and smooth at the top and the three back-gores are gathered at the top. The top is completed with a belt and the placket opening is finished at the seam nearest the center of the back at the left side.

The cape is in circular style, fitting smoothly at the top and breaking into ripples all round below the shoulders. A full ruche of ribbon surrounds the standing collar finishing the neck, and a ribbon end is tacked to each side. The cape is closed at the throat with a hook and loop and is lined with silk.

The blouse-waist and skirt will make up stylishly in silk and the pretty novelty dress goods, and

ribbon will trim the waist attractively. The cape may be made of cloth, plush, velvet, satin and fancy cloaking, with a ruche of ribbon or feathers at the neck.

Set No. 190 is in seven sizes for lady dolls from twelve to twenty-four inches tall. For a doll twenty-two inches tall, the skirt and waist require two yards and an eighth of material twenty-two inches wide, or a yard and a fourth thirty-six inches wide, or a yard and an eighth forty-four inches wide. The cape calls for five-eighths of a yard of goods twenty-two or more inches wide. Price of Set, 10d. or 20 cents.

GIRL DOLLS' SET, CONSISTING OF A JACKET, VEST, SKIRT AND CAP.

(For Illustrations see this Page.)

No. 187.—This Set is also shown at figure No. 357 P in this magazine.

The effective combination in which the jacket, vest, skirt and cap is pictured is navy-blue and white flannel. The middie jacket opens over a vest that has a rounding lower outline, is shaped by shoulder and under-arm seams and closed at the back. The upper and lower edges of the vest are trimmed with two rows of blue braid. The fronts of the jacket are re-

versed at the top in pointed lapels that extend slightly beyond the edge of the deep sailor-collar, which is square at the back and is continued for underfacings to the lower edge of the jacket. The trim effect at the sides and back is due to under-arm and side-back gores and a curving center seam, the parts being sprung below the waist-line to produce a stylish ripple effect. The two-seam leg-o'-mutton sleeve is gathered at the top. A star is embroidered in each back corner of the collar.

The straight, full skirt is hemmed at the bottom and gathered at the top, where it is sewed to a belt and falls in soft, full folds about the figure. The skirt is trimmed above the hem with a band of white flannel decorated with narrow blue braid.

The sailor cap of serge has a circular crown sewed to a side that is in four sections and the side is completed by a narrow band decorated at its upper and lower edge with a row of braid.

The toilette is extremely modish and will make up attractively in cheviot, serge, heather mixtures and cloth. Braid, bands of contrasting material or machine-stitching will provide decoration.

Set No. 187 is in seven sizes for girl dolls from twelve to twenty-four inches tall. For a doll twenty-two inches tall, the Set will require a yard and an eighth of blue, and one-half yard of white flannel forty inches wide. Of one material, it needs two yards and a fourth twenty-two inches wide, or a yard and a half thirty-six inches wide, or a yard and a fourth forty-four inches wide. Price of Set, 7d. or 15 cents.

BABY DOLLS' SET, CONSISTING OF A SHORT DRESS, PETTICOAT AND SACK.

(For Illustrations see this Page.)

No. 192.—The sack and dress of this Set are shown made of other materials, with different trimmings, at figure No. 358 P in this number of THE DELINEATOR.

This Set of patterns will delight little girls who have tired of long dresses for their baby dolls. The dress is here pictured made of nainsook. It has a square yoke shaped with shoulder seams, from which the dress portion, which is all in one piece and is gathered across the front and back, hangs. The yoke is closed at the back with buttons and button-holes. The hem at the lower edge of the dress is hem-stitched to position. From the lower edge of the yoke droops a frill of edging, and a frill of edging rises at the neck. The full sleeves are gathered at the top and bottom, finished at the wrists with bindings and decorated with a frill of edging, all the edging being set on under feather-stitched bards.

Cambric was used for the petticoat, which has a low-necked body shaped by shoulder and under-arm seams and closed at the back. The full, round skirt is joined to the body after being gathered at the top and is hemmed at the lower edge; it is decorated with a frill of edging below two clusters of small tucks. The tucks must be allowed for in cutting out the skirt, and the hem may be cut away from beneath the edging.

For the sack cream flannel was selected. In its shaping a center seam and shoulder and under-arm seams are used, and the closing is made at the throat with ribbon ties. The front edges of the sack separate toward the lower edge, and the ends of the pointed collar also flare. The sleeves are gathered at the top and also a little above the lower edge on the upper side of the arm. A row of feather-stitching is made along the center and under-arm seams, at the front and lower edges of the sack and collar and at the wrists.

Any soft goods may be used for the dress, with trimmings of narrow, fine lace or embroidery; while the sack may be of cashmere or flannel and the petticoat of cambric or fine muslin.

Set No. 192 is in seven sizes for baby dolls from twelve to twenty-four inches tall. For a doll twenty-two inches tall, the dress requires a yard and seven-eighths of material twenty-two inches wide, or a yard and a fourth thirty-six inches wide, or one yard forty-four inches wide. The petticoat needs seven-eighths of a yard of goods thirty-six inches wide; while the sack calls for three-fourths of a yard twenty-seven inches wide, or five-eighths of a yard forty-four inches wide. Price of Set, 7d. or 15 cents.



FIGURE NO. 360 P.—BABY DOLLS' OUTDOOR TOILETTE.—This illustrates Set No. 188 (copyright), price 7d. or 15 cents.

(For Description see Page 611.)



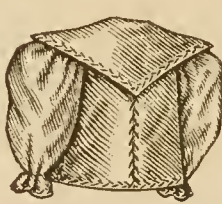
Front View.



Back View.



Front View.



Back View.



Front View.



Back View.

BABY DOLLS' SET NO. 192.—CONSISTING OF A SHORT DRESS, PETTICOAT AND SACK. (COPYRIGHT.)

(For Description see this Page.)

GIRL DOLLS' SET, CONSISTING OF A DRESS AND BONNET.

(For Illustrations see Page 613.)

No. 191.—Another view of this little Set is given at figure No. 359 P in this magazine.

Dolly will look very quaint and pretty in this little dress and bonnet. The dress is here pictured made of cashmere and silk. The short, round waist is shaped by shoulder and under-arm seams and is closed at the back; and from it the gathered, straight skirt falls in full folds. On the upper part of the body is arranged a shallow puff-yoke and along the lower edge of the yoke is sewed a deep Bertha that extends in points at the front and back and on the full sleeves, which are gathered at the top and also at the wrists to form frills. The free edges of the Bertha, wrists and the neck are decorated with a frill of edging.

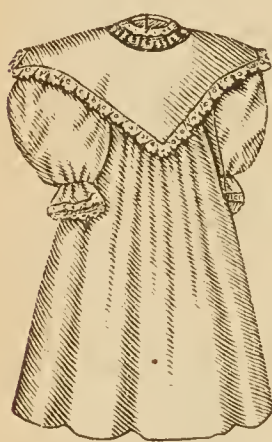
The bonnet is made of silk. It has an oval center to which the back edges of the front and front lining are joined. The front lining fits the head smoothly, and the front is gathered at the back and drawn by three evenly spaced rows of shirring to form a puff at the back and a frill about the face, the shirrings being tacked to the lining. A curtain that is gathered at the top is joined to the bonnet and a row of edging follows the edges of the frill and curtain. A rosette of ribbon is set at each edge of the top just back of the frill. Ribbon tie-strings are tacked to the lower corners of the bonnet.

This little outfit will serve admirably for dolly to wear when taking afternoon walks or rides, and will make up nicely in all soft fabrics whether of woollen, silken or cotton texture.

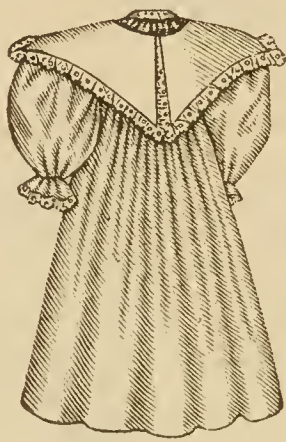
Set No. 191 is in seven sizes for girl dolls from twelve to twenty-four inches tall. For a doll twenty-two inches tall, the dress calls for a yard and a fourth of cashmere forty inches wide, with an eighth of a yard of silk twenty

inches wide. Of one material, it needs two yards and three-eighths twenty-two inches wide, or a yard and three-eighths thir-

five-eighths of a yard of ribbon about one inch wide for the ties; while a pair of slippers needs a piece of kid measuring six inches by eight inches. Price of Set, 7d. or 15 cents.



Front View.



Back View.

GIRL DOLLS' SET No. 191.—CONSISTING OF A DRESS AND BONNET. (COPYRIGHT.)

(For Description see Page 612.)

ty-six inches wide, or a yard and a fourth forty-four inches wide. The bonnet needs five-eighths of a yard of material twenty-two inches wide, or three-eighths of a yard thirty-six or forty-four inches wide, with a yard and a fourth of ribbon about an inch and a half wide for the ties, etc. Price of Set, 7d. or 15 cents.

BABY DOLLS' SET, CONSISTING OF A CLOAK, CAP AND SLIPPERS.

(For Illustrations see this Page.)

No. 188.—At figure No. 360 P in this number of THE DELINEATOR this Set is shown differently made up.

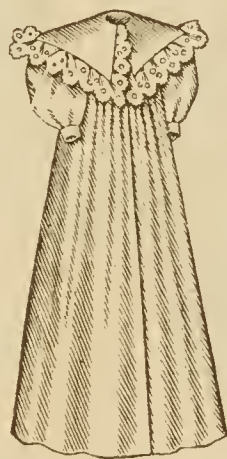
This quaintly pretty cloak for Dolly is here shown made of cashmere and decorated with lace edging. The short body is shaped by shoulder and under-arm seams and closed in front with button-holes and buttons. The full skirt is gathered at the top and joined to the lower edge of the waist, falling in pretty, soft folds about the figure; it is narrowly hemmed at its front edges and deeply at the bottom. The large sleeves have graceful fullness and are made with only inside seams; they are gathered at the top and bottom and completed with wristbands. The body is entirely concealed by a fancy collar that lies smoothly on the cloak and is shaped to form a point at the center of the back and on each shoulder, its ends flaring slightly in points from the throat. A frill of lace edging forms a pretty trimming for all the edges of the collar.

The cap is made of lawn and trimmed with lace ruching. The front of the cap extends to the center of the back, where its ends are joined; it is gathered slightly along its back edge and sewed to a circular center. The front and lower edges of the cap are bordered with a lace ruching and a large rosette of the ruching is set at the top of the front. Tie-strings of ribbon are daintily bowed under the chin.

The little slipper is made of kid, and the sole is sewed to the upper, which is bound neatly with ribbon.

For the cloak cashmere, cloth, Henrietta and flannel will be a good choice, and lace or braid may be used as decoration. The cap will be made of silk, lace, cashmere, etc., and trimmed with lace and ribbon. The slippers will usually be of kid. In a very pretty little set like this the cloak was of white Henrietta cloth trimmed with baby ribbon and fancy stitching. The cap was of brightly colored silk trimmed with lace and ribbon, and the slippers of light-blue kid.

Set No. 188 is in seven sizes for baby dolls from twelve to twenty-four inches tall. For a doll twenty-two inches tall, the cloak requires two yards and three-eighths of goods twenty-two inches wide, or a yard and a half thirty-six inches wide, or a yard and an eighth forty-four inches wide. The cap needs a fourth of a yard of material twenty or more inches wide, with



Front View.



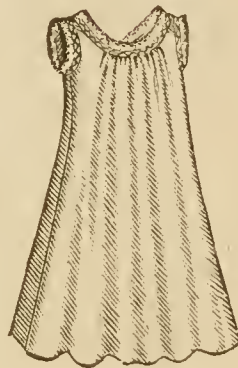
Back View.

BABY DOLLS' SET No. 188.—CONSISTING OF A CLOAK, CAP AND SLIPPERS. (COPYRIGHT.)

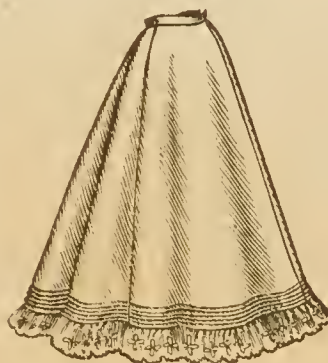
(For Description see this Page.)



Front View.



Back View.



Side-Front View.



Side-Back View.

DOLLS' SET OF UNDERWEAR No. 189.—CONSISTING OF A CHEMISE, DRAWERS AND PETTICOAT. (COPYRIGHT.)

(For Description see this Page.)

DOLLS' SET OF UNDERWEAR, CONSISTING OF A CHEMISE, DRAWERS AND PETTICOAT.

(For Illustrations see this Page.)

No. 189.—These garments are a very necessary part of Miss Dolly's outfit and are made of fine cambric. The chemise is shaped by under-arm and very short shoulder seams and is rounded at the top, where it is gathered at the center of the front and back. The neck and arm's-eye edges are trimmed with a frill of edging set on under a fancy-stitched band.

A center seam and inside leg-seams perform the shaping of the drawers, which are gathered at the top and finished with a band that is closed at the left side, where the drawers are slashed. The lower edges are trimmed with tucks above a frill of edging.

The petticoat consists of a front-gore and a gore at each side which ripple prettily below the hips and a straight back-breadth that is gathered to fall in folds. A placket is finished at the center of the back-breadth, and the top is completed with a belt. The decoration consists of a frill of edging below a cluster of tucks.

Besides cambric, fine muslin or linen lawn or wash silk may be appropriately used for this Set. Lace or embroidery, feather-stitching and clusters of tucks are the usual decorations, but if tucks are desired, allowance must be made for them in cutting out.

Set No. 189 is in seven sizes for dolls from twelve to twenty-four inches tall. Of one mate-

rial for a doll twenty-two inches tall, the Set needs a yard and three-eighths thirty-six inches wide. Price of Set, 10d. or 20 cents.

Illustrated Miscellany.

DRESSMAKING AT HOME.

(For Illustrations see Pages 529 and 533.)

Many of the Autumn and Winter fashions seem peculiarly well adapted to combinations of most sumptuous fabrics, this

FIGURE NO. 1.—COMBINATION AND DECORATION FOR A LADIES' COSTUME.—A pretty Dresden silk and plain silk are associated in this costume, the simple grace of which is charming. The full, round skirt hangs over a five-gored skirt and is untrimmed, save for two ribbons that fall over it from bows fastened on a wrinkled ribbon following the lower edge of the basque-waist.

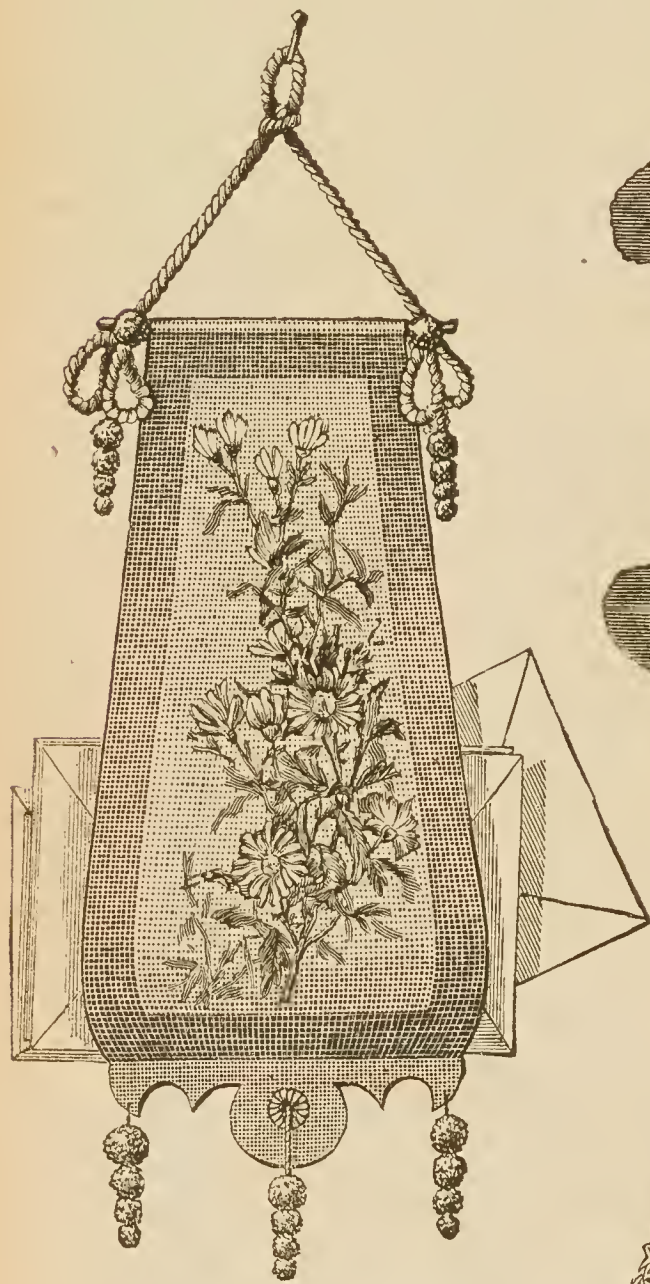


FIGURE NO. 1.—LETTER-RACK.

at present, which are modifications of styles of historic renown. Trimmings of the richest description are lavished upon these gowns, the effect in some instances being of almost regal splendor.

In direct contrast to these fanciful costumes is the tailor-made gown, which, however, is not as severe as in former seasons, velvet collar and cuff facings being now deemed correct. Capes are favorite top-garments, whether of fur or cloth. When of woven goods fur usually appears as a collar, hood or decoration, and the linings are of handsome silk. The undiminished size of sleeves has doubtless much to do with the favor accorded these garments, although they have other merits more distinctly their own to recommend them.

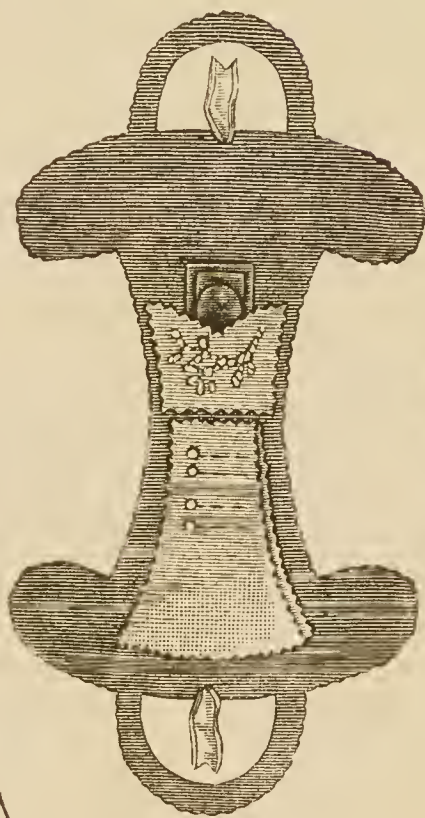


FIGURE NO. 2.—*Necessaire*, OPEN.

being especially true of those modes, decidedly conspicuous

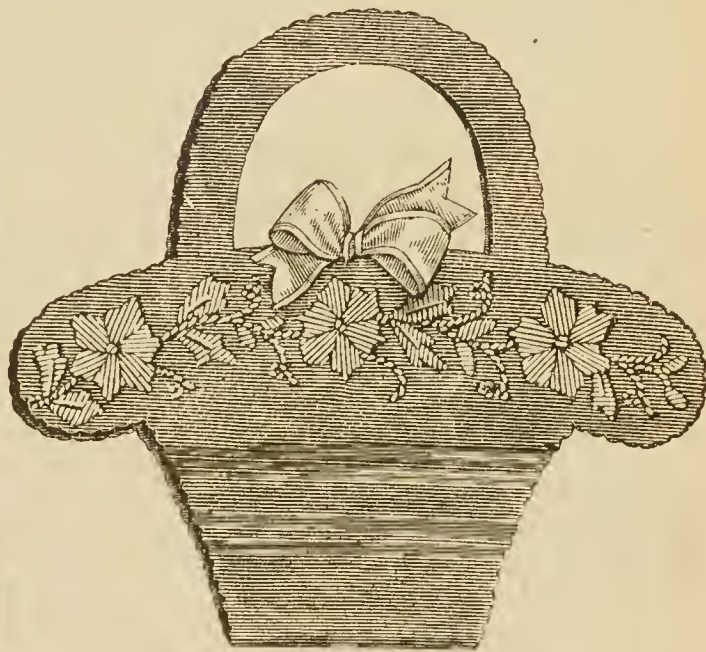


FIGURE NO. 3.—*Necessaire*, CLOSED.

Either the full or gored skirt may be used alone. The waist, which has a low, round neck, is gathered at the top to form a frill heading, and the resulting fulness is becomingly plaited to a point at the lower edge at the center of the front and back. The center of the front is made of the plain silk and is prettily framed at each side with a row of lace, which disappears just below the shoulder under a rosette-bow placed over the end of a spray of flowers rising above the shoulder. Ribbon bands the lower edge of the full puff and is formed in a great rosette-bow at the inside of the arm. The pattern, No. 7986, price 1s. 8d. or 40 cents, provides also for a high

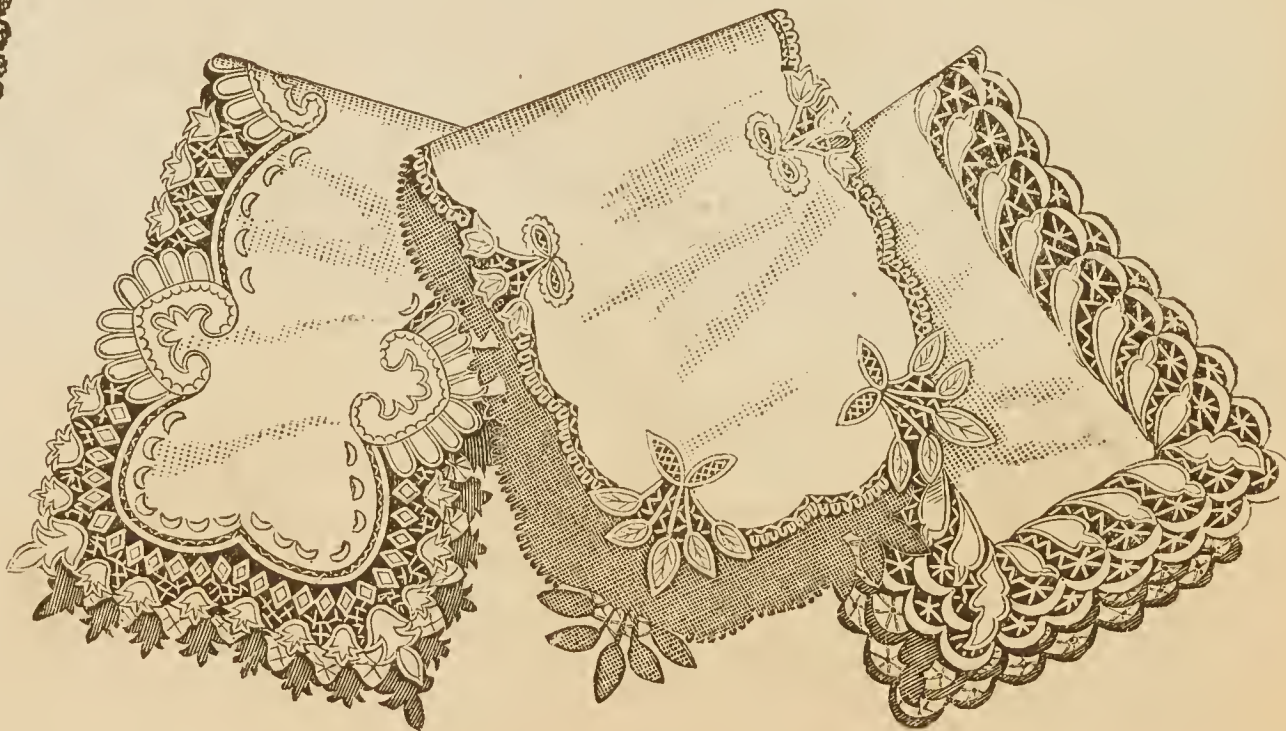


FIGURE NO. 4.—SIDE-BOARD COVERS.

(For Descriptions of Figures Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4, see "Artistic Needlework," on Page 617.)

neck and full-length sleeves. Tissues over silk will make up beautifully in this way, and the trimming should not be too elaborate.

FIGURE NO. 2.—COMBINATION AND DECORATION FOR A LADIES' EVENING WAIST.—Figured black silk, white silk and white chiffon form the attractive combination pictured in this waist, which is shaped at the neck in a low rounding outline that exposes the shoulders charmingly. At the front is gathered fulness that droops softly over a wrinkled ribbon passed about the lower edge of the waist. A frill of chiffon headed with a wreath of fine flowers passes over the shoulders and down each



FIGURE NO. 5.—LADIES' FANCY APRON.—(Cut by Pattern No. 4144; 5 sizes; 20 to 36 inches, waist measure; price 7d. or 15 cents.)

side of the fulness in front, with dainty effect. The frill is narrowed to points at the front ends and falls softly over the sleeves, which are bouffant short puffs. The design was provided by pattern No. 7990, price 1s. 3d. or 30 cents.

FIGURE NO. 3.—COMBINATION AND DECORATION FOR A LADIES' EVENING WAIST.—In this exquisite evening waist plain lavender silk was combined with a fancy silk showing a crinkled white ground bearing plain lavender stripes, the latter material being

bunches of flowers. At the center of the front is a double box-plait that is very wide at the top and tapers toward the lower edge, where it droops, three buttons being arranged on the center of the plait. The back has slight fulness below the shoulders collected in flaring plaits at the bottom, where a wrinkled ribbon passing about the lower edge of the waist is bowed. The sleeves are generously full and droop in numerous artistic folds, and the ribbons about their lower edges are disposed in loop-bows at the inside of the arm. The waist was made by pattern No. 7935, which costs 1s. or 25 cents.

FIGURE NO. 4.—DECORATION FOR A LADIES' 1830 BASQUE-WAIST.—Rose taffeta shot with moss-green was made up in this attractive waist for evening wear by pattern No. 7965, price 1s. 3d. or 30 cents. The neck is rounding and low enough to reveal the shoulders, a band of fur defining its outline prettily. The fronts are formed in three box-plaits which droop in French style and are each decorated at the bust with two Rhinestone buttons. The sleeves are elbow puffs, with the fulness uniquely disposed at the top in box-plaits that are made to stand out well

by the arrangement of five seamed loops at the lower edge, where a band of fur is disposed. The pattern also provides for a high neck and long sleeves, the mode being quite as suitable for day as for evening wear.

FIGURES NOS. 5 AND 6.—DECORATION FOR A LADIES' SKIRT.—This skirt shows a novel feature in a backward-turning plait at each side of the front, the plaits being emphasized by a band of black velvet ribbon pointed at the lower end and ornamented with five fancy buttons. The trimming of velvet is particularly effective on the rich black bourette selected for the skirt. At the back two spreading box-plaits are formed and a decoration corresponding with that at the front is arranged on them. The ribbons are longer than those in front, reaching nearly to the lower edge, and a single button is set in the pointed end of each. The general effect of

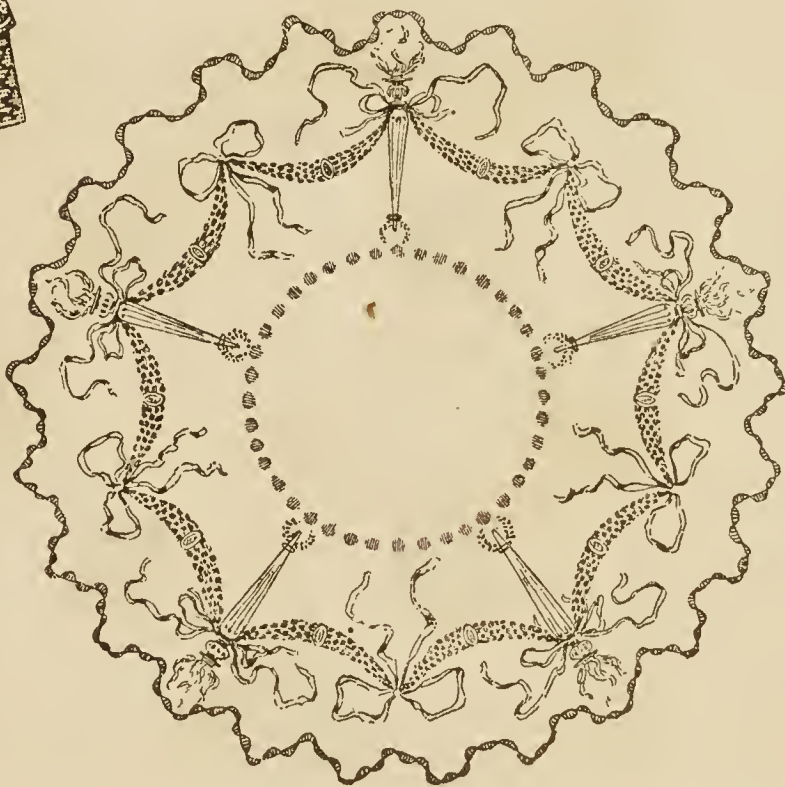


FIGURE NO. 6.



FIGURE NO. 7.

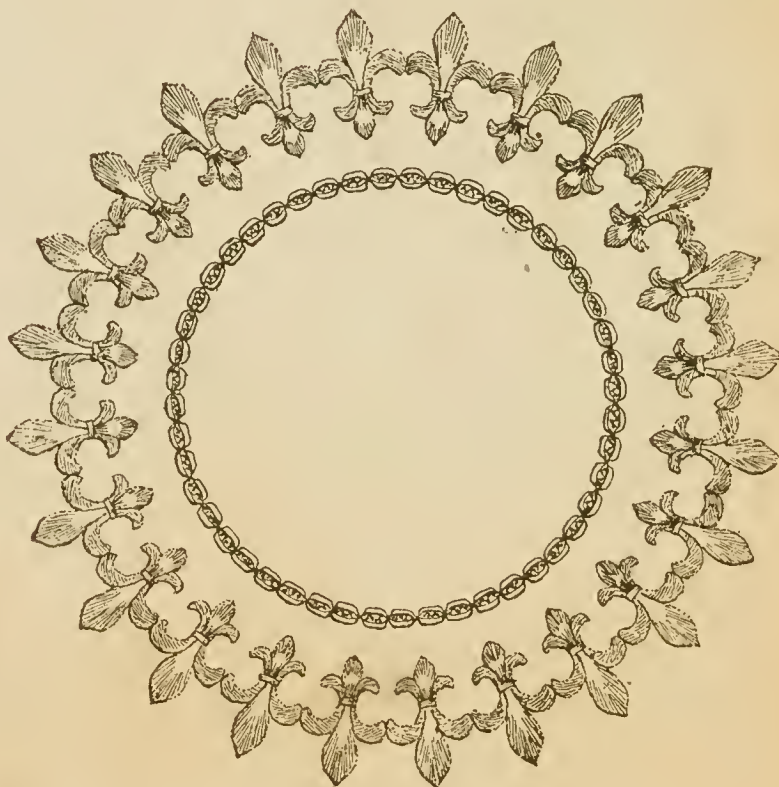


FIGURE NO. 8.

FIGURES NOS. 6, 7 AND 8.—PLATE DOILIES.

(For Descriptions of Figures Nos. 5, 6, 7 and 8, see "Artistic Needlework," on Pages 617 and 618.)

introduced in the sleeves only. The neck has the picturesque Pompadour shape and is outlined by a twisted Dresden ribbon over which, at the corners and on the shoulders, are placed

the skirt is exceedingly graceful, handsome flutes being produced below the hips by the shaping. The pattern is No. 8006, price 1s. 3d. or 30 cents,

FIGURE No. 7.—DECORATION FOR A LADIES' CIRCULAR CAPE.—Melton in a medium shade of tan was chosen for this cape,

may also be used. The collar may have rounding or square corners, and a turn-down collar is also provided in the pattern, which is No. 7971, price 1s. or 25 cents.

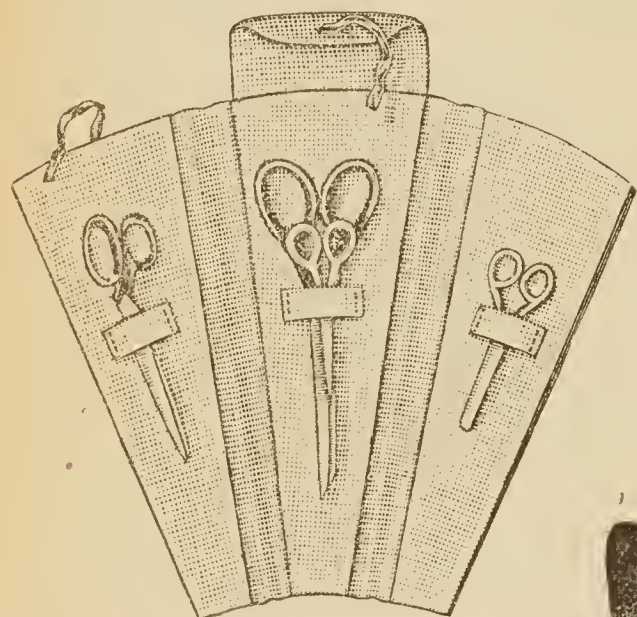


FIGURE No. 1.—SCISSORS CASE. OPEN.

graceful flutes in which the cape hangs are the result of the circular shaping, the adjustment over the shoulders being smooth. An attractive decoration of *ceru point de Gène Vandykes* is disposed at the lower edge of the cape above a band of fur, and the trimming is repeated on the pointed cape-collar. The cape-collar ripples at the back and in front, where it is pointed, while it lies smoothly over the shoulders. At the neck rises a protective storm-collar edged with fur. This cape is quite as suitable for plush, fur, velvet, etc., as for cloth, and on these materials little or no ornamentation is required.

FIGURE No. 8.—COMBINATION AND DECORATION FOR A LADIES' BLOUSE-WAIST.—*Réséda* dotted in black and plain black silk are associated in this stylish waist, which was made by pattern No. 7993, price 1s. 3d. or 30 cents. The fronts are made with graceful, gathered fullness framed by jabot frills of the plain silk. The sleeves are exceptionally pretty, being in leg-o'-mutton style, with bournouses at the top; they are here finished at the elbow with a band of ribbon formed in loops at the inside of the arm, but they may reach to the wrists, if preferred. At the neck is a standing collar covered with a wrinkled ribbon bowed at the back, and a similar ribbon is passed about the waist. Bows of ribbon having upright ends are coquettishly set on the shoulders.

FIGURE No. 9.—COMBINATION FOR A LADIES' CAPE.—The association of velvet and fur pictured in this cape is decidedly seasonable and pleasing. The cape of velvet hangs in the graceful ripples peculiar to the circular modes while fitting smoothly over the shoulders, and the lower edge is bordered with fur. The neck is finished with a storm collar that stands high and flares at the throat. This collar is of fur, and a hood, which is a unique feature of the garment, is also made of fur. Capes of this style are most effective in fur or seal-plush, but heavy cloth

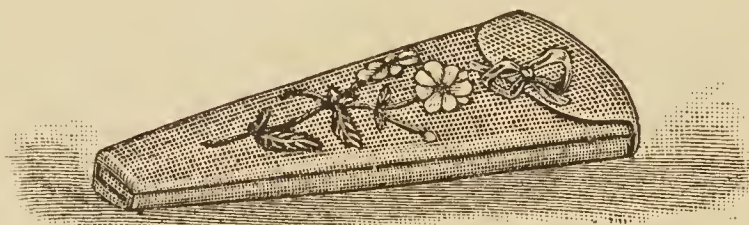


FIGURE No. 2.—SCISSORS CASE, CLOSED.

which was fashioned according to pattern No. 7959, price 1s. or 25 cents. The

style, rippling gracefully, and the fancy collar, which extends narrowly to the lower edge at the front, also ripples. The collar is attractively edged with fur and is further decorated with handsome jet passementerie that extends from the neck downward to the outer edge, a shorter row crossing each

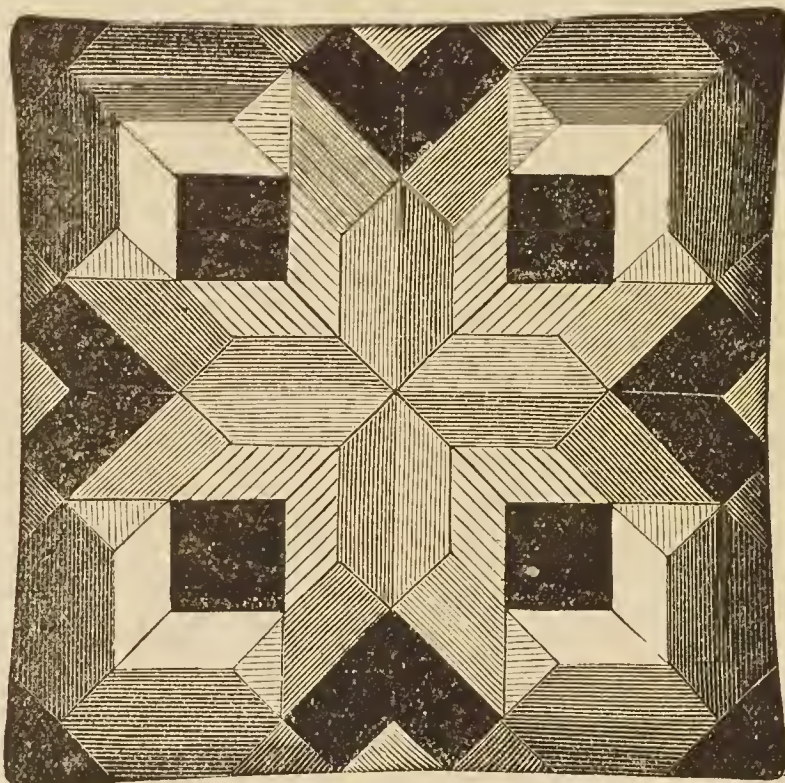


FIGURE No. 3.

It is in circular style, rippling gracefully, and the fancy collar, which extends narrowly to the lower edge at the front, also ripples. The collar is attractively edged with fur and is further decorated with handsome jet passementerie that extends from the neck downward to the outer edge, a shorter row crossing each shoulder and terminating under a large jet button both front and back. At the neck is a storm collar, also outlined on the inner side with fur. Broad black satin ribbons are carried from the shoulders nearly to the lower edge of the cape, where they end under great rosette-bows, producing a very elaborate effect. The pattern is No. 7999, price 1s. or 25 cents.

FIGURES Nos. 11 AND 12.—DECORATION FOR A LADIES' SKIRT.

—This gracefully hanging skirt was made of bluet suiting by pattern No. 7978, which costs 1s. 3d.

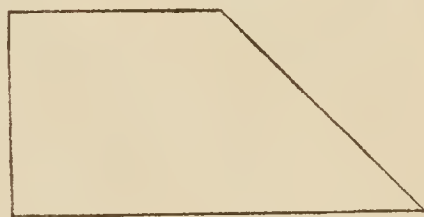


FIGURE No. 4.

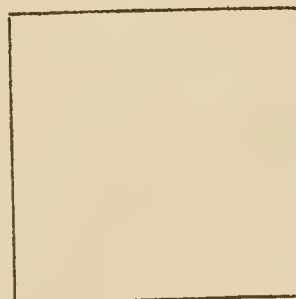


FIGURE No. 7.

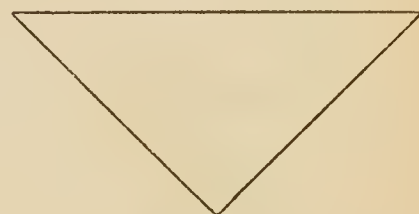


FIGURE No. 9.

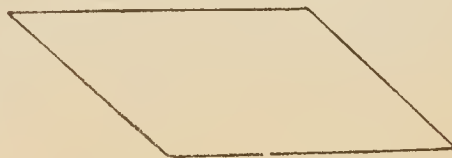


FIGURE No. 5.

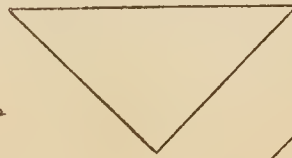


FIGURE No. 8.

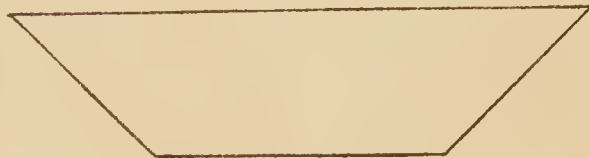


FIGURE No. 6.



FIGURE No. 10.

FIGURES Nos. 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 AND 10.—SOFA-PILLOW, AND SECTIONS FOR SHAPING IT.

(For Descriptions of Figures Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 and 10, see "The Work-Table," on Page 618.)

or 30 cents. The skirt is smooth at the top at the front and sides and forms flutes below, and the expansion toward the foot is decidedly stylish. The back is laid in two box-plaits that

flare in godets. The skirt is in nine gores and it is over the seams joining these gores that the decoration, consisting of a row of Hercules braid between two rows of coiled soutache, is arranged.

ARTISTIC NEEDLEWORK.

(For Illustrations see Pages 614 and 615.)

FIGURE NO. 1.—LETTER-RACK.—An article that combines utility and beauty



FIGURE NO. 11.

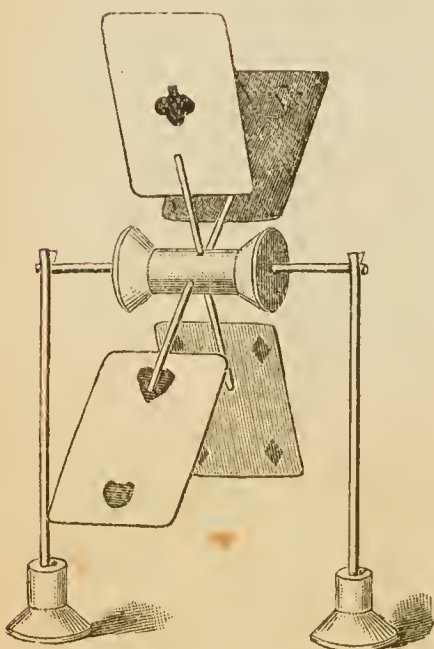


FIGURE NO. 1.—WINDMILL.

(For Description see "Children's Corner," on Page 619.)

the means of suspension, and being knotted at the center.

FIGURES NOS. 2 AND 3.—*Nécessaire*, OPEN AND CLOSED.—Dark-red felt was used for this article, shown open at figure No.

is here shown. The rack consists of a front and back, the front being fancifully shaped at the lower edge. The sections are of pasteboard covered with silk and the front is nearly covered by a section of canvas that is adorned profusely with chrysanthemums and their foliage, which may be either painted or embroidered. The back is tacked to the front from the top nearly to the center and again at the lower edge, the pocket thus formed being a convenient receptacle for letters. Cords with tassels depend from the lower edge of the front, and the upper edges of the front and back are attached to a brass rod, on each end of which are tassels and loops of cord, cord also acting as



FIGURE NO. 12.

FIGURES NOS. 11 AND 12 —DANCING DOLL, AND METHOD OF MAKING IT.

(For Descriptions of Figures Nos. 11 and 12, see "The Work-Table," on Page 618.)

dainty apron that will be found convenient for wear while embroidering is here depicted, cream-white China silk having been selected for making it. The apron is gathered at the top and joined to a belt that is pointed at the center and adorned with a row of feather-stitching. The apron is sufficiently long to allow of being turned up from the lower edge to form two pockets, which will be useful for holding bits of fancy work, embroidery silks, etc. A row of fancy stitching separates

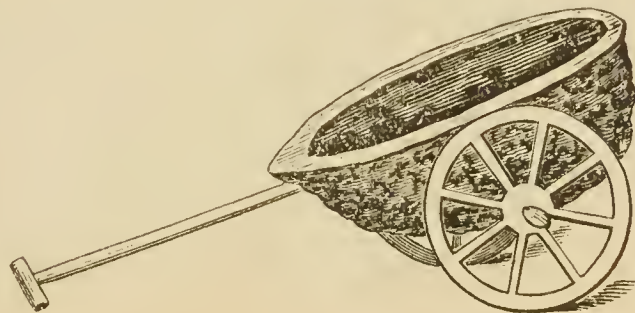


FIGURE NO. 2.—CART.

pocket that is applied to the right side is decorated with lace and stitching. Nainsook, linen lawn, etc., may also be used for the apron, which was cut by pattern No. 4144, price 7d. or 15 cents.

FIGURES NOS. 6, 7 AND 8.—PLATE DOILIES.—These doilies,

which are made of fine, pure white linen, are adapted to various uses, according to their dimensions, a dinner plate doily usually measuring from ten to twelve inches in diameter. The

2, the edges being neatly pinked. It is in basket shape and to the inner side are fastened two leaves of white flannel for holding pins; and a fancifully shaped pocket, also of flannel, for needles, the edges of both the leaves and pocket being pinked, and the pocket being further ornamented with embroidery.

When the *nécessaire* is to be closed, it is folded through the center and the sides are caught together at the top by ribbon ties, as shown at figure No. 3. A pretty design of flowers and leaves that are embroidered solidly forms an artistic decoration for the article, which is novel in shape and, as its name implies, a necessity to the needle-woman.

FIGURE NO. 4.—SIDEBOARD COVERS.—An artistic group of covers designed for the sideboard is here portrayed, pure white linen having been chosen to make them. They are rendered exceedingly handsome by the embroidery, which is in open patterns and very effective, particularly if a delicate tint be placed beneath the cover.

FIGURE NO. 5.—LADIES' FANCY APRON.—A very

the pockets, which are outlined with feather-stitching and trimmed at the top with Valenciennes lace. Ties of the material are bowed at the back, and a patch

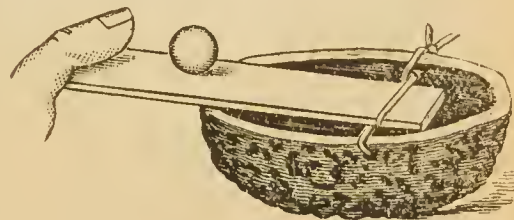


FIGURE NO. 3.—CATAPULT.

(For Descriptions of Figures Nos. 2 and 3, see "Children's Corner," on Page 619.)

doily shown at figure No. 6 is button-hole stitched on the edge, the embroidery being one of the new Empire designs and very effective. It may be worked entirely with white embroidery silk, but a little color is usually more effective, the bow-knots being very pretty worked with delicately tinted floss.

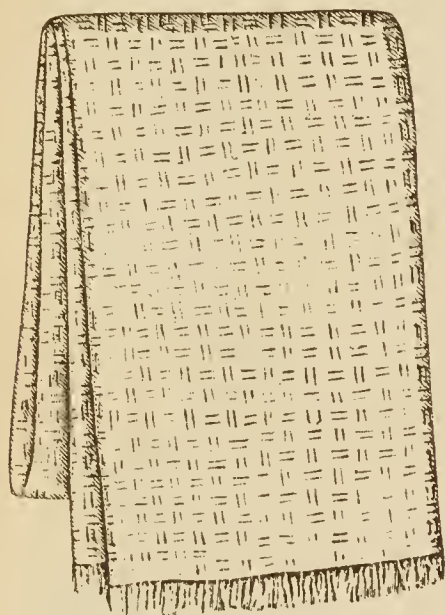


FIGURE No. 1.

piece. The edge is button-hole stitched with white floss and the natural-looking chrysanthemums are done in yellow, though red would be equally pleasing. The leaves are, of course, embroidered in green.

In the doily pictured at figure No. 8 the ever popular fleur de lys are pleasingly introduced. Lace braid is applied a little in from the edge, the material being cut away from beneath the braid, but an expert needle-woman may substitute drawn-work for the braid, with equally pleasing results. The fleurs de lys, which form the border decoration, are very effective, and may be done in white or colors, the former being quite as effective as the latter, since there are no flowers to be done in natural tones.

THE WORK-TABLE.

(For Illustrations see Pages 616 and 617.)

FIGURES NOS. 1 AND 2.—SCISSORS CASE, OPEN AND CLOSED.—A pretty and useful article is here depicted. It is made of canvas attractively lined with bright silk. Three sections of pasteboard neatly covered with silk are applied to the inner side, and short straps of elastic that are firmly secured at each end are placed on the centers of the sections to hold the scissors in place. A flap is fastened to the top of the middle section, a ribbon being sewed to it and another to one of the sections, the ribbons being tied after the case is folded.

The closed case is shown at figure No. 2. A pretty decoration is contributed by flowers and leaves, which may be either painted or embroidered. Tasteful effects may be realized in such a case. The applied sections may be of leather, but the spaces between and the flap must be of material sufficiently flexible to allow the article to be easily folded.

FIGURES NOS. 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 AND 10.—SOFA-PILLOW, AND SECTIONS FOR SHAPING IT.—The various sections which form this pillow are shown at figures Nos. 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 and 10. The pillow, which is represented at figure No. 3, is square and suggestive of "crazy" patchwork. Much individuality may

be expressed in a pillow of this description, and scraps of plain or fancy silk, satin, velvet, etc., may be utilized for it, but to be most effective it is best to have some of the sections of black or some very dark color. The pieces may be simply sewed together and the joinings may be rendered ornamental by fancy stitches.

FIGURES NOS. 11 AND 12.—DANCING DOLL AND METHOD OF MAKING IT.—A suggestion for a jointed doll is here given, the method of construction being clearly shown at figure No. 12. The doll is cut from pasteboard, though the embossed dolls sold in the shops may be purchased and attired as here shown. The upper part of the body is in one section and to it the legs are attached by small sections of pasteboard.

The completed doll is shown at figure No. 11. It is gaily dressed in a gown of pale-blue crêpe paper profusely adorned with silver spangles. The skirt is box-plaited at the top and is very full. The belt is trimmed with silver paper, and folds of the paper that start from the belt extend over the shoulders. The sleeves are short puffs and a fanciful frill falls over them. The legs are tinted with water-color paints and the slippers are of the silver paper. The face and hair are also painted and the head-dress is of crêpe paper ornamented with folds of silver paper and flowers. Short straps of elastic passed through holes bored in the doll are attached to the back and to these straps cords are tacked. The end of one cord is left free, while the other is fastened to a brass ring. When the free end is tied to a chair or other support and the brass ring is slipped over the finger and pulled to and fro the doll will dance very prettily. Dolls of this kind may be attired in various costumes and will afford much amusement at fairs and in the nursery.

(CHILDREN'S CORNER.

(For Illustrations see Page 617.)

My little friends' skill will be considerably

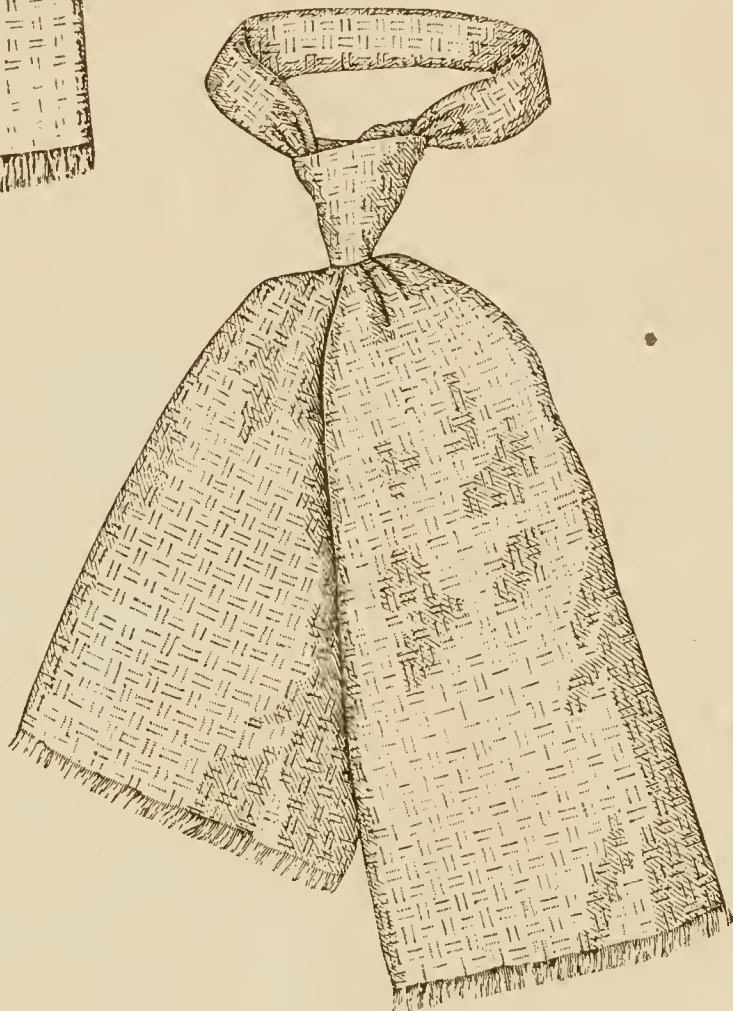


FIGURE No. 2.

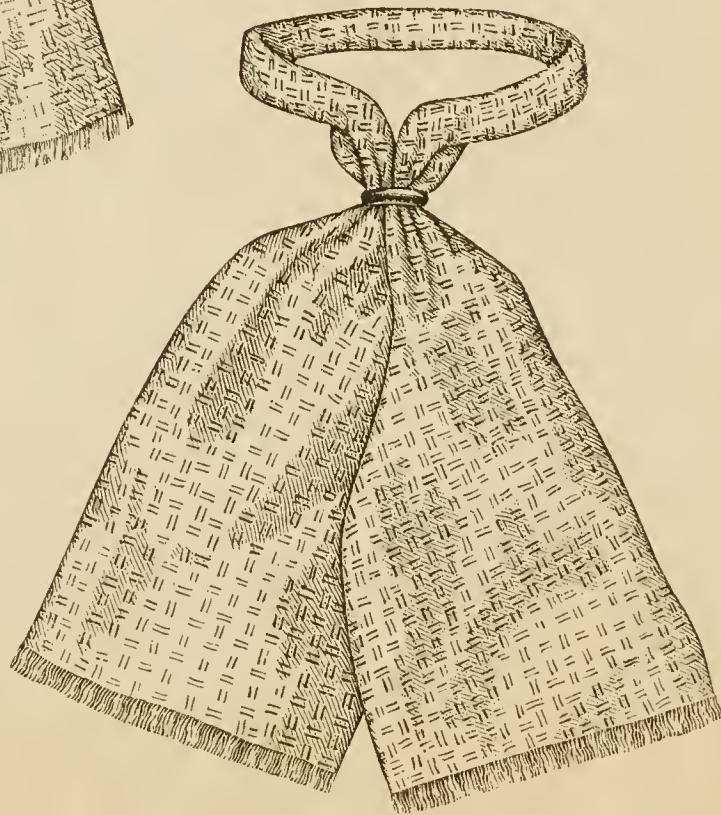


FIGURE No. 3.

FIGURES NOS. 1, 2 AND 3.—POSSIBILITIES OF THE DE JOINVILLE SCARF.

(For Descriptions of Figures Nos. 1, 2 and 3, see "Styles for Gentlemen," on Page 619.)

taxed to make the toys I am going to describe this month, but I know they have mastered many other tasks more or less difficult and will not be alarmed at the idea of trying something else

which will require both patience and skill. Besides, there are always mamma and the older brothers and sisters to offer their advice and assistance.

At figure No. 1 we have a simplified sort of wind-mill made of empty spools, small sticks and playing cards. A spool cut in half provides base supports for two upright sticks split at their upper ends to form crotches in which rest the ends of a cross-bar. A second spool is slipped on the cross-bar before it is placed in position. In this spool four holes are made to receive the ends of as many sticks, which are split at their opposite ends, a playing card being inserted between the split edges. Do you think you can construct this interesting toy? Two whole spools can take the place of the two halves and pieces of cardboard will answer quite as well as the playing cards, a bright, pretty effect being all that is needed. If the toy is set where a breeze will catch the cards, the wheel will spin gaily around, or, if no breeze is stirring, a fan will produce a strong enough current of air.

The engravings at figures Nos. 2 and 3 show that amusement can be gotten out of walnuts long after their delicious kernels have been enjoyed. Did you ever hear of a catapult? Well, it was a huge military machine used by the people who made war before cannon were invented, and it would hurl great rocks and huge arrows over the walls of a beleaguered city. Figure No. 3 shows you how to make a toy catapult for yourself. In each side of half a walnut shell bore holes, as shown in the picture. Through these holes pass a stout rubber band, draw it very tightly, twist it two or three times around and then insert between its strands one end of a little strip of cardboard. When the free end of the cardboard is brought over and held down with the finger and then suddenly released, a marble, pea or small rubber ball laid on it as shown in the picture will be shot some distance across the room. I think this will be fine fun, don't you? But you must be careful that the marble does not strike anybody in the face or break any of the vases or other knick-knacks in which mamma takes such pride. Perhaps it would be better to always use a soft ball.

At figure No. 2 is shown the other half of the walnut shell made into a cart. Two small pasteboard wheels are connected by a little axle run through holes bored near the bottom of the shell. A pole with a convenient handle (a burned match will answer) is inserted in another hole at the narrower end of the shell and the wagon is ready for use.

I am sure that these toys will shorten many an hour and no doubt you would like to make them, too. You all know, or will very soon find out, that the labor generally necessary to bring about pleasure is made sweet by the thought of the enjoyment to follow.

STYLES FOR GENTLEMEN.

(For Illustrations see Pages 618 and 619.)

The popularity of golf has created a demand for bright silk handkerchiefs of all

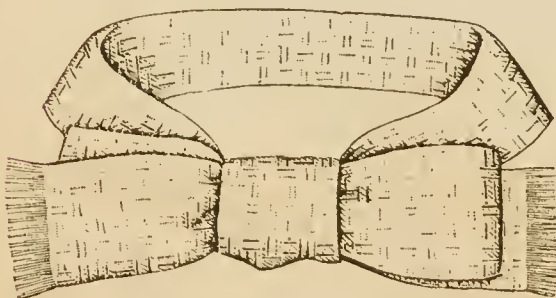


FIGURE No. 4.

colors—checks or plaids, are in great favor at present.

Oxford silk handkerchiefs, with sewed borders in the new chintz designs, are also very popular. They are made up in pongees, the designs being printed. Solid plain shades of orange, Oxford-blue and bright-cardinal are also liked.

There is now a brisk demand for black handkerchiefs, which are no longer manufactured in plain hemstitched pongees but

kinds. Macclesfield twills in checks and stripes—many with bright Roman or tartan borders and some entirely in broken plaids, but always in several

in brocade effects, and in sizes from twenty-two to twenty-eight inches square.

The prevailing taste for pure linen handkerchiefs calls for

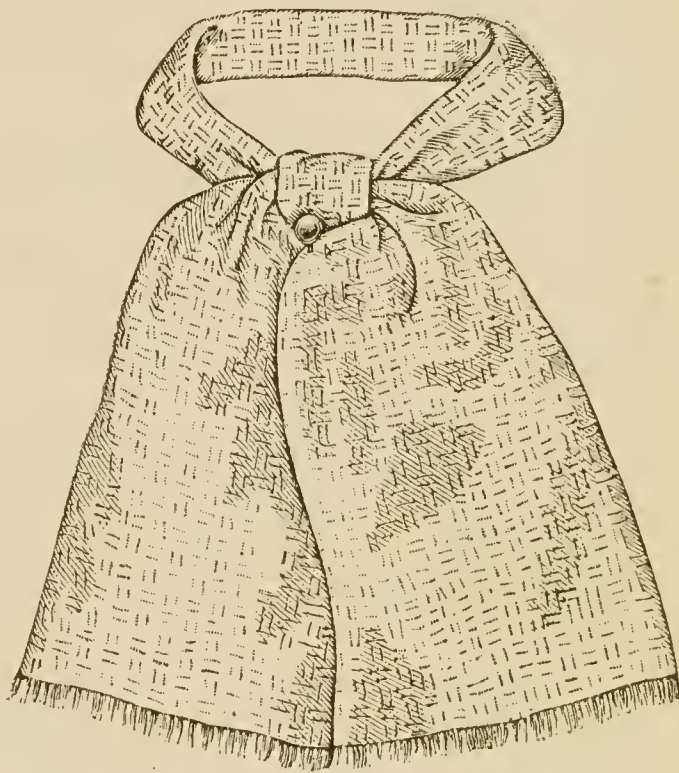


FIGURE No. 6.

FIGURES NOS. 4, 5 AND 6.—POSSIBILITIES OF THE DE JOINVILLE SCARF.

(For Descriptions of Figures Nos. 4, 5 and 6, see "Styles for Gentlemen," on this Page.)

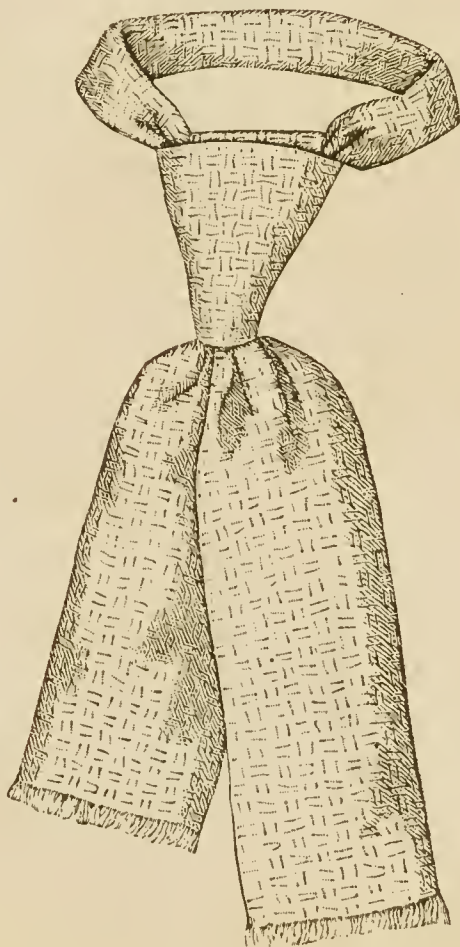


FIGURE No. 5.

eighth and quarter inch hems and also the neatest printed designs.

In fancy handkerchiefs a new cloth is shown, following the fashion in ladies' handkerchiefs. It has a dimity center showing self effects, either scrolls or spots, the borders being an inch and a half wide and in delicate sky, pink and buff. It is unique, sells at a popular price and will be used by both sexes.

A novelty appears in the form of a fine mull handkerchief with a Rob Roy border. Checks in two sizes are also shown in these goods. In high French novelties and in delicate tints like the dimities the borders are one inch deep; they have filled centers of small sprigs and thin vines printed in strong colors, the borders being in delicate tones.

Pretty two-colored effects have plain white centers; the printing is on the wide two and a half inch border, the colorings being sky and black, buff and black, and pink and black. The heavy printing, being in the two tones, is heightened by the strong black relief.

For illustration this month six views of one of the most popular of the cool-weather scarfs has been selected: it is the de Joinville and shows the different effects which may be produced with that shape. The first view pictures the scarf before it is tied.

FIGURES NOS. 1 TO 6.—POSSIBILITIES OF THE DE JOINVILLE SCARF.—Basket-pattern silk is a favored material for making up this shape, and combinations of white, black and salmon, red, green and black, dark and light blue and white, and deep brick, salmon and white, as well as all white, are popular. The silk is of a soft, flexible nature and falls readily into graceful folds.

At figure No. 1 is shown a folded de Joinville. Figure No. 2 illustrates the scarf tied in a flowing-end knot. The scarf is pictured worn with a ring at figure No. 3. At figure No. 4 it is shown made up in a bow. A plain four-in-hand knot is shown at figure No. 5. Figure No. 6 represents the scarf tied in a puff.

FANCY STITCHES AND EMBROIDERIES.

BY EMMA HAYWOOD.

EMBROIDERY ON GLASS CLOTH.

One of the latest fads, particularly acceptable because of its practicality and adaptability, is the use of linen glass cloth with

with which invisible joinings can be effected this is not indispensable.

The usual size of each square on glass cloth is one inch and a half. The patterns here given covering four squares would therefore measure six inches. The designs on these squares can be multiplied according to taste, while two or three of them arranged in diagonal stripes or in any set patchwork pattern may be sufficiently effective. A more novel arrangement is to work a bold pattern in solid embroidery on a large square for the center, then to add a border the width of the goods covered with designs similar to those in illustrations Nos. 1 and 2. The style of design used in the third illustration would be suitable for the center, the simple background forming a diaper pattern that does not in the least detract from the interest of the main design. With regard to materials, those who introduced this work employ mostly the soft colored cottons now obtainable in many beautiful shades. In color they are quite fast. There is, however, no reason why flax thread should not be substituted in some cases with advantage, or even embroidery silk, if economy be no object, but such extravagance should be reserved for small and dainty articles, such as table sets or sofa cushions. On these the addition of fine Japanese gold thread gives quite a different character to the work and greatly enriches it.

Much depends on the choice and arrangement of the colors. For a bed-spread the more diverse the colors the better. The squares should always be kept as distinct as possible each from the other by means of pleasing and harmonious contrasts that blend well as a whole.

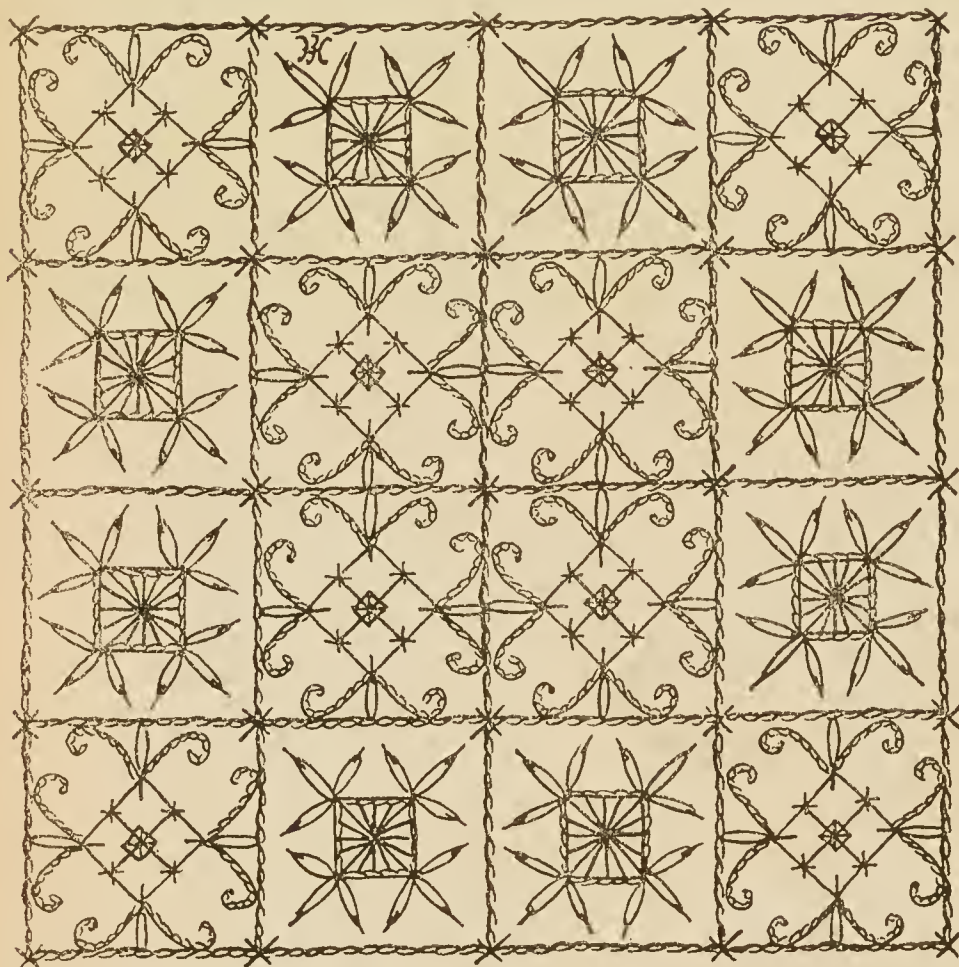


ILLUSTRATION NO. 1.

its clearly defined squares as a foundation for effective and even artistic embroidery. The possibilities presented to an ingenious worker are numerous, while those of a less inventive turn can scarcely fall short of success, so simple does the work become by means of the guiding lines.

This work is extremely pretty for decorating various articles, including bureau scarfs, bed-spreads, bedroom screens, curtains or portières and it looks well in the form of dado and frieze or for borders and cushions. It is likewise brought into requisition for table centers, doilies and tea table covers. Considering that the execution is rapid and the cost of materials trifling, it is likely to become very popular, since it lends itself to so many uses.

There need be no difficulty in obtaining the requisite material. I would advise buying only that of the best quality. It is cheaper in the end on account of being so much more durable than the inferior makes. Besides work has a much better appearance when executed upon a good, glossy linen.

The illustrations show three squares suitable for a bed-spread. The designs are pieced together after the fashion of patchwork, with this notable difference that while the designs are pieced, the material is left intact. The number of breadths necessary must, of course, be joined exactly in accordance with the squares. If joined exactly on the lines, the seams will be imperceptible when the embroidery is completed.

There is, I believe, an extra width being made in glass cloth expressly for large pieces of work but in view of the ease

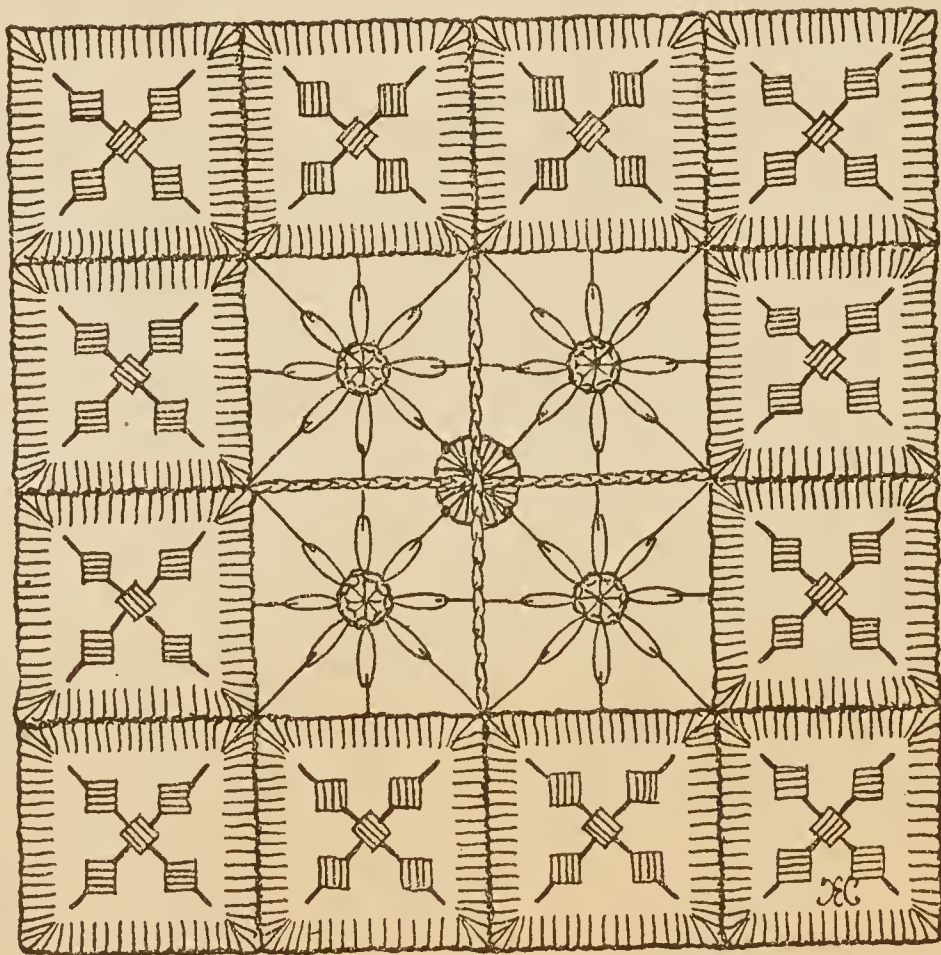


ILLUSTRATION NO 2.

Too vivid coloring and violent contrasts will ruin any design. It may be noted that many patterns in use for Russian cross

stitch can be modified to fit into such squares. Many of them apparently very elaborate can be easily built up by ruling in colored pencil a few cross lines within the squares. Sometimes the alternate squares may be filled in with all kinds of crazy stitches; thus odds and ends of silk or thread can be used up with advantage. The printed lines on the linen must in all cases be hidden, either with stem stitch, feather stitch, button-holing, cross stitch or any preferred stitch, provided it completely covers the line. For large articles quite coarse thread is best in every way, but for small pieces the work should be elaborated and the thread or silk fine in proportion.

The gracefully conventional lily design portrayed in illustration No. 3 is a good example of bold, effective, yet solid work.

It is carried out in what is technically known as Chinese encroaching flat stitch. This is as solid looking as the somewhat tedious though always beautiful long and short stitch for close filling, yet it does not take nearly so long to do, because the stitches, worked in straight sections, only encroach upon the previous row enough to hide the material beneath. Too much shading on a small piece such as that under consideration should be avoided, but on a larger scale the result is charming when several shades very closely gradated are worked into each other by this block system. This method, well understood by scene painters, is hardly taken sufficient advantage of by those who embroider when adorning objects to be seen at a distance, such as portières, curtains or screens. Only two shades of the same color are employed throughout the floral design, while the diaper background is carried out in a subdued contrasting color, the general effect being very handsome.



ILLUSTRATION NO. 3

On a bed-spread the same pattern can be worked over separate squares in four different colorings. This gives a pleasing variety when they are fitted into spaces alternated with the geometrical designs, these likewise varying in color. The stitches employed on the geometrical designs are so plainly indicated that they need no further description. Lace stitch fillings are also admissible and appear very striking when judiciously introduced. In fact, fancy may be given full play on this simple basis of square lines, and there is really a great satisfaction about thus evolving new ideas that keeps both mind and fingers busy when otherwise the work might be laid aside as tedious.

Many of the really excellent designs that can be bought on paper ready to transfer to the material with a hot iron will serve for this work. Powdered sprays look well on a diapered ground. Corner sprays serve for a tea-table cloth but close heavy groups should, as a rule, be avoided, because the ground ought to show between the interstices of the design. A powdered design of rosebuds or daisies is very pretty for a baby carriage robe, the background being slightly elaborated for a powdered design. The lining should match the flower in tone. Yellow daisies on a tracery of the palest gray-blue is in charming taste, while an equally pale shade of gray-green would back salmon-pink wild-rose sprays with excellent effect.

It would be easy to multiply suggestions for this fascinating work but enough has already been said to interest the worker

and speed the reader on her way, should inclination lead her to give this pleasing novelty the trial which it certainly merits and of which it will surely prove well worthy if intelligently made.

FASHIONABLE DRESS GOODS.

Subdued in tone and sober even as Nature's own garb in these days of Autumn are the textiles in present vogue. The brightest of hues are veiled with black, which is skilfully woven in ringlets, knots and a tangle of all sorts of tufts, that contribute a shaggy surface and soften the vivid coloring to harmonious half tones. Sometimes a distinct figure results from the weaving of the little black knots, but as often the design is uncertain, yet none the less effective for all that.

In some classes of Scotch and French plaid goods, the gay coloring is partially concealed by a fluffy, black covering, which increases their chances of success, for plaids of aggressive hues are less likely to attract refined women. Combination costumes of bouclé, plaid and silk or plain wool goods are stylish and *recherché* enough to appeal to conservative tastes.

Black bouclés trail over shaded or solid-hued goods in long serpentine lines or form scrolls or arabesques for which the rich-hued surface affords a most interesting background. They may also lie in lengthwise lines on the surface. A charming example of this last class has a mixed silk-and-wool ground in

a light leaf-green, which is visible in narrow stripes between closely woven lines of black bouclés. Golden-brown, heliotrope, bluet and a host of other colors are similarly treated.

A very tasteful effect is achieved in a certain class of shaggy wool goods. The ground presents two colors in wavy lines, which are visible through soft, black ringlets. In one instance brown-and-blue are united; in another, tan and brown, and in a third, green and brown.

An exceptionally stylish novelty of the zibeline type is offered in blocks of contrasting color embossed with arabesques and other conventional figures in black. Brown and navy-blue or olive-green, black-and-cardinal and green and dark-red are some of the colors shown in the blocks. Such fabrics are well suited to tall figures, upon which the device and coloring will show to excellent advantage.

Another variety of zibeline is plain colored woven with graduated dots of contrasting hues. Smooth brown dots and rugged black ones vary an olive-green zibeline which may be developed by either a simple or elaborate mode. Less extreme

than some of the novelties is a soft material in plain colors, with raised horizontal lines and boucles thrown up on the surface in zigzag vertical stripes.

Caniche, on the contrary, is a novelty of the exaggerated type. It is also solid-hued and is covered thickly with tufts, the material reminding one of nothing so much as the coat of a French poodle, which, indeed, its name suggests. In black this fabric will, perhaps, find greater favor than in colors.

A stylish corded novelty is finely striped in black and golden-brown overrun with a fine vine in gold. This fabric in conjunction with yellow taffeta was made up in a dressy visiting toilette. The skirt is six-gored and is disposed at the back in box-plaits that sweep out in godets, the front and sides breaking into gentle ripples due to the smooth shaping at the top. The bodice is short and combines a French back having fan-plaits with a blouse front of silk. A charming effect is achieved in the front by the application of a slashed over-front, which droops like the blouse and is cut in low, square outline at the top, the portion of the blouse front above presenting the appearance of a full, square yoke. Narrow jet trimming outlines the neck of the overfront and also the edges of the slashes, between which the blouse escapes in puffs. The standing collar matches the blouse front and is striped horizontally with three rows of trimming. Jet also outlines the lower edge of the waist. Very full puffs droop over the sleeves to within a short distance of the wrists. Supplementing this costume are fine brown dog-skin gloves, and a hat of brown-and-yellow felt braid trimmed broadly in front with black birds and a fluffy aigrette, and at the back with a black satin ribbon bow.

Piqué cords in solid colors strongly suggest Bedfords and equal popularity is predicted for them. One of their many advantages is that they accommodate themselves to the new modes and successfully carry out any characteristic effect embodied in them.

For tailor-made suits—and they are as much admired as ever for certain purposes—besides the chevots and tweeds with which one identifies such styles, there is a new kind of covert suiting. It is double-faced, and the color, usually a bright one on the under side, is vaguely visible through the neutral-toned surface side. A shimmer of robin's-egg blue is seen in a brown covert cloth of this character, the usual happy result being attained by the union.

Chevots and tweeds are rough-surfaced in accord with the prevailing fancy for such effects. One example of tweed mingles red and yellow, another green and red, and a third brown and white, and in every instance black knots are spread over the surface. In a certain chevot sample an illuminated ground is subdued by black boucles, and in another the ground shows a Persian color scheme which is rendered rough by a scattering of black ringlets.

The new crépons are a delight to artistic eyes. Every weave that is shown in colors is reproduced in black, which has an unusually large following. A durable underfacing forms the foundation of most crépons, which in consequence do not pull or stretch out of shape. The richest crépons are silk-faced and their name is legion. One variety intermingles green and rose and here and there are woven oriental figures in cashmere colors and in chiné effect, the shape of the device being somewhat lost in the crinkles of the fabric, which have a crushed puff appearance. Blue-and-gold and other favored colors are blended in the grounds, but the figure is in all instances the same.

Wave-like crinkles distinguish a plaid silk-faced crépon, the colored blocks and bars being woven on black grounds, which subdue the gorgeousness of the plaid. Red, gold and steel-gray is the color medley in one plaid crépon, and gold, brown and bluet are united in another.

Crinkly black ridges traverse golden-brown, olive-green and bluet grounds in a novelty all-wool crépon. In another style the crinkles assume serpentine stripes, which are of silk and alternate with black frisé stripes, the silk stripes being bright navy-blue, golden-brown or light leaf-green. Other silk-and-wool crépons in mixed colors are honey-combed with black frisés, and others again in mohair are striped at inch-wide intervals with black plush, these stripes standing out in bold relief from mahogany, dark-green and bluet surfaces. A rich

mohair crépon in plain colors shows the spaces between the crinkles filled with very fine frisés that present the effect of uncut velvet. A coat and skirt *en suite* of this crépon in brown or green would be strikingly stylish.

Tricotine crépons are of mohair and are finely crinkled. In fact, most of the wool crépons are of mohair and are familiar as tricotines. A fancy tricotine in brown, navy, green and in other colors is striped with black silk wave-lines that stand out from the goods.

A smooth-surfaced novelty fabric in mixed red and black, navy and brown, or green and brown is illuminated by short silken stitches in rose-pink, pale-blue and Nile-green, these colors appearing in every instance and suggesting the tone for a combination fabric, when such is desired.

The new silks are of surpassing beauty and of the quality that "stands alone." They are ideally adapted to the historical styles of which there is at present a renaissance. The Marie Antoinette silks about which so much has been written are as gorgeous as were, perhaps, the originals worn by the elegant queen herself. They are employed either for entire gowns or only for the accessories that are abundant in these modified old-time fashions. A brown silk of the Marie Antoinette style figured with black broché garlands and pink roses and foliage in the soft, clouded effect peculiar to warp printing was used in the development of a ceremonious dinner gown, in unison with black silk-faced crépon and rose-tinted chiffon. The mode embraces a skirt and redingote and introduces many features of the Marie Antoinette style. The front of the skirt is covered with the flowered silk, which is revealed with the effect of a petticoat between the edges of the redingote. The latter garment is cut from crépon, the back, which is close-fitting above the line of the waist, falling without interruption to the lower edge in godets. Above the waist-line in front is a deep, pointed corselet of silk above which the neck is filled in with a fichu of chiffon, leaving a V opening, the fichu coming from the back, where it lies in the softest of folds. Each sleeve has three puffs of silk laid on a coat-shaped foundation and separated by bands, also of the silk. Many of the new skirts are designed to simulate panels in front, the idea being especially favorable to these very ornate silks.

Louis XVI. silks are flowered and striped, the stripes distinguishing them from the Marie Antoinette silks, which invariably introduce garlands. A sample of Louis XVI. silk has a robin's-egg blue ground embossed with white conventional figures, decorated with flowers in chiné effect and crossed at distant intervals by groups of three dark-blue stripes.

Dresden silks, whether offered in black or tinted grounds, are floriated or otherwise figured, but the color groupings copy those seen in Dresden china. A rarely pretty sample in black is powdered with black pin-points, and decorated with an odd, indescribable device in which are assembled olive-green, old-rose, old-blue and gray. In addition, there are broché crescents and tiny flowers in black. In this sample an iridescence results from the color union. A delicate rose Dresden silk bears the impressions of flowering vines in faded blues, very pale yellows and rather deep pinks.

Taffetas are softer and more lustrous than they were and are variously decorated. One style in Nile-green is striped and dotted in self and shows pink and green flowers in blurred effects, which are admired as much as ever for their truly artistic quality. Another taffeta in old-rose is striped with black and between the stripes are green-and-rose dots dashed with black. Fancy white stripes break in upon a green taffeta and black-and-white stripes figure a robin's-egg blue taffeta.

An exquisite example of *peau de soie* is of black shot with gold. A gold ground is seeded with black and upon it a scroll design is carried out in gold-and-black, and small gold brocaded flowers are added.

The fancy for combining skirts and waists of different materials seems not yet to have reached its limit, and many elegant toilettes for the present and succeeding season will consist of a skirt of some fine black silk or wool fabric and a bodice of rich silk made after some historic or other fanciful mode. One skirt will do service for several bodices and the effect of an extensive wardrobe will thus be economically created.

OF INTEREST TO YOUNG MOTHERS.—We have lately published another edition of the valuable pamphlet entitled "Mother and Babe: Their Comfort and Care." This work is by a well known authority on such matters and contains instructions

for the inexperienced regarding the proper clothing and nourishment of expectant mothers and of infants, and how to treat small children in health and sickness, together with full information regarding layettes and their making. Price, 6d. or 15 cents.

FASHIONABLE GARNITURES.

The various fanciful accessories involved in many of the new fashions acquire character from applied decoration, and never were trimmings better calculated to fulfil their mission than are those now displayed in such plentiful varieties in the shops. Unusually interesting and artistic conceits are shown, and though they are generously used, the effect of excess is avoided by clever disposals.

Bodices, as for several seasons past, continue to carry the burden of trimming, as may be easily inferred from a glance at prevailing modes, and in this particular, form decided contrasts with skirts. Jet and colored garnitures and laces reign conjointly and each class exerts a happy influence on the particular garment it is destined for.

In spangle trimmings both large and small *paillettes* are employed. They are very minute and unusually effective, as are also the seed-like cabochons that are strewn liberally among beads and great, shining jet stones in all-jet decorations.

Bands are in great request and are susceptible of many tasteful arrangements. A Greek key pattern is worked out in a band trimming with colored spangles, which are lapped, scale fashion, on a grenadine foundation. In one instance heliotrope, green and white spangles are assembled; in another copper, heliotrope and white are blended, and in a third old-blue copper and white are united. Trimming of this kind may brighten black or neutral-toned fabrics, or one of the colors may match the dominant hue in the goods. Very delicate is a band trimming of black net appliquéd with white lace and having an embroidery of jet beads in tracery design. Of the same type is another black net band trimming wrought in a vermicelli device with fine white lace braid and seeded with tiny jet points.

Vermicelli patterns are much in evidence in appliqué trimmings—that is, trimmings consisting of net or tissue foundations wrought with jets, spangles or braids. When done in spangles, the glittering discs are applied sequin fashion and the effect is realistically serpentine. Jet, steel, gold and solid or varicolored *paillettes* form a glittering trail on either white or black net and result in an exquisite trimming that may be used for blouses, braces and in divers other ways.

A beautifully designed garniture is a band of jet beads forming a lattice and edged with a succession of butter-colored cord scrolls. Medallions of the cord vary the band at intervals and in the center of each gleams a large jet nail-head. The decorative effect of this novel trimming is seen in a toilette of *tabac*-brown tricotine made up in combination with brown velvet. The skirt is made with two box-plaits at the back and flares toward the bottom in graceful ripples at the front and sides. It is simply finished. The basque-waist has a full back and fronts. Over the closing is adjusted a double box-plait of velvet that droops, blouse-like, over the belt, and upon it is applied a row of trimming. A brown satin ribbon stock with shirred ends contributes the neck finish and over each side is reversed a velvet Paquin point. From this collar droops a uniquely-shaped deep velvet collar, which flares widely in front and but a trifle at the back, where each section shapes a series of points, the front ends describing rather sharp points. Not far from the lower edge the trimming is arranged to follow the outline of the collar and give it emphasis. Around the waist is folded brown satin ribbon, which is formed in a bow at the back. The Paquin sleeves are full and are gathered into a cuff, which is reversed over the sleeve and decorated with a velvet point to correspond with the stock.

Panels, corselets, yokes and blouses are simulated or trimmed with a band trimming, built also on a grenadine foundation, in alternate blocks of black chenille and scale spangles, which in one sample are black and in others colored. A black silk bodice for concert wear, or a black *crépon* gown intended for semi-ceremonious use will be enhanced by a trimming consisting of a narrow band of jet set at intervals of about an inch and a quarter with circlets of tiny brilliants, each holding a large jet stone. There is not a suspicion of tawdriness about this trimming, though Rhinestones enter into its construction.

One of the daintiest yet most elegant of trimmings, which would at sight capture the fancy of a matron or a widow who had but discarded her weeds, is an appliqué embroidery of gray in two tones of matt spangles, set scale-wise, and combined with pear-shaped pearls. When properly applied on silk,

velvet or some rich wool goods, the effect will be that of an elaborate embroidery.

The smallest of black tips are called into requisition in a novelty trimming, the feathers being associated with sprays of small jet facets, a glittering line of which appears on the stem of each dainty tip. An equally novel feather garniture includes two flaring ostrich plumes of three-quarter length, without curl. Between them is an arrangement of jet in a floral pattern. This is intended to adorn a low-cut bodice, the feathers extending to the shoulders.

An elaborate *passementerie* of jet presents fans of fine cabochons set on a narrow jet galloon at short distances apart. When applying this trimming one fan may be adjusted above the galloon, the next below, and so on in alternation. The jet *passementeries* are very elaborate and are as available for Marie Antoinette and other rich silks as are colored garnitures. An example of fine jet *passementerie* is in a scroll device and jet stones follow the idea in the pattern.

In star and wheel patterns cut jet stones of great size are interspersed among beads and small facets, with rich effect. One star-shaped trimming is composed of large, raised points set on beaded arrow-heads, which radiate from a large round stone. Most of these trimmings are separable and are usually applied like medallions. Simulated or inserted panels in skirts will favor these trimmings, which may be effectively applied at intervals, like medallions. Jet points and ornaments with fringe will elaborate wraps of velvet or silk. The fringed ornaments will likewise appear upon gowns, a pair at each shoulder or one at each side of the throat.

Sailor and other fancy collars are reproduced in jet, jetted net and in fancy effects and are of a highly decorative character. Figures in glacé taffeta are cut out and appliquéd on coarse-meshed black net cut in sailor and other shapes, the taffeta figures being outlined with beads. This is an innovation which is pretty sure to find favor with persons of artistic taste. A round collar of Russian lace is wrought with steel beads and jet nail-heads, with attractive results. Another collar is of black silk *passementerie* that looks not unlike Russian lace. It is made with epaulettes and two long tabs at the front, which might prettily frame a blouse front, and is seeded with colored beads that are electric-blue in one instance, cerise in another and green in a third. Jet beads are employed on similar collars. All-jet collars in sailor shapes sparkle, as do jet trimmings generally, with well cut facets.

Jet shoulder-braces are usually finished with fancy fringe at both ends, and are set with large jet stones. These garnitures are very popular for visiting and day reception gowns. Braces for ceremonious costumes are spangled in colors or set with pearls or mock jewels on filmy gold or silver gauze or on black or white net.

Yokes with epaulette extensions share the popularity of collars, and in design and outline the variety is legion. Spangles, pearls, jewels or beads and cabochons appear on these garnitures, many of which are made with net foundations.

Intricate patterns are shown in black mohair and silk trimmings, which are available for cheviot, tweed and kindred fabrics that are intended for general wear.

Batiste laces have reappeared under a different guise. The floral devices which characterized those worn in Summer have been replaced by braid designs, that are carried out in insertions, edgings and in piece laces. These last are much used for fancy collars, yokes, vests and like accessories.

Gismonda laces are again to the fore and they still bear simple patterns on square, large-meshed nets. In a fine insertion of this variety of lace, batiste is combined with the mesh and the pattern is wrought on the close-textured fabric. Point Venise laces are heavier than they were and are shown in minute edgings and insertions as well as in wide ones. Point d'Alençon is a soft lace and is adaptable to any graceful arrangement.

Renaissance lace in combination with white *mousseline de soie* is among the most exquisite of the new laces. Deep edging of this style and narrow pearl *passementerie* introducing fine pearl and iridescent beads and pear-shaped pearls are used together on a *débutante's* evening toilette developed in white chiffon over white-and-gold chameleon satin. The skirt flows full to the foot over its shimmering foundation and is untrimmed.

The bodice is cut low and round at the neck, and droops below the shoulders in 1830 style. At the back the fulness is gathered at the top and caught in plaits at the bottom, and the front is full after the manner of a blouse, though the droop is slight. The sleeves are very full puffs which terminate at the elbows. Starting from the back of each sleeve is a plaited frill of lace that is extended in a sharply narrowed frill down the front to the lower edge and headed with *passementerie*, the arrangement framing the full front admirably. Lengthwise rows of *passementerie* are applied to the sleeves and a row outlines the waist. If a gored instead of a full skirt had been chosen, strips of *passementerie* could be applied vertically.

Fine batiste and *crêpe de Chine* are also woven in combination with Renaissance laces and contribute rich decorations to ceremonious gowns of velvet or silk. A dainty textile for blouse

fronts and other adjuncts, while of *mousseline de soie*, is classed among laces, and is shown both in black and white. It is laid in inch-wide tucks both lengthwise and crosswise, thus forming blocks. The popular Marie Antoinette fichus will be fashioned from these tucked materials and edged with fine lace. Black novelty laces are a counterpart of the white or *écru* ones in the braiding designs described above, *mousseline de soie* being used in place of batiste.

White Renaissance lace is applied on black net or on black *mousseline de soie* and a charming effect is attained by the combination. A black spider's-web mesh serves as a foundation for *écru* lace and flowers cut from black *mousseline* and worked at the edges with silk. Many artistic fancies are carried out in the novelty laces which will adorn fanciful bodices of silk worn with different colored skirts on ceremonious occasions.



EARLY WINTER MILLINERY.

Persian ribbon provides a stylish trimming for a mixed brown felt sailor with a sunken crown and black chenille braid at the edge. A cashmere effect is carried out in the ribbon in a blurred design on a bluet ground. The ribbon is laid full about the crown and is drawn through a steel ornament in front between two rosettes formed of the ribbon. At the back are spread a pair of green wings which complete the stylish trimming.

Bonnets, while no longer crownless, are none the less light and must needs be well secured to retain their position upon the head. Shaded green *passementerie* was used in shaping a small evening bonnet. In front a black satin rosette upholds a fan of plaited black *mousseline de soie*; at each side is a jet ornament and at the back a jet coronet, fans of the transparent textile being also fixed at the back. A theatre bonnet, also of shaded green *passementerie* in a very open device, suggests a butterfly in shape. In front is a wing of *passementerie* secured with two large jet balls. On the crown is a fluffy black aigrette held in place with a Rhinestone ball, and at each side are two riveted jet wings that contribute the broad effect still in vogue.

As in the Dutch head-dress, breadth is introduced at the back of an oddly shaped bonnet of jet spangled black chenille. In front is a pair of spangled goats' horns, and at their base sparkle large jet stars. At each side is a fan of riveted jet and at each end is a star. The strings are of black velvet, but they may be discarded, if not desired.

Youthful and stylish is a dark-blue felt sailor-hat. All round the crown is a ruche of shaded blue-and-green gauze ribbon, with here and there a small pompon of plaited black *mousseline* adjusted among its folds. At the left side rises a bunch of five black quills.

Coq feathers decorate a jaunty little *chapeau* of green chenille braid, the brim of which is bent in a point in front and up at each side of the back, forming a recess for two bunches of the black coq feathers. In front are three bunches of feathers; two are spread and one rises at the center, two Rhinestone balls being fixed at the base of the center bunch in suggestion of a pair of eyes.

Royal or Napoleon blue is an exquisite purplish-blue shade that is at present much favored. It is seen in the velvet which covers the buckram shape of a medium large hat having a crown moderately high and a brim which flares off the face and at the back. In front is a broad bow of ribbon showing yellow satin and royal-blue velvet stripes and at each side of it is an outstretched wing, also of royal-blue touched with yellow.

A dressy visiting toilette of black or brown *crêpon* would be appropriately supplemented by a hat of brown felt in sailor shape. At each side is a tuft of shaded pink flowers and between them is a wreath of small ivy leaves, the leaves and berries being green. In addition to the flowers, a bunch of black quills is added at the left side. This bright-colored hat would look well above a youthful face.

Ivy leaves are much used as a trimming for Winter hats. They form part of the trimming in another hat in navy-blue felt. The brim is rolled and edged with blue chenille braid and is bent up at each side of the back under velvet rosettes in forest-green, a color which accords well with navy-blue. Round

ARTISTIC modistes now aim at light effects in Winter millinery. This is contrary to tradition, but the result justifies the innovation. The typical Winter head-gear has heretofore been

somewhat heavy, but that of the present season is distinguished by a lightness and grace characteristic of Summer fashions. Lace, *mousseline de soie* and other diaphanous textiles are in many instances associated with felt, fancy braids or velvet and gracefully express the new idea. Shaded gauze and warp-printed Persian taffeta ribbons are preferred to the heavier velvet ribbons and feathers and flowers are used, apart or in union, in unusually effective disposals.

The sailor shape has a large following and trims most advantageously. Some styles show a broader brim than others and a crown that is slightly depressed in the center; but the narrow-back sailor, which in shape is a repetition in felt or braid of the straw sailor, is still very much worn and has the merit of general becomingness.

Gauze flowers are an innovation. They are successfully used in conjunction with ribbon in a dark-green felt sailor. The sunken crown is of felt and the brim of felt braid. In front is a bow of many loops of dark-purple *moiré* ribbon, which is drawn closely about the crown to the back and disposed in a small bow. At each side of the ribbon decoration in front are two gauze flowers that simulate roses. Those at the left side shade from a greenish-white to a rather vivid green, which merely touches the edges, and those at the right shade to purple, the centers being yellow in every instance. The color combination in this hat is very fine.

Continental hats have modified brims, but enough of the original shape has been retained to render the type recognizable. A Continental turban is exceptionally smart. The soft crown is of bronze-green velvet and the brim of chenille braid to match. The brim is caught up at the left side under a pompon of black plaited *mousseline de soie*, which sustains a full black aigrette, and at the right side under two black silk roses having yellow centers. At each side of the back the brim is again tacked to the crown beneath pompons of black plaited *mousseline de soie* with ends that fall on the hair.

The brim of a black felt sailor-hat is daintily draped with a veil of cream appliqué lace, which falls in a bow at each side of the back, the brim being bent up to permit ends of the lace to rest upon the hair. In front is a large impeyan bird showing the exquisite green shading natural to it.

A large dressy hat has a soft crown of green plush and a broad brim of black *mousseline de soie* strengthened at intervals with black chenille braid. In front and at each side are bows of black satin ribbon and at the left side are four upright black plumes and two small tips that lie on the brim and are held in place with a fancy jet ornament.

the crown is a wreath of ivy leaves among which are branched small green and purple berries. At the left side is a bunch of blue mottled quills cut in fanciful outline at the top.

Flowers and wings are effectively combined in a black felt hat. A bunch of red velvet flowers is placed against the crown at each side and a third bunch is arranged directly in front. In front are two pairs of black wings. One pair is spread and the other stands upright. Each bunch of flowers at the side supports a black wing, which is disposed so as to point backward.

Very large hats will be reserved for carriage wear. A stylish example of a carriage hat has a soft crown of Napoleon-blue velvet and a fine pointed star-shaped brim of velvet extended on a wider brim of shirred black *mousseline de soie*, which is outlined by two narrow, velvet-edged frills. At the left side are five black plumes and a full black aigrette.

Very like a Tam O'Shanter in effect is a jaunty hat made of réséda satin antique. Round the top of the crown is a doubled frill of velvet, giving it the Scotch cap effect. At the left side there are five black tips and a black satin bow through which is thrust a Rhinestone pin.

Walking hats are higher in the crown and broader brimmed than they were and are much trimmed. A black felt walking-hat has an indented crown, and over the rolling brim is draped an écru lace veil with short ends falling on the hair at the back.

At the left side are bunched three black quills upon each of which is applied a painted velvet peacock feather. Lace veils are much in request as a trimming for these hats, upon which they confer a very dressy air. Both light and dark felt walking-hats are worn and when not decorated with a veil, they are trimmed with ribbon arranged in very formal bows, and with quills, the latter never being absent.

Well suited to accompany a tailor-made costume of tweed or cloth is a hat of black chenille-and-felt braid. In front is a coronet of riveted steel in Greek-key design and all-round the crown is filled black fish-net. The brim is rolled high at the left

side and three black quills are held in place by a steel buckle.

Simply trimmed yet elegant in effect is a large black felt hat edged with black chenille braid. Cream point appliqué lace bands the crown and is formed in four loops in front and in six large loops at the back, the latter being wired to stand erect. At the back the brim rolls upward.

A small turban for theatre wear is of cerise velvet. The crown is soft and the brim is edged with Persian lamb, a tiny animal's head in fur falling on the hair at the back. At the left side stands a fan of cerise velvet edged at the top with Persian lamb, and two fancy bronze quills, another fur head falling below the trimming.

American Beauty roses heighten the dressiness of a black felt Continental hat. Black chenille braid edges the brim. In front at each side are stiff black quills held with a Rhinestone buckle. At each side of the back are black coq feathers and roses, which droop over the hair.

Doubled frills about the tops of crowns are very fashionable and add width to crowns that are rather small. A shaded blue-and-gold velvet frill of this kind is used on a black felt hat, at the left side of which a bunch of black quills is caught with a gold pin, completing a very stylish effect.

Plaid ribbon is considered a serviceable trimming for general wear. Green, black and white are combined in the pretty plaid ribbon which decorates a black felt sailor. At each side is a rosette of ribbon, that at the left side upholding three black quills and that at the right side a bunch of ivy leaves with purple berries.

A unique yet thoroughly tasteful color union is carried out in a dark-purple felt hat having its brim bent up at the back. Over the front is draped pale-blue velvet and above the crown at the back rises a full aigrette matching the velvet. A large pearl-and-Rhinestone pin fastens the brim to the crown at the back, and at each side a shaded purple silk rose with a yellow center falls upon the hair.

EMPLOYMENTS FOR WOMEN.*—No. 19.

DOMESTIC SERVICE.

BY JULIET CORSON.

After twenty-five years' observation, an impartial opinion compels the admission that practically the situation is unchanged in the field of domestic labor. When, at the commencement of this period, the writer was made by circumstances a sort of domestic Moses to whom both mistress and maid looked for deliverance from the Egypt of household bondage, conditions seemed favorable for permanent improvement. Cooks received an access of ambition, seeing that their employers were personally interested in the visible change for the better at table. The feeling of individual interest reached even the gentlemen, for the young ladies followed their mothers to cooking-school, and the cooks permitted them to practice in the kitchen. Although the cooking-school was at first a fashionable fad, the enthusiasm was productive of general improvement in cookery all over the country.

The efforts of the writer to lend assistance in a social crisis which called for an unusual exercise of economy, because so many ordinarily well-to-do persons were in straitened circumstances from the panic of 1873, resulted in the establishment of a new profession for women. To-day cooking-schools are open in every town of importance, or travelling teachers make it possible for everyone who will to acquire an intelligent comprehension of the principles of cookery. Therefore we cannot allege lack of opportunity as a reason for the lack of kitchen

lore among our young women who prefer to work in shops rather than to enter domestic service.

The number of educated women increases and all the professions open to them are overcrowded. But the rank and file, the domestic women, remain without recruits; the very class that needs replenishing is the one that is dying out.

A potent cause of existing conditions is the identical training given to girls and boys, and young men and young women of the working class. All know just as much as any one knows, consequently there can be no advantage of one over the other; they can all be cash boys or girls, or all can go behind the counter. This equality in work and earnings has the effect of lessening men's sense of responsibility for taking care of the women of their families. In the trades and industrial occupations like results follow; when the woman becomes his competitor, the man feels freed from his obligations to provide for her in proportion as she approximates either his superior skill or his capacity to earn greater wages.

The long-continued work of the writer as teacher and lecturer among girls and young women, her personal contact with them, actually sharing their lives and enjoying that sort of daily association which lays bare all habits and motives, enables her to speak with exact information of the conditions prevailing among them. She may, therefore, undertake to answer the question: Why do not their inclinations turn toward domestic labor as a means of self-support? This question, which, on the surface, seems to concern itself only with our daily comfort—a thing important enough, in all reason—becomes from its relations so far-reaching in significance as to touch the very basis of our social system.

Why do women prefer other than domestic work outside their own homes? The fact that this preference is almost universal does not by any means make it reasonable or natural.

The answer is that many of these wage-earning young women expect to work only a few years. As many will marry as can

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find mates. Into such marriages the question of fitness does not enter: they are chiefly the result of propinquity. This is a strong line pulling us away from the possibility of turning the attention of young girls to any thorough domestic training. Everything they do is unfinished, *expectant*—that is the word, the keynote of the whole situation. Being the heirs of all that ages, these girls look forward to I know not what of good fortune. Since it cannot be the prince it may be the future president, in the guise of the dapper clerk or the young ward politician, who is to seek them behind their cashier's desk or ribbon counter.

In this question of domestic labor the first consideration must be the condition of the maid-of-all-work, or general houseworker. The general houseworker of to-day is usually a peasant girl who brings from her own country many neat, deft household ways, is quick and alert, learns the habits of the family, and needs only to be impressed with the importance of the American standard of manners, which differs from that prevailing in her own country. She will accomplish during the working day an amount of labor incredible to native born help, either white or colored. Both these last-named classes are usually untrained, and the mistresses who employ them are often ignorant of the work a girl may be expected to do, or of what she has a right to expect in the matter of fair treatment. The inexperience of the girl leads her to assume an equally unreasonable attitude towards her employer. In many cases she insists upon being treated as a social equal, and may even end by expecting the mistress to do the hard work while she takes the children to the park. She expects some day to have a house and servant of her own, but is quite blind to the fact that she knows nothing of the duties of either maid or mistress, and would, moreover, resist any attempt at instruction in domestic matters. She might have gone to cooking school and have been so thoroughly trained as to secure a situation in a well regulated establishment, with all the advantages of such a service; but she usually prefers the shop or factory, since the men of her family do not earn enough to keep her until she can marry and set up a home of her own in three or four rooms.

A point of interest in this connection is the willingness of foreign-born women, notably Italian and Swiss, to engage in domestic service while their husbands are seeking steady work. They are very thorough general houseworkers, and are usually willing to wear the white cap and apron which makes the housemaid look so neat and attractive. Such a woman is usually like the French *bonne*, a real *cordon bleu*, capable of taking charge of every detail of domestic life and cooking with the skill of a *chef*. Blessed is the housewife who secures one! But when she departs it is the passing of a household angel.

If the shop-girls who expect to marry could be made to comprehend the value of such domestic training as they might secure at a good cooking-school—but just here the proposition must stop! It may be an ungracious thing to say, but there does not at present seem to be open to them the sort of school likely to meet their needs. Playing at scientific dietetics does not interest them; they do not understand having their food measured out to them by ounces and called proteids and other hard names that they cannot find in their little dictionaries. But give them a good hearty dinner and tell them they can buy the materials for so much, and that the best and most savory way to cook the food is thus and so, and they will take the instruction kindly, believe me. I have repeatedly demonstrated this by my overflow lessons, when the good ladies at the mission cooking-school complained that the women would not listen to them. One must know how, as well as what, to teach.

The aversion to domestic service of the American young women is widespread and serious, and the reason thereof is an open secret, despite the fact that Vassar College recently sent out an inquisition to ascertain the cause. It chiefly results from the assumption of the mistress that the help is hers to have, to hold and to work during all the waking hours of the day and the night. Plenty of young women are willing to devote long hours to more tiresome labor in shops, because when

it is over their time is their own; they can go and pass the evenings as they will. Precisely the same reason sends them into hotels as chambermaids at \$10 a month, when in private families they would receive from \$14 to \$20. But in the latter case they would be obliged to be on the premises all the time, having only an evening, and now and then a Sunday afternoon "out." At hotels sleeping quarters are provided for them, but the only requirement is that they report in readiness for work in the morning. It is surprising how many other advantages these young women are content to sacrifice for this freedom.

There is at times a serious defect in the mistress. Sometimes, the less her experience the greater are her exactions. The help of such a mistress cannot call a waking moment their own. She would even dictate their pleasures, if that were possible. It is not surprising that such service should be disliked; almost any one would prefer less money and more freedom.

Among the reasons given in reply to the Vassar inquiry were the following:

Pride.

Unwillingness to be called a servant, and to submit to the constant supervision of an employer.

Hours too long and work too poorly paid.

No personal consideration from the mistress.

Housework is unhealthy.

Shop-work pays better, is less confining, and requires no training.

Do not like to do housework for others.

Want to live at home at nights and Sundays.

Shop-work is cleaner and more sociable and friendly, and affords a better chance for marrying.

Among the remedies proposed are these:

Free domestic training-schools.

Making personal relations more pleasant.

Elevating domestic servants.

Simpler modes of living.

Better relations between mistress and maid.

Restriction of immigration.

Withholding of recommendations.

More perfect training.

How far any of these remedies can be carried the reader must judge from the conditions already stated. One lady laments that there is no Summer home for servants. Now, as a matter of fact, the average good servant is taken to the country with the family or put upon board wages, if the family goes away. But this lady "while on pleasure bent still has a frugal mind"; she is going in the country herself but wants some one to take her servant for her, instead of paying the valued woman's expenses herself.

The best suggestion of all is, a more general putting into practice of the Golden Rule. Indeed, it is there that the true remedy lies.

For both mistress and maid we must look to a renewal of the race of the good old-fashioned domestic woman. She has not died out, any more than has the old-fashioned servant. She has only rested while the coming woman has exploited herself. She has yielded nothing. She demands all she ever had from man in the way of politeness and protection. What she demands are her natural rights, the due of her sex. She expects to make and keep man's home, as she has done since the world began, and he, in turn, must cherish and protect her. She will rear his children, comfort and solace him in sickness, and be, as far as in her lies, the perfect woman, the household goddess, calling men at night homeward to welcome rest and love's new life. Whether her eventual position is to be that of mistress or maid, the bearing of whatever industrial or educational training she may receive is toward the improvement of the home and the increase of home comfort.

GARMENT - MAKING EXPLAINED AND SIMPLIFIED.—"The Art of Garment Cutting, Fitting and Making," just published by us, will yield a complete education in the science of making feminine garments to all who give it intelligent study. It treats the subject in an original manner, nearly all the methods described being the result of experiments made to determine the simplest, most economical and most artistic system of dressmaking, and the instructions being clear and complete and supplemented by full illustrations. The tailor mode of de-

veloping women's garments is fully explained, and a separate chapter is devoted to renovation and "making over," giving the book a special value to home dressmakers who, from either necessity or choice, desire to practise economy. The scientific principles which govern the construction of our patterns have been used in this work, which will give useful hints to the most skilful dressmakers and ladies' tailors, as well as valuable instruction to the amateur who sews for herself and family. Price, 2s. or 50 cents.

BURNT WORK.

BY HARRIET KEITH FOBES.

[MISS FOBES WILL BE GLAD TO ANSWER ANY QUESTION OR GIVE INFORMATION IN REGARD TO BURNT DECORATION ON LEATHER, GLASS, IVORY OR WOOD. LETTERS TO HER SHOULD BE ADDRESSED CARE OF THE EDITOR OF THE DELINEATOR AND BE ACCOMPANIED BY A STAMP FOR A REPLY BY MAIL.]

As the student in burnt work advances in the use of the simple instruments shown at figures Nos. 7 and 8 in THE DELINEATOR for April, the time will arrive when work on a

after the style of cartoons) than any of those previously described. The student should use sheets of plain brown paper, without gloss or finish. Cartridge paper is excellent, especially in prepar-

preliminary course already prescribed and that perfection in small things so earnestly advocated will be found of the greatest advantage. Such detail work is simply a preliminary but necessary step to the work in broad lines and masses. It will be a work of time to accommodate the mind and train the eye to appreciate the larger spaces now presented to it to be covered with designs far exceeding in size any of those previously attempted.

In preparation for this wider field the student's penciled designs should be made larger and bolder (somewhat

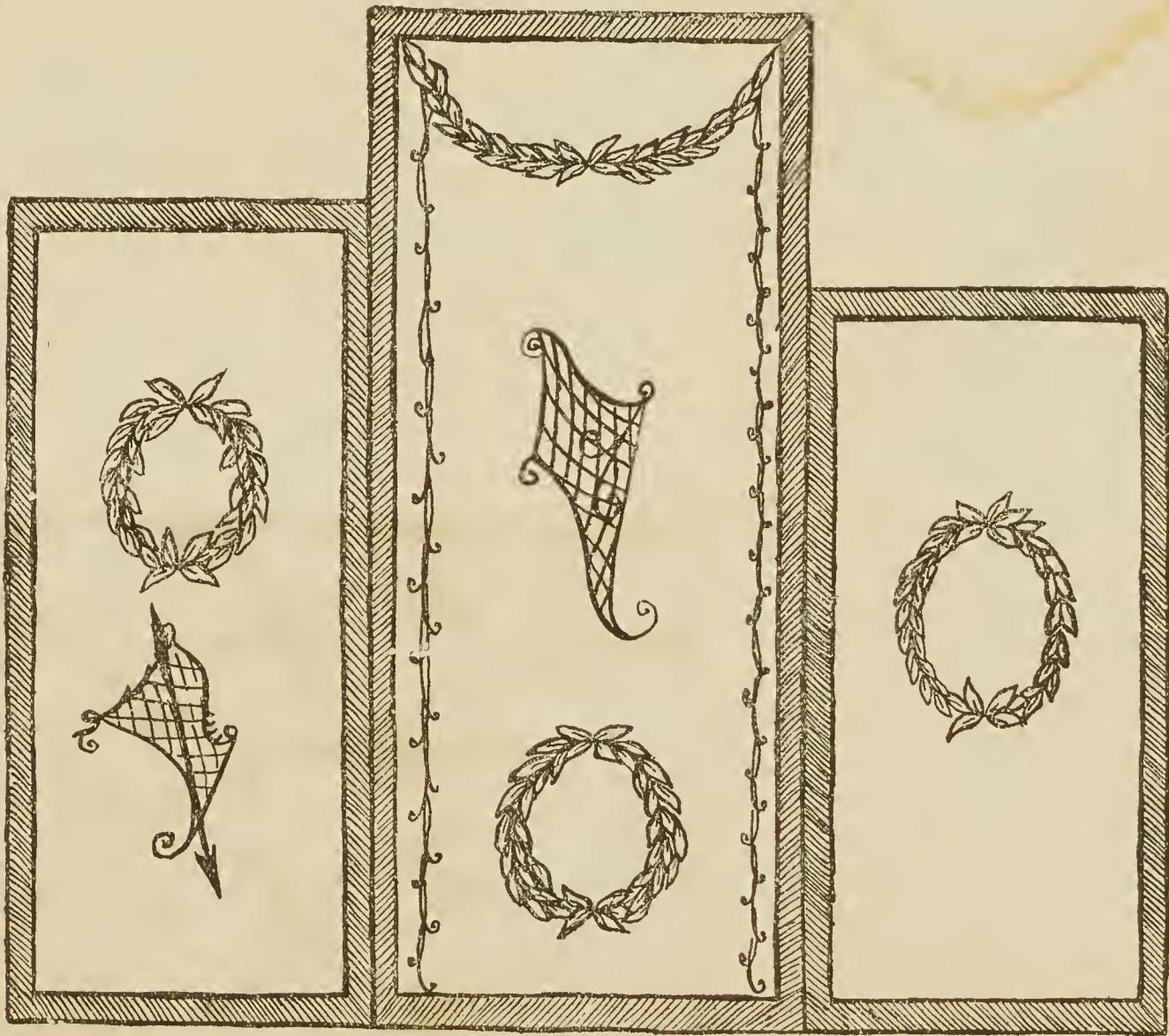


FIGURE NO. 72.—SCREEN DESIGN.

broader basis demands the cautery, shown at figures Nos. 17—20 in the May number, as being better fitted for the heavier and more durable work he will finally desire to undertake. The small articles hitherto considered belong essentially to the beginner and have their use in fitting him to undertake larger articles such as screens, portières, coverings for chairs and tables, mats and friezes, for which designs and suggestions will be given in this paper.

The field of household art is admirably adapted to the purposes, methods and materials of burnt work decoration. It is a most important field and as the work, as well as the materials used—wood and leather, principally—are of such enduring nature, it behooves the student to see that the design is suitable, beautiful and well executed. Here the knowledge gained in the

ing designs for friezes, as its width is about that required for such designs. Instead of the lead pencil, the student may use sticks of charcoal, either with their ends sharpened or blunt. These charcoal sticks can be purchased in boxes at any artists' materials store. Pin the paper upon the wall on a level with the eye and sketch in the design in simple outline, stepping away from the drawing continually to observe the effect. After a frieze sketch is finished hang it above the picture moulding. This shows how the design will look in the location intended for it, and any desired corrections can be made at once, if the preliminary sketch is done in charcoal. It may be necessary to make several cartoon sketches of this kind before a design entirely satisfactory is found.

The piece of leather to be decorated is then measured, cut,



FIGURE NO. 73.—PORTIÈRE DESIGN—GRAPE LEAVES.

laid on a table or board and the cartoon placed upon it, face uppermost to avoid soiling the delicate surface of the leather with the charcoal. The design is traced with a sharp-pointed lead pencil along the inside of the wide charcoal lines. The design may then be burnt into the leather as broadly as is thought desirable. The leather when used in such large pieces for burning is most conveniently managed by fastening it to the wall, for which purpose very long and sharp thumb tacks are used. It might be tacked to a large drawing board and could thus be laid across the lap, or placed upon an easel. Hand-screens, lamp-mats and other smaller articles are, of course, laid upon the table.

In all work of this kind the large points alone should be used. Points numbered 1 and 2 in figure No. 18 (see the May number) are the ones to use. Point No. 1 can be used edgewise for fine work, such as veining leaves, etc., while used flat-side down it will give a broad, strong outline that can be seen from a distance.

After the design has been burnt, it should be well rubbed, any black marks being removed with an eraser, and then it will need to be oiled or varnished to preserve it from dust and decay. Age does not impair the brown tint of burnt work, but the tone of the leather deepens several degrees, according to the amount of exposure to light and heat it may sustain. Varnishing, while it darkens the tint at first, preserves it from any further depth of tone. Shellac should never be used upon leather, as it does not answer the purpose of varnishing at all. If the gloss imparted by varnish is not desired, oil

may be used alone. Raw linseed oil will leave a soft, dull finish. Often the leather is first oiled and then varnished.

To illustrate the above remarks and afford material for putting the advice offered to practical use, there are given in this article six designs for various objects of utility and ornament in the household. Figure No. 72 shows a screen having three leather panels of varied height, that in the center measuring about 5x2 feet, that on the left being 4x1½ feet and that on the right 3½x1½ feet. These panels should be of leather set in a hinged mahogany frame, which may be placed on castors. The back of each panel is plain, while the fronts have designs of laurel garlands, wreaths and fretted scrolls.

The designs given at figures Nos. 1—5 in the March number for chairs and a screen may now be utilized. The design for a screen given at figure No. 1 was shown at the World's Fair, burnt on three panels. Each panel was covered front and back with leather, and the three were valued at one hundred dollars, the mahogany frame for them costing another hundred. The leather was stretched over light wooden frames. Such frames may have one side of leather and one of silk, brocade, plush, canvas or felting. The leather may be fastened to the frame by brass-headed tacks. But in any case the amateur will do well to consult the upholsterer and carpenter upon this part of the work.

In figure No. 73 is given a design for a leather portière. This leather is very thin and fine, almost like kid but stronger. The hides of which it is composed come in small sizes only and are joined together with tiny brass or copper clamps in such a way as to make a perfectly firm juncture. Such portières hang in stiff, straight folds, or are suspended flatly and without folds in place of a door. They are difficult of manufacture but their artistic effect is unquestionable, especially when hung in a hall having polished wooden ceiling and floor and leather-covered chairs to match. The best color for the leather is a wood-brown, but the kind of leather is much the more important consideration. The design here given is of grape leaves and tendrils, with a background of lines like larch-bark markings. Designs of thistles and cactus blossoms are excellent for this purpose, as are also those of the pomegranate, and passion flower. The measurements of this portière are 5x3 feet, and it is designed to hang without folds from a wooden fret-work in a door-way.

In figure No. 74 is given a design of dogwood blossoms and leaves for a chair seat. It has a dark background. Such a



FIGURE NO. 74.—CHAIR SEAT.

background is very useful on a large piece of work to set the design in relief. This is especially true of a frieze which, being

above the level of the eye, requires to be made bold and striking in effect. A chair-seat has much wear and therefore a background is useful as it does not show usage and dust as readily as

and many fishes, furnish effective themes for such decorations.

Tables, large or small, are often covered with leather decorated with burnt work. Thus, for instance, a smoker's table with a



FIGURE NO. 75.—LEATHER FRIEZE.

does plain leather. The chair may be upholstered before being decorated, or the leather can be nailed on after it is burnt. The frame should be handsome enough to correspond well with such a seat. Carving on dark woods might suitably accompany a burned decoration, or the chair frame itself may be burned in a design harmonizing with that used on the seat. The burning of both the wood and leather entering into the manufacture of any of the articles here mentioned is worth a trial, the effect often being exceedingly harmonious and satisfactory.

Friezes of leather decorated with burnt work are still in the experimental stage but, aside from their cost, there is no reason why they should not become popular. Wood panels and even ceilings, as well as friezes, are thus decorated. The design given in figure No. 75 is intended for a dining-room. It is two feet deep. The pieces of leather composing it are joined with copper or brass clamps, as in the case of the portières, but the leather is much thicker and stronger. Brown is a good wearing color and is suggested for the leather of this frieze. The design is of grapes with their leaves and tendrils and a conventionalized suggestion of the vine or branch below. Geometrical designs and those characteristic of the Italian Renaissance, treated as silhouettes, make delightful friezes for either library or drawing-room, while natural flowers, fruits, a few animals

leather top may have a design of pipes and wreaths of smoke. Figure No. 76 shows a dainty design of Japanese lilies with a half-tone background intended for a table top fifteen inches square. The leather is of a pure pale-yellow which brings out the design effectively. Brass-headed tacks are used to fasten it to the table. A padding of cotton is sometimes placed under the leather, but the better plan is to draw it tightly across and tack it down closely and firmly so that the surface is perfectly flat.

In closing these remarks concerning burnt work on leather, I would urge that only those who undertake it seriously and with the intention of utilizing their work for articles of actual use and adornment should undertake it at all. Good results are attained only after some experience and the expenditure of careful and conscientious effort. The materials are costly and durable and if the designs are ugly or badly executed the lines are practically unalterable and the article, whatever its utility, can only be an eyesore, and a disappointment. If hastily taken up, burnt work may be as quickly dropped, but once decided upon it should be faithfully pursued as being entirely worthy of a name and place among the other arts. As has been again and again pointed out, the principles underlying it are identically the same as



FIGURE NO. 76.—DESIGN FOR TOP OF TABLE.

those upon which all pictorial art is based. Its specific technique is the least of its requirements.

SOME ARTISTIC SCREENS.



FIGURE NO. 1.

The screen is something more than a handsome and useful piece of furniture: novelists and playwrights have invested it with a halo of romance. Who, that has seen Sheridan's charming comedy, "The School for Scandal," has not watched with almost breathless interest the screen be-

hind which was hidden the charming but imprudent Lady Teazle? Instead of glass panels, bolting cloth could be used with any artistic device painted upon it. Figured Liberty silk would also look well on such a screen.

A dainty screen for a French drawing-room is portrayed at figure No. 3. The frame is of bamboo, with a grille around the outer edges. A panel of bolting cloth painted in light tints and in an artistic design is fastened in the center. Pretty devices are painted on smaller panels of the diaphanous cloth set in the sides. If the maker is not skilled with the brush, she may use brocaded silk in light colors for covering this screen.

At figure No. 4 is pictured a type of screen combining varied uses. It consists of two folding sections and has a fanciful framework of cherry wood. One section

hind which was hidden the charming but imprudent Lady Teazle?

The functions of the screen in the household are varied. It may afford concealment for a bare corner, or a bit of furniture which is more practical than attractive; it may shut out an unsightly view from a window, and, if not too high, still permit light to enter; it may exclude light, or heat, or cold, as the case may be; it may form a partition between an apartment and some delightful retreat which it is desired to hold apart from the room; it may provide shelter for a tête-à-tête—were screens given speech, many a sweet secret would be in danger—or it may serve in a purely ornamental capacity.

Whether for ornament or use, the screen, being a part of the furniture of a room, should be selected with reference to the color dominating the other appointments. When full coverings are used for screens, thin, flexible silks, such as Liberty, China or India, of either the plain or figured variety, are preferred. Fine printed cottons, too, are in order, though they are, naturally, less elegant than silks. The frames may be either made at home or by a carpenter.

The screen shown at figure No. 1 is made of thin wood left unpainted. It consists of three sections, the sides being secured to the center panel by slips of leather which act as hinges. The center section shows an elaborate design in burnt work, the sides bearing simpler devices, and the effect is very artistic. Directions for burnt work are given in the series of articles now running in THE DELINEATOR, and also in a pamphlet published by us on "Wood-Carving and Pyrography or Poker-Work," price 2s. or 50 cents.

At figure No. 2 is pictured a folding screen in two sections. The frame-work is enamelled in white, and at the top are arranged panels of glass bearing painted floral designs. On slender wooden rods at top and bottom is shirred plain old-rose India silk, the material terminating in a frill at both ends.

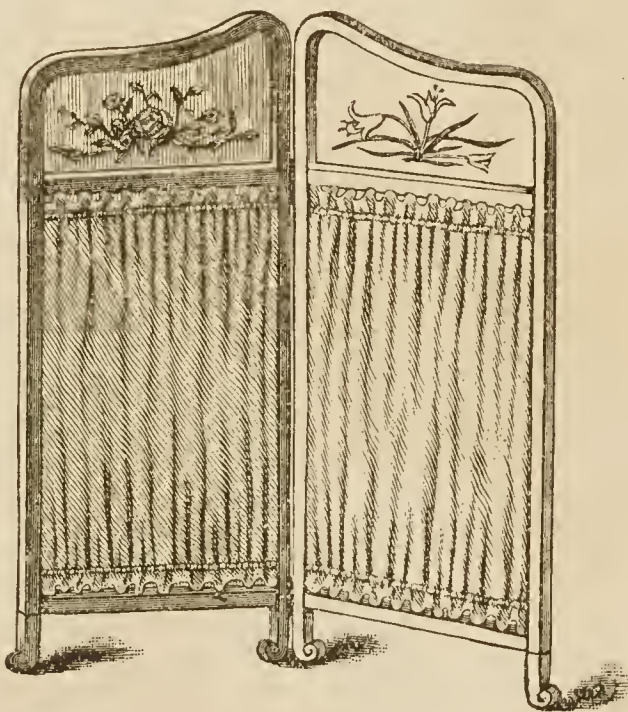


FIGURE NO. 2.

is covered with shaded pink-and-cream Liberty satin full-ed upon rods and finished with frills. The upper half of the other section is covered with satin applied flatly and without fulling and provided with a lattice arrangement of pink satin ribbons, affording a neat rack for displaying photographs. Midway of this panel is a shelf and below this there is a spindle-work grille. Upon the shelf are a fancy plaque on a wire easel and ornamental trays. Such a



FIGURE NO. 3.



FIGURE NO. 4.

shelf is often used to hold a small tea-service, the screen then being known as a five-o'clock tea screen. When thus used as a tea table the photographs should be omitted. The screen would also be an appropriate addition to a man's room and the shelf would then afford a convenient resting-place for a smoking-set. A silver set would look well when the screen is of cherry wood, as in this instance, and a set of ebony trimmed with gold to relieve the sombreness would produce a harmonious effect on an ebony screen.

A practical screen for a bed-room is shown at figure No. 5. It has four leaves made of dark wood and fastened with double hinges. Each leaf is filled in with cretonne having pink-and-green figures on a deep-cream ground, run on rods and with a frill at the top and bottom. Blue-and-white Liberty chintz, figured silkoline or flowered China or India silk could be employed instead of the cretonne. While suggested for a bed-room, such a screen would be equally appropriate in a living room or library. A pretty bow of ribbon could be tied on the frame at one of the corners or flat ornaments could be secured to the surface of the screen. Thus, on a screen of Japanese silk, two or three fantastic Japanese fans could be disposed irregularly over the surface.

An eminently practical screen is portrayed at figure No. 6. It may be placed in the sewing-room or it may conceal a

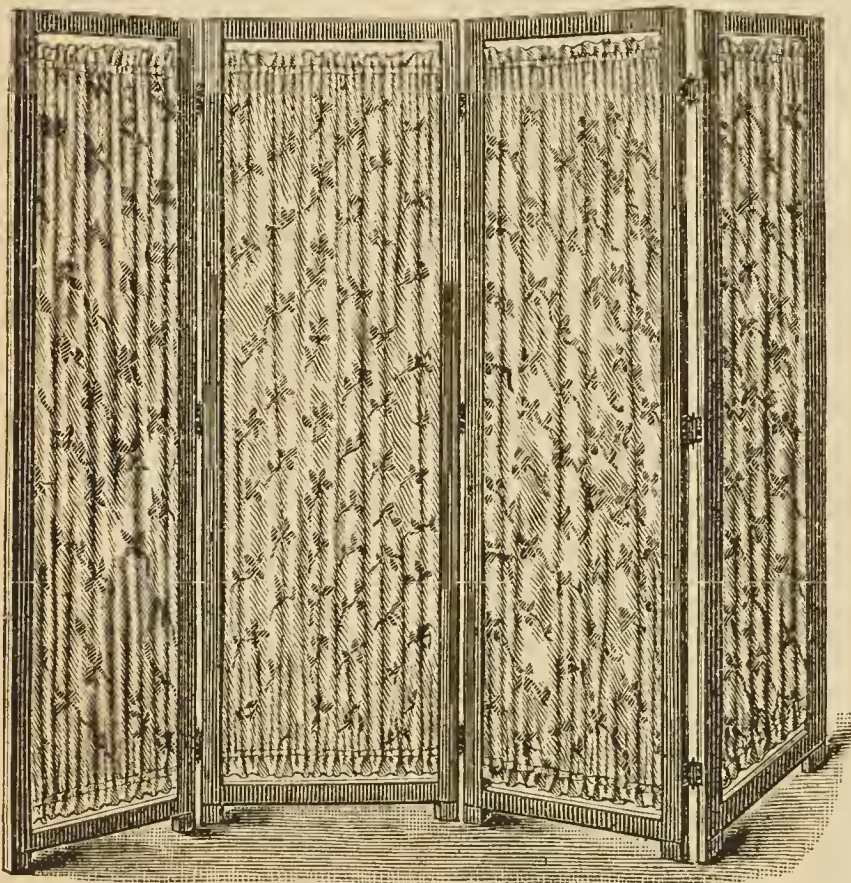


FIGURE NO. 5.

sewing-machine, which for want of a more convenient place occupies a corner in the living-room or bed-room. This screen is entirely covered with white sail cloth and is provided with double hinges so that it may be folded either way. At the top of one leaf is adjusted a narrow pocket of figured Liberty chintz showing a blue floral design on a white ground. The pocket is pulled on, is finished with a frill heading and may be used for thimbles, skein silks and the like. A short distance below is a narrow rack in which are fixed steel pins for holding spools of thread and silk. A needle-book with leaves of flannel and a cover of chintz is applied not far below the spool rack, and the lower part of the section is occupied by a deep pocket of chintz having a frill finish. This pocket is used for holding unfinished fancy work, mending and other sewing. The other leaf is provided with a similar set of bags and spool rack, and in addition has a chintz-covered shelf suspended by a strap. This shelf may be raised when not in use. A sunflower pin-cushion having a brown velvet center and a yellow silk frill about it adorns the center of the upper bag and at one side of the frame an emery cushion is suspended by a chain. The outside of the screen may be embroidered or painted and

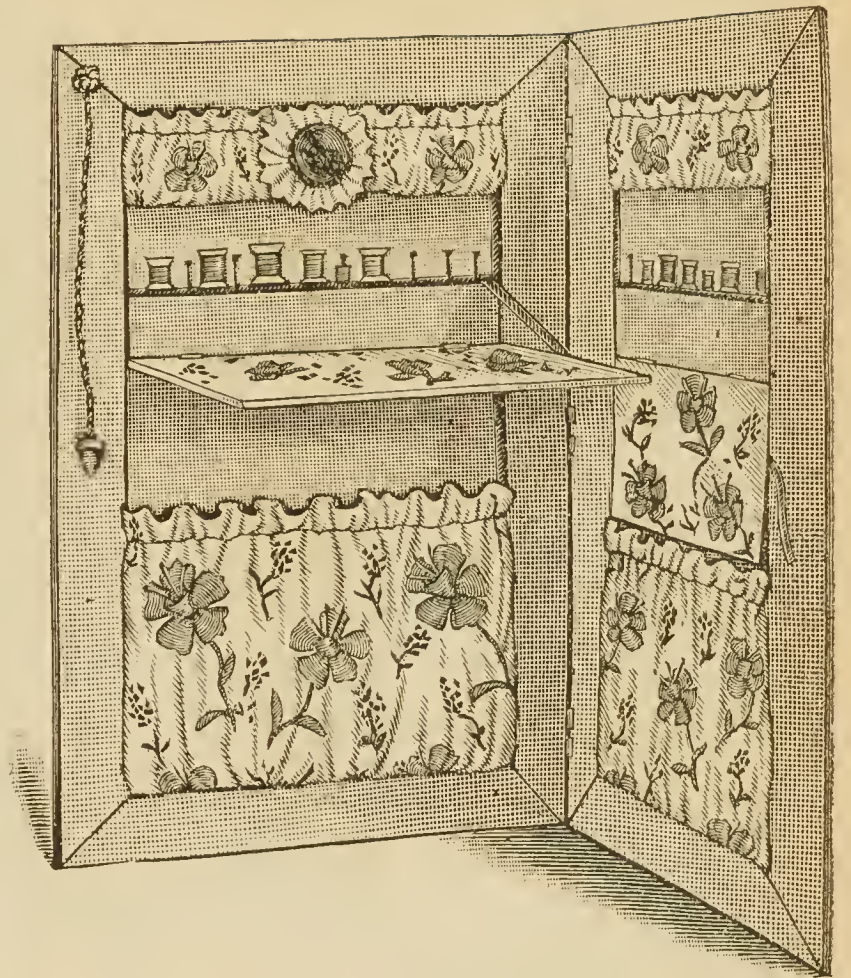


FIGURE NO. 6.

may be turned toward the room when the screen is not in use.

Another example of burnt work is illustrated in the ornamental fire screen shown at figure No. 7. The frame is of white enamelled wood and to its four sides a square of leather is laced by strips of gold cord arranged as illustrated. The center of the square is tinted light-yellow and decorated in burnt work with the design shown in the engraving. A similar effect could be carried out with a square of tapestry secured to the frame by narrow ribbons. Another pretty idea that can be expressed in a screen of this kind is that of tying a huge bow of silk at one of the upper corners or at the center of the top and spreading it out broadly to fill in the screen. Either Japanese, China, India or Surah silk may be used—or even an elaborate brocade, if a very luxuriant effect were aimed at—and the result is charmingly artistic and decidedly original.

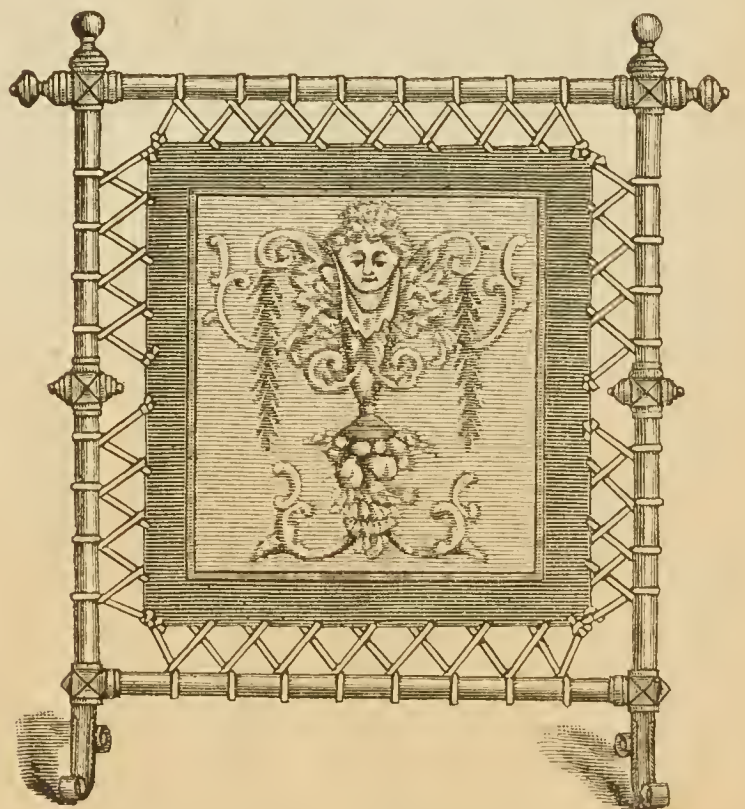


FIGURE NO. 7.

A rich and novel screen that will preferably stand in a library is represented at figure No. 8. It comprises four tall panels made of light wood and joined with double hinges. The covering is Japanese pressed leather paper, each side showing a different design. In preparing the covering the leather for each section is cut to exactly fit its frame and is then glued tightly to a piece of thin muslin of corresponding dimensions. While still moist it is stretched out over the frame and tacked at intervals with very small tacks. Not a wrinkle or crease should be allowed, else the fine effects will be lost. When properly adjusted each section is covered at the edges with fancy worsted furniture gimp drawn tightly and secured with brass-headed tacks, which are used liber-

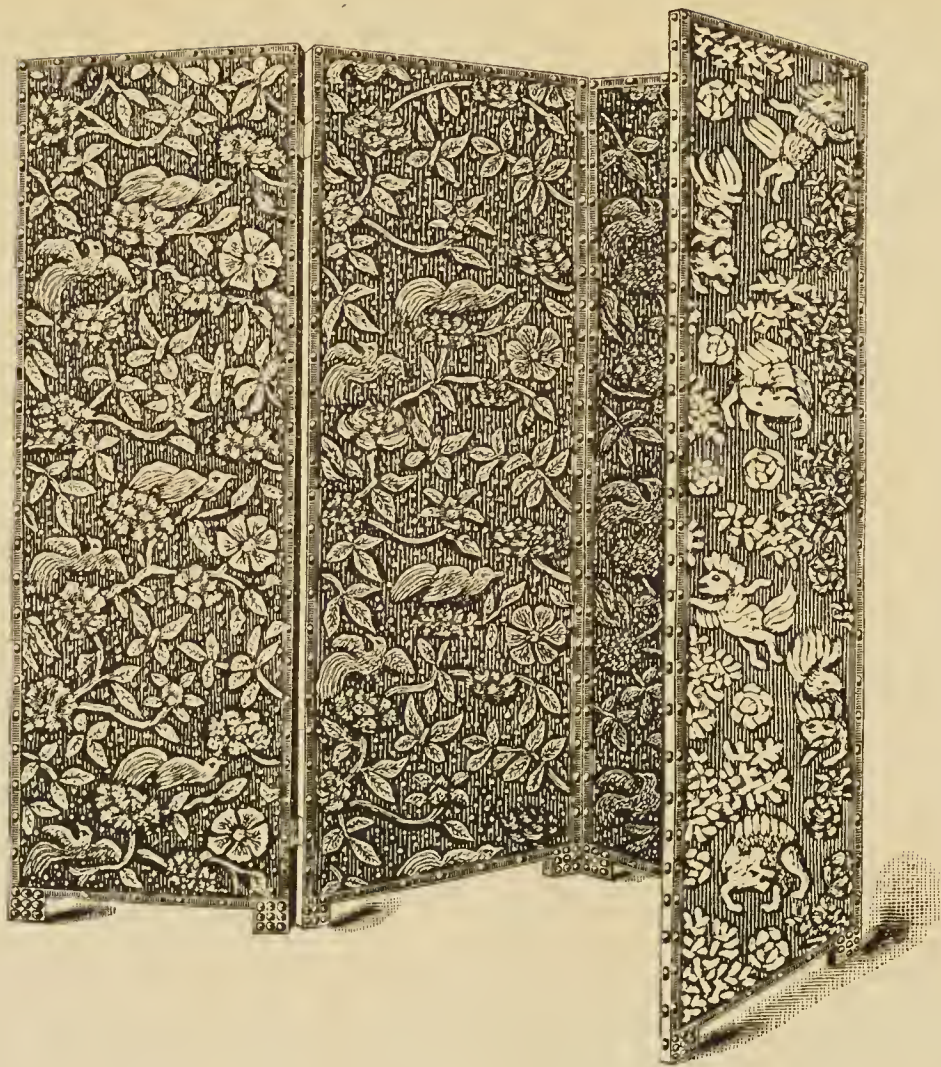
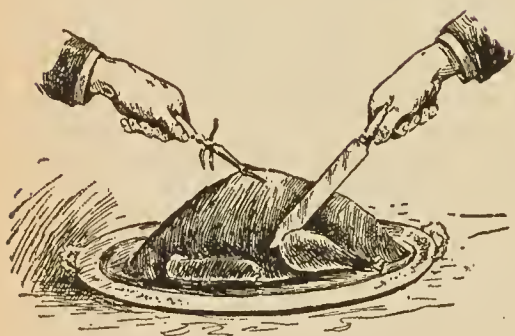


FIGURE NO. 8.

ally, at once for practical and decorative purposes. The legs of the screen are closely studded with the tacks, an arrangement that contributes largely to the attractive effect of the screen. Varnished papers in Marie Antoinette, Louis XVI. and other designs also make pretty screen coverings that may be similarly put on, a fine border of paper being used at the edges instead of gimp. Flowered or figured silks or those showing bow-knot designs or handsomely brocaded floral effects could also be used, but, perhaps, the most interesting screen would be one of plain heavy satin, silk or linen painted or embroidered by the fair fingers of the mistress of the home, if she is artistically inclined and cares to undertake a work that will require the expenditure of considerable energy and time.



THE HOME.

THIRTEENTH PAPER.—ON CARVING.

CARVING at table is at once a useful art and an elegant social accomplishment. A practical

knowledge of its processes should be a part of the education of all young people. Somebody has said that all carving should be done in the pantry. But in many families this is not possible even if it were desirable, which it is not. The place of carver at table should be always the honored and desired seat, but because too many persons are needlessly unskilled it is usually avoided. By right of precedence the carver's chair belongs to the head of the house, either father or mother, but weariness, preoccupation or, more often a parent's pleasure in contemplating the increasing deftness of a clever son or daughter in presiding over and properly distributing a joint, fowl or fish, leads the elders to resign in favor of youth when guests are not present. Only persistent practice and definite knowledge makes carving a pleasure and a graceful success.

Neither illustrations nor diagrams are of much assistance in learning this art. As a distinguished authority on carving says in his monograph on the subject, "illustrations cannot prove helpful because the actual thing, before us bears faint resemblance to pictures, these being able to give us only surfaces with no hints of what may be inside."

Children should know how to carve by the time they are fifteen years old. In France a boy is required to take his own turn in cutting and serving out meats at table as soon as he is strong enough to handle the knife and tall enough to readily reach the joint or fowl. Sometimes he stands upon a broad stool made for the purpose, and he is proud when he is successful and ashamed when found imperfect.

In many families the *pièce de résistance* is always carved at table, even when all other dishes are cut up and served from the side or from the butler's pantry. The graceful and judicious distributing of the meat carved is quite as essential as the carving

itself, implying, as it does, a proper division and recombination of the best with the less desirable parts of the food, sending the choicest bits only where they are due by reason of age, delicacy of appetite or because the recipient is "a stranger within the gates."

It is both proper and helpful that young persons at table should observe the methods of a skilled carver, but they should be taught to be kindly discreet and not watch too closely when a nervous or timid carver is at work.

Not only must the carver take into account the number of persons to be served in order to make a proper distribution, but if the roast is large enough for more than one dinner, he must carve it in such a way as to leave it in compact form and presentable when it is cold. To-morrow's dinner should be remembered in beginning to carve for to-day's.

Students of carving should carefully examine cuts of meat and fowls before they are cooked to find out where the joints and bones are and which way the grain of the meat runs. In France and elsewhere in Europe where carving is learned scientifically as an occupation, pieces of meat are cut up while raw that their grain, bones, gristles and muscles may become familiar to the student. Afterward such meats are used for stews, pies or soups. Raw fowls are disjointed and then used for fricassées. This is the best possible plan for discovering where the carving fork should be thrust and how the joint can be most easily and deftly severed by the tip of the knife without tearing or leaving ragged edges.

If there is but one carving knife, let it be of the best steel. A cheap grade of knife soon becomes useless and at best is a vexation. If able to indulge in table luxuries, the carver will find it worth while to have a group of sharp carving knives, including a bird knife, a slicer, a jointing knife, a breakfast carver, a meat carver and a pair of game scissors. If one knife must do the duty of a set, it should be nearly an inch and a half broad at its widest part, from eight to ten inches long,

curved on its edge and tapering to a point. A slicer has a wide and very long blade and is round at its tip. Its width helps to hold a large piece of meat while it is being thinly cut by single strokes, which method is better than by several slicings when there is a large roast, a long saddle of mutton or a ham to be carved. A jointing knife is strong and pointed and is used when strength is necessary in separating gristle, joints and ligaments. A bird carver has a short, narrow, pointed blade and a very long handle, the latter shaped to rest against the wrist, this support being a decided assistance when forcing the blade through stubborn joints. Game scissors have short, strong blades edged like a section of a sickle and are used for cutting small bones at table, an operation that is sometimes necessary and one which is unpleasant for both carver and observer when accomplished with difficulty. A breakfast carver is, of course, intended for steaks and has a shorter blade and a smaller handle than a meat carver, but is like it in every other respect. A meat carver, which every housekeeper must have and which in skilled hands can be made to do all the necessary work at the table, cannot have too fine an edge. The carving knife should be sharpened before the dinner is served. The rasp and click of the sharpening process suggests an annoying lack of readiness. A habit more honored in the breach than the observance is that of placing a sharpening steel on the dining table by the side of the fork. The wise carver caught with a dull knife asks to be excused from table and performs his steel solo in the pantry.

Platters are often too small. They may appear adequate when the meat is brought to the table, but cuts laid round their narrow borders are likely to hang over it in an untidy and insecure fashion. Fowls or joints often appear less generous in size than they really are when served upon large platters, but such an unfair appearance lessens as the carver proceeds to cut up and arrange the parts for serving. Better a platter a trifle too large than one that incommodes the carver who, if he follows the latest usage and carves off all the meat that is likely to be needed before he serves anyone, requires broad edges upon which to arrange the slices.

The carving fork, which must have two tines and a secure guard, should be firmly grasped by the left hand, the top of the extended forefinger being pressed firmly against the base of the opened guard. Such an attitude of the left hand adjusts the fork for a plunge into fowl or meat in an oblique direction. Of course, the shape of the piece of meat to be carved and the direction of its grain will determine the angle required for the fork.

The knife is held in the right hand just as the fork is in the left, with the forefinger pressed against the little ring-like protection that surrounds the handle where it joins the blade. All carving knives that are properly mounted have this ring to prevent the blade from soiling the table cloth when accidentally laid upon it. Carving-knife handles should always be heavier than their blades. If the material of the handle is insufficient to overbalance the blade, a filling of lead will secure the proper proportion.

The fork is thrust into meat or game as far as possible so as to hold it firmly while carving. The carver should never allow himself to become so much preoccupied or disturbed as to allow his facial expression to reveal any apprehension he may feel regarding the tenderness or proper cooking of the meat before him, or to hint of the slightest doubt of his ability to carve it acceptably.

A turkey, wild or tame, inspires the maladroit carver with dread, partially, perhaps, because it is a favorite bird and he dislikes doing it an injustice. When properly prepared, a turkey has its wings drawn close to its body and skewered there; its neck is curled under its body and fastened and its legs are crossed over its tail and tied before it goes into the oven to roast. The same preparation is made when it is wrapped and pinned in a towel to boil or steam. The fastenings are, of course, removed before the bird is sent to the table, but the limbs will keep their positions. The appearance is decidedly improved when the legs are brought forward and their tips trimmed with a ruffle of white paper. This ornament saves the

carver from soiling his fingers should he be obliged to touch these parts while carving or serving.

A turkey or any other large bird should always be placed on the table with its tail toward the carver's right hand. If the entire bird is to be carved and the platter is not very large, a smaller platter or a plate should be provided to receive the portions cut off. The perfect carver, with a well fattened and properly cooked turkey before him, does not remove his fork after he has thrust it into the breast until every part is carved. If the bird is to serve at two dinners, he carves only from the side next him and then turns the bird down with the cut side next the platter to prevent needless drying of the meat by exposure to the air.

A deft carver first thrusts his fork as deep as it will go into the highest part of the breast of the turkey as it lies on its back, the tines passing down astride the ridge of the bone. The knife is then drawn with a deep cut close in between the side and the leg next the carver, and the leg is bent away from the body to expose its joint, which another touch of the knife severs and sets free without leaving a ragged edge. The leg on the opposite side is removed in precisely the same manner. The top of the shoulder is then cut into and first one wing and then the other is disjointed and lopped off. If these parts must, because of the smallness of the platter, be removed to another dish before the carving is completed, the wings are deftly lifted with the knife, and the legs by their ruffles, the fork not being withdrawn from its place. Next the breast nearest the carver is cut into very thin slices, with the knife slanting slightly toward the wing to secure a bit of crisp outside for each piece. As each slice is cut off it is turned outward so that each piece falls upon the other in an orderly manner. When both breasts have been thus entirely sliced away from the bone, the knife is drawn between the wish-bone and the breast and with one cut and without breaking it this dainty piece of white meat is taken from its place. The bird is turned slightly away from and then toward the carver as he removes from each side bone that tid-bit called the "oyster." The fork is now removed from the breast bone and the drumsticks are separated from what is called the "second joint." The latter piece is divided lengthwise into two parts ordinarily, but into three if the bird is a large one and there are many persons to be served. Usually only one deep slice is taken from this part of the leg and possibly a single slice from the drumstick. An expert with a suitable knife is able to dismember a turkey even quicker than he could read these directions. If the crop or breast has been stuffed, this dressing has been exposed by removing the wish-bone, and that in the body may be taken from the back opening. The skeleton or frame of the turkey is not usually broken up at table, although the tail is cut off if anyone asks for it.

In serving turkey or other birds it is no longer customary to ask when there are many guests which part each prefers. To every guest is sent a piece of dark meat, a piece of light and a little of the dressing. If the carver happens to know that any lady at table especially likes a wing, he sometimes inquires if he may send her one. It is certain to be a woman who likes wings. Gravy is not now passed at table, but is served upon the dressing—not lavishly, because too much may not be agreeable and more can be asked for later on if required.

If a turkey or fowl is cooked too much, it is not the carver's fault if its meat falls apart when an effort is made to slice it. If, on the other hand, the bird be underdone, its members cannot be severed without effort and the carver may be pardoned if he grasps the knife with perceptible energy. The same indulgence should be extended in case of an attempt to carve a turkey, the life of which by misdirected kindness has been spared beyond the perfect age for marketing. Aged birds should be boiled or steamed. A boiled turkey is carved in the same way as if it were roasted. Capons and all other large fowls are placed upon the platter with their tails to the right and carved according to the directions given for a turkey. Small, roasted or boiled fowls do not have their breasts sliced. The fork is thrust into the breast at the highest part and the meat is cut away in one piece (two at most), each half of the breast being cut across.

A. B. LONGSTREET.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—We wish to state that it is impossible for us to answer questions in the number of the magazine subsequent to that already in the hands of correspondents. The enormous edition of THE DELINEATOR compels an early going to press, and questions to which answers are desired in a certain magazine should reach us not later than the fifth of the second

month preceding the month specified. For instance, letters to be answered in THE DELINEATOR for December should reach us before the fifth of October. Letters for the correspondents' column of the magazine, addressed to the firm, will find their way into the proper channel. Correspondents who desire answers by mail must enclose stamp for postage.

(CROCHETING.—No. 54.

ABBREVIATIONS USED IN CROCHETING.

l.—Loop.
ch. st.—Chain stitch.
s. c.—Single crochet.
d. c.—Double crochet.

h. d. c.—Half-double crochet.
tr. c.—Treble crochet.
p.—Picot.
sl. st.—Slip stitch.

Repeat.—This means to work designated rows, rounds or portions of the work as many times as directed.

* Stars or asterisks mean, as mentioned wherever they occur, that the details given between them are to be repeated as many times as directed before going on with the details which follow the next *. As an example: * 6 ch., 1 s. c. In the next space and repeat twice more from * (or last *), means that you are to crochet as follows: 6 ch., 1 s. c. In the next space, 6 ch., 1 s. c. In the next space, 6 ch., 1 s. c. In the next space, thus repeating the 6 ch., 1 s. c. in the next space, *twice* more after making it the first time, making it *three* times in all before proceeding with the next part of the direction.

HANDKERCHIEF CASE IN HAIR-PIN WORK.

FIGURE No. 1.—In making this case first take a piece of cardboard $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches square for a foundation for the bottom,

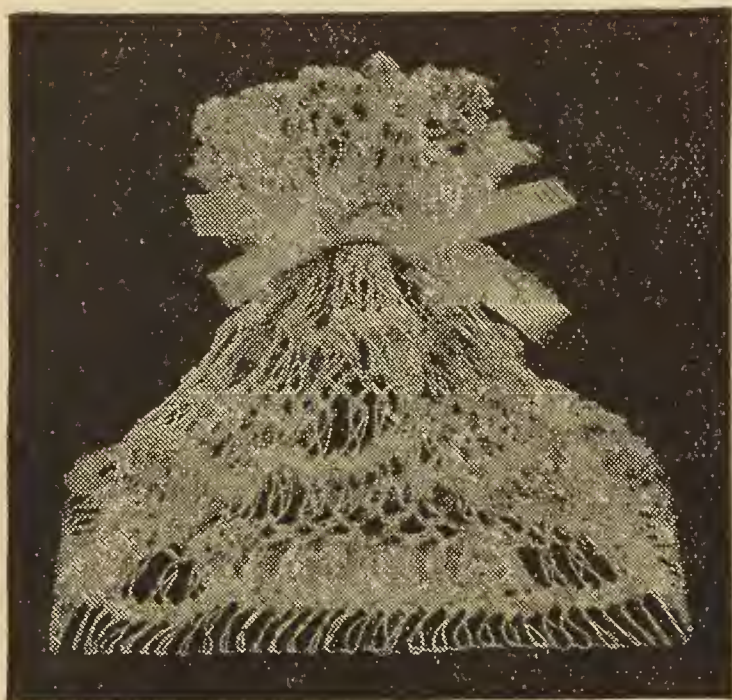


FIGURE No. 1.—HANDKERCHIEF CASE IN HAIR-PIN WORK.

and cover neatly with any colored silk or satin you may desire.

For the Crocheted Portion.—Use either silk or linen, and a $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch hair-pin. Begin as in all hair-pin work; work over one loop, then over the same loop make 2 d. c., turn the thread around the hair-pin and work as before. Continue in this way until the strip is 27 inches long. Make 4 strips the same length and join each neatly together at the two ends. Crochet the strips together thus: Catch the thread in two loops of a strip, 5 ch., catch in the next 2 loops with a s. c. and continue thus across the row. Join the next strip to the last one thus: catch in 2 loops of hair-pin work, * 2 ch., 1 s. c. in middle of 5-ch. in last strip, 2 ch., 1 s. c. in next 2 loops and repeat from * across the strip. Work in this way until the strips are all joined. To finish the upper edge catch in 2 loops, 5 ch., 1 s. c. in the next 2 loops, and repeat across the strip. Next row 1 d. c. in the middle of a 5-ch., 3 ch., 1 d. c. in middle of next 5-ch. and repeat across the strip. Next make the scallop thus: 1 s. c. in a space, skip one space, * 1 d. c. in the middle stitch of chain which forms the space, 1 picot, (to make the picot make 5 ch., catch in top of d. c.) repeat 4 times from *, then 1 d. c. in same place to form the scallop, skip 1 space, 1 s. c. in the next space in middle stitch of chain, and continue the scallops all around. Sew the lower part to the square, sewing through each loop. Run ribbon through the lower half of top strip and draw together and tie in a bow.

BLOCK FOR TIDIES, SPREADS, ETC.

FIGURE No. 2.—This block is worked with feather-edge braid No. 1, and linen thread No. 100.

Take a piece of feather-edge braid with 232 loops on each

side, and close it in a ring with a few stitches. Then lay the ring in four large loops each turned outward and furnished with 28 loops on each side, and in four small loops each turned inward and furnished on both sides with 12 loops, as seen in the illustration; to facilitate the work, temporarily fasten the loops with a few stitches.

First work the connecting parts in the center of the block, crocheting on the middle 4 of the 12 loops on the outer edge of the small braid loops 4 st.—1 short d. c. each on the first and fourth loops, and 1 sl. st. each on the middle two loops; finally 1 sl. st. on the first short d. c., fasten thread and cut it off.

Next, work inside of each of the four large braid loops as follows: 28 s. c. on the 28 thread loops, 1 sl. st. on the first of these 28 s. c. The following stitches should be worked very tightly; 3 ch. which counts as first d. c., 27 d. c. on the upper veins of the 27 s. c. worked previously, 1 sl. st. on the third of the 3-ch. counting as first d. c.; 14 times 1 sl. st. on every second following one of the 27 d. c. worked previously; finally 1 sl. st. on the first of the preceding 14 st.; fasten the thread and cut it off. Having filled the 4 loops with similar figures, work on the outer edge 2 rounds as follows:

First round.—* 13 d. c. each separated by 1 p. consisting of 5 ch. and 1 sl. st. on the first of these, and 1 ch. on the middle 13 of the 28 thread loops on the outer edge of the next braid loop, 7 ch. pass over 2 thread loops, 2 sl. st. separated by 1 ch. on the next 2 thread loops, 5 ch., 1 d. c. on middle of braid between large and small braid loops, 4 ch., fasten together the 2 thread loops, joining the small braid loop, with 1 d. c., 4 ch., 1 d. c. on middle of braid, 5 ch., 2 sl. st. separated by 1 ch. on the 2 thread loops on the following braid loop, which corresponds with the 2 thread loops on which the preceding 2 sl. st.

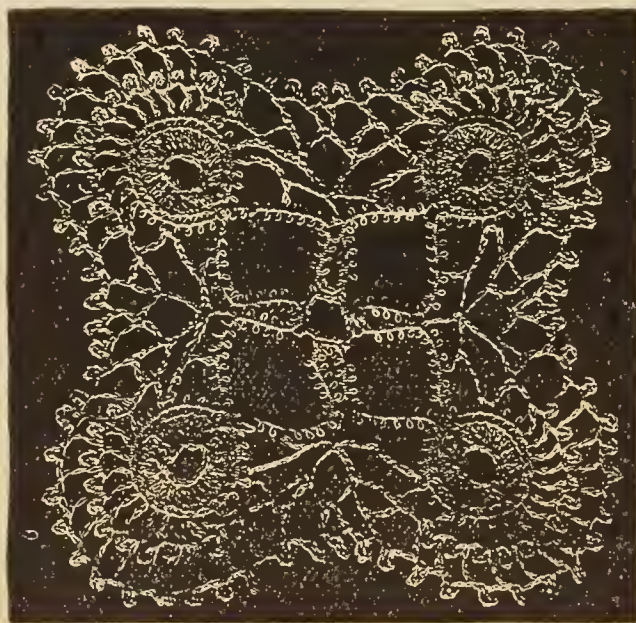


FIGURE No. 2.—BLOCK FOR TIDIES, SPREADS, ETC.

were worked, 12 ch., fasten to the d. c. before the last which were worked previously; to do this, drop the stitch from the needle, insert the latter in the desired stitch, and draw the dropped stitch through; 9 ch., fasten to the middle of the 7-ch. worked previously, 7 ch., 1 sl. st. on the fifth of the 9-ch. just worked, 7 ch., 1 s. c. on the ninth of the 12-ch. worked previously, 7 ch., 1 s. c. on the fourth of the 12-ch., 3 ch., and

repeat three times from *; finally 1 sl. st. on the first d. c. in this round.

Second round.—5 ch. the first 4 of which count as first tr. c., 1 p., 1 ch., * 11 times alternately 1 tr. c. on the upper threads of the next, and 1 d. c. in the preceding round, 1 ch., 1 p., 1 ch.; then 1 d. c. on next d. c., 1 ch., 1 p., 1 ch., 1 d. c. on middle of 7-ch., 1 ch., 1 p., 1 ch., 2 d. c. separated by 1 ch., 1 p., 1 ch. on middle of next 7-ch., 1 ch., 1 p., 1 ch., 1 d. c. on middle of next 7-ch., 1 ch., 1 p., 1 ch., 1 tr. c. on next d. c. and repeat from *, but in the last repetition, work 1 sl. st. on the fourth of the 4-ch. counting as the first tr. c.

CROCHETED TOY CAT.

FIGURE No. 3.—A crocheted toy cat is a very amusing plaything. The foundation of the one illustrated is made of brown paper and wadding; or, it may be of gray muslin stuffed with sawdust; the limbs, of course, are made separately, and when sewn together the whole body may be covered with serge, over which is stretched the outer covering of crochet. The model may be of any desired size. The one from which the engraving is taken, stands about 7 inches high, and measures about 16 inches in length from its head to the tip of its tail.

Procure 2 ounces of grey Scotch wool, a medium sized bone crochet needle, two black beads to simulate eyes, and a yard of narrow pink ribbon.

Begin for the sole of a foot, with 4 ch. and join; make 3 d. c. in each stitch of ch.; go round again, make 2 d. c. on each stitch, and proceed with only an occasional increase till you have a flat round of about 2 inches in diameter for the foot pad; next round decrease by continuously taking up 2 or 3 stitches together, and when the crochet is reduced to fit the leg of the model continue round and round, always in d. c.; widen slightly as you approach the top of the leg, and fasten off when the leg is long enough. Make three other legs in the same manner.

Commence the head at the top, between the ears, make 8 ch., work 1 d. c. in the 2nd ch. from the needle, and 6 more d. c. in the row; increase for 2 or 3 rows, and finally join, and work round and round for the mouth and nose, and break off wool, and sew up. Draw the head on the model, and continue the crochet in rounds for the neck, shaping the work to the figure round the body, and thence onwards to the tip of the tail; draw the crocheted legs in position, and join the tops of the legs neatly to the crochet of the body.

For the Ears.—Make 14 ch., and join round; make a round of treble stitches, and 2 rounds of d. c., in which decrease for the point of the ear; break off the wool, and sew up the point and sew the ear upon the head; also make another ear to correspond. Define the mouth by a line of stitches sewn with red wool, and draw in a few strands of grey, white, and black wool, to represent whiskers; place two black beads in position for the eyes. Finally tie a ribbon as a collar round the cat's neck.

DOLLS' MUFF, CUFFS, AND COLLARETTE.

FIGURES Nos. 4, 5 AND 6.—To make this set there will be required $\frac{1}{4}$ ounce of white, single Berlin wool, and 1 skin each of black, and pale-blue, and a No. 6 bone tricot-needle.

For the Muff.—This measures $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide, and is for a small doll of 11 or 12 inches in height. With the white wool, make 12 ch., and work in plain tricot for from 16 to 20 rows; then slip stitch along the last row, break off the wool leaving an end sufficiently long to sew the last row to the commencing ch. Take blue wool and work treble stitches round each opening of the muff, 1 treble stitch in each edge stitch of the tricot; these treble stitches will draw in and partly close the ends of the muff. Ornament the surface of the white tricot with black stitches dotted about in such a manner as to simulate ermine.

Wad the inside of the white tricot with a bit of common wool and line it with a small piece of silk. Make four tiny pompons of blue wool, and suspend by cord ends of wool on each side of the muff as shown in the engraving.

For the Cuffs.—These measure $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches round and $\frac{3}{4}$ of an inch in depth. Commence with white wool with 10 ch.; work 2 rows of tricot and break off, and join selvedge to selvedge. Make a few black stitches here and there on the surface of the tricot to correspond with the ermine stitches on the muff. Edge the cuff with blue, making 1 d. c. in each stitch of the last round of the tricot.

For the Collarette.—This measures 4 inches round the neck and $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches deep. With white wool, make 26 ch., and 2 rows of plain tricot. Then d. c. up the side, and along the foundation chain, and along the other side of the tricot.

Fourth row.—Work in picots thus: hold the wrong side of the tricots towards you, and make 4 ch., 1 d. c. in the 4th ch. from the needle, 1 s. c. in the corner stitch of the collarette; then proceed along the d. c. which is the bottom of the collarette, * 4 ch., 1 d. c. in the fourth ch. from the needle, miss 1 d. c. 1 s. c. in the next, and repeat from * to the opposite corners, and make 1 p. on the side or edge of the tricot to correspond with the p. with which you began. Take blue wool, and leaving a six-inch length tag end of wool, work d. c. tightly along the top of the tricot to draw the collarette to the shape of

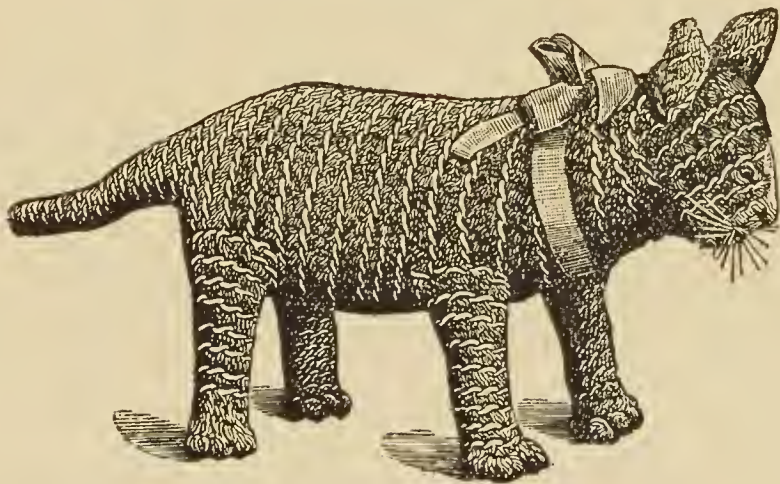


FIGURE No. 3.—CROCHETED TOY CAT.

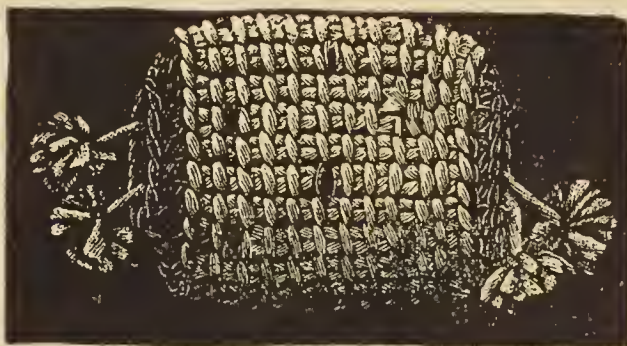


FIGURE No. 4.

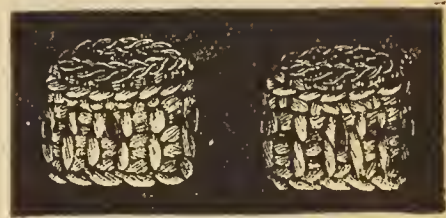


FIGURE No. 5.



FIGURE No. 6.

FIGURES NOS. 4, 5 AND 6.—DOLLS' MUFF, CUFFS AND COLLARETTE.

the neck; break off with another tag end of wool; the ends are to be utilized as strings to tie, and they must be finished off with small wool tassels as shown in the engraving. Ornament the collarette with black stitches to imitate ermine, and this pretty set will be ready for dolly to wear.

THE ART OF KNITTING.—No. 53.

ABBREVIATIONS USED IN KNITTING.

k.—Knit plain.
p.—Purl, or as it is often called, seam.
pl.—Plain knitting.
n.—Narrow.
k 2 to.—Knit 2 together. Same as n.
th o or o.—Throw the thread over the needle.
Make one.—Make a stitch thus: Throw the thread in front of the needle and knit the next stitch in the ordinary manner. (In the next row or round this throw-over, or put-over as it is frequently called, is used as a stitch.) Or, knit one and purl one out of a stitch.
To Knit Crossed.—Insert needle in the back of the stitch and knit as usual.

sl.—Slip a stitch from the left needle to the right needle without knitting it.
sl and b.—Slip and bind. Slip one stitch, knit the next; pass the slipped stitch over the knit stitch as in binding off work.
To Bind or Cast Off.—Either slip or knit the first stitch; knit the next; pass the first or slipped stitch over the second, and repeat as far as directed.
Row.—Knitting once across the work when but two needles are used.
Round.—Knitting once around the work when four or more needles are used, as in a sock or stocking.
Repeat.—This means to work designated rows, rounds or portions of work as many times as directed.

* Stars or asterisks mean, as mentioned wherever they occur, that the details given between them are to be repeated as many times as directed before going on with those details which follow the next *. As an example: * K 2, p 1, th o, and repeat twice more from * (or last *), means that you are to knit as follows: k 2, p 1, th o; k 2, p 1, th o; k 2, p 1, th o, thus repeating the k 2, p 1, th o, twice more after making it the first time, making it three times in all before proceeding with the next part of the direction.

LADIES' BRIOCHE JACKET.

FIGURE No. 1.—This jacket is worked in brioche knitting, and trimmed with loop knitting. It fits closely to the figure, has fashionable, full sleeves, and is very warm and comfortable. It is suitable for a medium figure with about a 24-inch waist. Use Germantown wool in any color that may be desired.

Brioche stitch is worked thus: Make a stitch by passing the wool over the needle, insert the needle in the next stitch as if about to purl it, but instead simply slip it from one needle to the other, and knit the next two stitches together; this is repeated, and every row is the same; when counting the rows you must remember that for one row you have to work two actual rows of the knitting, that is, you will find it necessary to work forward and backward to form one visible web of the knitting. To decrease in brioche stitch, after knitting 2 together, omit making 1, but take the next 3 stitches together, and pass the last stitch of the last ridge of the right-hand needle over; this obliterates one entire ridge of brioche. To increase: After knitting 2 together, take up 2 strands of wool at the back of the next stitch, and put them on the left-hand needle, then make 1, slip 1, knit 1, and this will form a new ridge. The work is alike on both sides, but the side that you intend for the right side of the jacket should always be from you when decreasing or increasing.

For the Right Front.—Use bone needles and cast on 98 stitches.

First row.—Knit plain.

Second row.—Slip the first stitch, * make 1, slip 1, knit 2 together, and repeat from * (in brioche as described above), knit last stitch plain.

Work 4 rows same as last row, that is, so it will count 4 webs on the surface of the knitting.

Next row.—Decrease at the beginning of the row; slip the first stitch, make 1, slip 1, knit 2 together, knit the next 3 stitches together, and pass the last stitch over; continue the row as usual, ending with 1 plain stitch.

Work 9 rows without decreasing. Decrease in the next row as before, on the same side of the knitting, which is the side to come under the arm. Work 9 rows without decreasing. At the third decrease make also a decrease when twelve ribs from

the front, and also when one rib from the front; so there will be three decreasing in this row. Continue thus decreasing, making either 8 or 9 rows between each decrease until you have made 5 decreasing on the side, then knit 5 rows without decreasing.

In the next row increase at the arm's side and also increase on the front, making each increase one rib from the edge. Then work on till you can count 9 rows from the last decrease on the darts, or middle, and decrease there as before, which finishes the decreasing at the darts. Continue increasing at both edges (and if for a full figure, increase also above the darts), making either 8 or 9 rows between each increase. When you have increased five times and knit also the following brioche rows, you will begin on the arm's side to shape the arm-hole by casting off two ribs, and in the same row decrease one rib at the front. In casting off, knit the 2 crossed stitches together as one stitch. Cast off two ribs at the beginning of every row on the arm-hole side until 14 ribs are cast off. Then work on till 9 rows are done after the last decrease at the front, and make another decrease at the front, which finishes the front decreasing. After 3 more rows are worked, increase a rib at the beginning of the row on the arm-hole side, one rib from the arm-hole edge, and increase 2 more times on the arm-hole with 8 or 9 brioche rows between each. After the last increase work 3 rows. And then at the front edge begin shaping the neck by casting off two ribs; in the next row that begins at the front edge cast off one rib, and continue casting off one rib with each row that begins at the front until 7 ribs are cast off, after which you cease casting off; you have now made four increasings over the arm.

Work 4 rows. Then, next row, beginning at the shoulder end, cast off 1 rib; and continue casting off one rib at the beginning of every row, at both the shoulder end and the neck end, until 8 ribs are cast off; then cast off all. Work the left front of the jacket to correspond, reversing the decreasing and increasings; that is, where you before decreased at the beginning of the row decrease now at the end, and vice versa.

For the Back.—Cast on 131 stitches. Knit 1 plain row. Work 4 rows of brioche, or practically work eight times along the needle, so as to count 4 webs of the surface of the knitting.

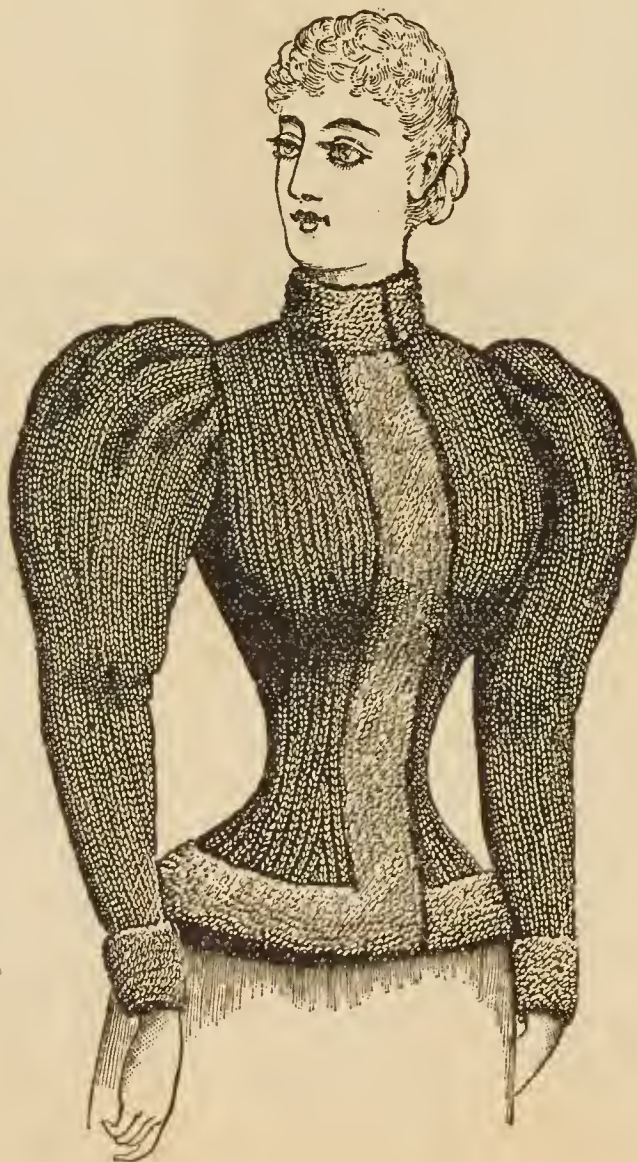


FIGURE No. 1.—LADIES' KNITTED JACKET.

Next row.—Decrease a rib on each side, 1 rib from the edges, and also a rib in the middle, thus: mark the two middle ribs, work the first of the two as usual, knit the next 3 stitches together, and pass the last stitch over.

Work 9 rows without decreasing. Decrease in the next row in each of the three former places; make the middle decrease thus: decrease the two ribs on each side of last decrease, work the first of the two as usual, knit the next three together, and pass the last stitch over, and knit the next three together, and pass the last stitch over. Continue decreasing at the three places, with 9 rows between each decrease, until five decreasings have been made. Work 9 rows. Then begin to increase on each side, 1 rib from the edges, and make the sixth and last decrease in the middle. Continue knitting 9 brioche rows; then make a row with an increase on each side, until seven increasings have been made. Then work 4 rows. Next row, cast off 1 rib at the beginning of the row; and continue casting off 1 rib at the beginning of every row, until on both sides you have cast off thirteen ribs; then cast off all the stitches. Join the two parts under the arms and also along the shoulders.

For the Sleeves.—Begin for the wrist, and with steel needles, cast on 66 stitches. Work in ribbing, 1 stitch plain and 1 stitch purl, for 24 rows.

Twenty-fifth row.—Use the bone needles and knit plain; increase in every eleventh stitch, and so get 72 stitches in the row. Work 14 rows of brioche knitting with bone needles. In the next row increase a rib on each side of the sleeve; work 6 brioche rows. In the next row make another increase on each side; work 6 brioche rows. In the next row increase again on each side. After this, begin to lengthen the middle of the sleeve more than the sides, thus—knit a brioche row until within 4 ribs of the end, and after knitting 2 stitches together, turn, and work back to within 4 ribs of the other end; then turn and work all the row, and again turn, and work all the row. Continue to do this after every 4 or 5 rows, increasing still in every sixth row as before. When you have knitted a length of about 12 inches, begin to widen the sleeve-top by increasing at about every sixth rib all along the row, and be careful to do this in every future row in which increasings are made on the edges. When the edges measure about 17 inches, begin to cast off to shape the top of the sleeve; cast off 3 stitches at the beginning of a row for the under side of the sleeve; cast off 1 stitch at the beginning of the next row for the upper side; and continue thus until 12 ribs are cast off; then begin to cast off 2 stitches on the under side instead of 3, and still casting off 1 stitch on the upper side, proceed always in brioche knitting, making no more increasings anywhere until the top of the sleeve is reduced to 20 ribs, when cast off 2 stitches on each side until all are cast off. Knit the other sleeve to correspond. Sew the sleeves up.

For the Neck.—Use the steel needles. Cast on 126 stitches for the length of the neck-band. Work in ribbing, 1 stitch plain and 1 stitch purl, for 22 rows. The band can be shaped a little by decreasing a rib or two in the middle and over the shoulders, if liked. Cast off. Sew the neck-band in its place on the jacket.

Next make a strip of knitting for button-holes. Use steel needles, and cast on 10 stitches. Work in all plain knitting a strip long enough to sew inside the front edge of the right-hand side of the jacket, and form button-holes, as follows, at regular intervals of 20 rows: knit 5 stitches, draw the last stitch but one over the last stitch, knit 1, draw another stitch over, and so on until 4 stitches are cast off, knit the 2 last stitches.

Next row.—Knit 3, cast on 4, knit 3. Cast off when the strip is long enough. Line the strip, cut buttonholes to suit the knitting, and work them round with silk twist. Sew the strip in position. Line the front of the jacket, and put on buttons.

Sew the sleeves in the arm-holes, arranging the fulness becomingly over the shoulders.

For the Trimming of Looped Knitting.—Use the steel needles, and cast on 10 stitches.

First row.—Plain.

Second row.—Slip the first stitch, insert the needle in the next stitch in the usual manner, and pass the wool over the point of the needle and round the first finger of the left hand twice, then wrap the wool over the point of the needle again, and knit the stitch, drawing all the threads through; knit 7 more looped stitches in the same way; knit the last stitch plain. Knit 3 plain rows. Repeat from the second row until sufficient is made to go round the bottom of the jacket, up the right front, and round the neck, when cast off, and sew on. Work two short lengths for the wrists and also sew them on. A crochet border may, if preferred, be substituted for the knitted trimming.

LADIES' KNITTED BOA.



FIGURE NO. 2.—LADIES' KNITTED BOA.

FIGURE No. 2.—Our engraving shows one end of a lady's boa worked in looped knitting, in imitation of an ostrich feather boa. Such a boa is very comfortable; and if partridge-colored single Berlin wool is used the resemblance to undyed feathers is very great. A useful boa can be made with dove-gray wool, while white is always elegant for wearing to an opera or evening party. Any soft fleecy wool will work up nicely in this way, and will clean or wash well. About 1 pound of wool and a pair of No. 9 bone knitting-needles will be required in making the boa. Wind the wool in two separate balls, and knit with double wool, using one thread from each ball. In a coarse wool only a single thread should be used. Cast on 10 stitches and knit 1 plain row.

First row of Loops.—Insert the needle as usual in the first stitch as if about to knit it, pass the wool over the point of the needle and round the first, second and third fingers of the left hand twice, and then again over the point of the needle, and knit all the threads of wool in as one stitch; knit each of the other stitches in the same manner, taking care to keep the fingers always in proper position that the loops may all be made the same length.

Second row.—Knit plain, taking each group of threads together as one stitch, and drawing in rather lightly.

Third row.—Slip the first stitch, knit plain to the end.

Fourth row.—Slip 1, and knit plain to the end, as in the preceding row.

The work consists of a repetition of these four rows. In the *Eleventh, Twenty-third, Thirty-fifth, Forty-seventh and Fifty-ninth rows*, that is, in the second plain row following after three looped rows, increase 2 stitches in the course of the row, about equi-distant from each end, so that when you have finished the fifty-ninth row you have 20 stitches on the needle. Proceed upon the 20 stitches, without any more increasing, until you have a sufficient length knitted for one-half of the boa, when cast off after knitting the plain row next following the row of loops. Re-commence and knit a similar piece for the other half of the boa. Join the two pieces neatly together on the wrong side; the join will come at the back of the neck, and if there should be any space showing between the loops on the right side fill in the vacancy by drawing some wool through with a crochet needle in imitation of the knitted loops. Fold the edges of the knitting together, with the loops outside, and, keeping the loops out of the way under the hand, sew up the boa, making all the looped rows meet each other. Make a handsome thick tassel of wool to finish off each end of the boa, as seen in the engraving. Sew on a ribbon to tie in a bow at the neck.

If preferred, the tassels at the ends of the boa may be omitted, thus increasing the resemblance to an ostrich-feather boa. A small lead weight may be fastened in the end.



No. 15.

BY MRS. SARA MILLER KIRBY.

[MRS. KIRBY WILL BE GLAD TO ADVISE AS TO TRAINING SCHOOLS, MOTHERS' CLUBS OR THE ESTABLISHING OF KINDERGARTENS. LETTERS TO HER SHOULD BE ADDRESSED CARE OF THE EDITOR OF THE DELINEATOR, AND BE ACCOMPANIED BY A STAMP FOR REPLY BY MAIL.]

DIE MUTTER UND KOSELIEDER.—PART I.

Friederick Froebel's *Mutter and Koselieder*, or *Mother-play and Nursery Songs*, as it is commonly called, is a book of over fifty songs and games for the mother's use with her children. Each selection contains a song for the child, accompanied by music, a picture illustrating the thought contained in the song and a motto and commentary for the further enlightenment of the mother. This book was published in Blankenburg, Germany, in 1844, nearly twenty years after *The Education of Man* was written. *The Education of Man* may be said to embody Froebel's theory, while the *Mother-play* applies the results or experience of his seventeen years of active work at Rudolstadt, Jena and Blankenburg.

Froebel had spent much time observing his countrywomen, especially such as might be called artist mothers, in play with their children. Selecting such songs as were common to the race and handed down by tradition, he freed them from all that was coarse, uneducational and unchildlike, tested them in the families of his friends and developed this book "to raise the mother's *instinct* into *insight*, that she might by conscious aims and methods aid the growth of her child's limbs and senses, and awaken its moral and spiritual emotions." Here we have given universal and ideal experiences of child life. The child of six years, as he turns the pages of the book, finds it a record of his life up to that time. Froebel says his object is to "reveal the process of development of the inner, instinctive life of childhood and convert the intuitive, purposeless action of mothers into an intelligent plan," in a way never before attempted. So, upon these productions of instinct in the every-day home life he saw about him, he brought to bear his own insight into nature and life and revised and adapted them to suit his purpose.

ADVERSE CRITICISM.

The book has met with much adverse criticism, the verses and music being pronounced poor, and the pictures—the work of a sign-painter—crude, even ridiculous by some. Froebel did not have the power of expressing himself easily and his thoughts are often clothed in language that is obscure. He himself says of the book: "I have here laid down the fundamental ideas of my educational theory; whoever has grasped the pivotal idea of this book understands what I am aiming at." Again: "If only mothers and teachers would follow its guidance, they would at last see, in spite of all opposition, that I am right."

The Baroness Marchholtz-Bulow, who was the first person in Europe to undertake the dissemination of the principles laid down in the *Mother-play*, declared that in no other way was so much opposition to Froebel's system excited as in any endeavor to circulate this book and yet, on the other hand, there was no book that gave so much pleasure to mothers when once it was understood. The Baroness zealously defended the *Mother-play*, a defense taken up and continued by Frau Henriette Schrader, a great-niece of Froebel and a member of his last training class. Frau Schrader is now Director of the *Pestalozzi-Froebel Haus* in Berlin, where all her work, both with the Kindergarten children and with the pupils of her training class, shows a beautiful application of the principles embodied in the *Mother-play*.

It is generally conceded that the most profound student of the *Mother-play* in the United States is Miss Susan E. Blow, who first introduced its study into the schools of St. Louis some ten or fifteen years ago. Miss Blow has lately made a new free translation of the book, which, as she is an accomplished German scholar, promises to throw new light upon

Froebel's thought. *Merry Songs and Games*, by the late Mrs. Clara B. Hubbard, of St. Louis, was the first American song book to set parts of the *Mother-play* to new and better music. In England a well known translation was made by Frances and Emily Lord. The quotations used in this paper are from the translation published by Lee and Shepard, of Boston.

Froebel himself used the *Mother-play* as the basis of all his lectures to mothers and Kindergartners, and to-day it is fast becoming an important study in training-schools and mothers' clubs for all who wish to train little children according to Froebel's principles and methods. As the care and training of children naturally devolves upon women, it is hoped that coming years will find Froebel's book not only put into the hands of teachers and mothers, for which last it was especially intended, but that its study will also be made a part of every girl's education as a preparation for possible motherhood.

In studying the *Mother-play* certain principles, which appear throughout Froebel's teachings, are to be kept in mind. The first of these, in the words of the Baroness, is that "the keynote of the book is the analogy between the development of humanity and that of the individual." The second principle is the importance and opportunities of infancy, or the germ stage. A third relates to the symbolism of material things. This was especially brought out in the explanation of the second gift. A fourth thought concerns unity, or the child's relations to God, nature and his fellow man. This last includes the necessity of developing harmoniously this threefold relation and the desirability of having this threefoldness illustrated in each play as physical, mental and moral training.

MISS BROOKS' CLASSIFICATION.

The following classification of the *Mother-play*, is the one used by the Kindergarten Department of the Teacher's College, of New York City. Permission to use it was kindly granted by its originator, Miss Angeline Brooks:

"The first Classification is According to the Development of the Child, as follows: I. To Grass Mowing; II. To Children at the Tower; III. To Light Songs; IV. To Songs of Knights; V. The Remainder of the book.

"The next classification is based on unity and makes this division of the book:

"I.—The child in unity with self and the external world; Play of the Limbs; Falling; Weather-vane; All's Gone; Taste; Smell; Tic-tac; Little Gardener.

"II.—Unity in Home and Family life: Thumbs and Fingers; This is the Mother; Go to Sleep; Grandmother and Mother; Flower Basket (father's birthday); This little Thumb is one; Hide and Seek (literal separation); The Coo-coo. (spiritual separation and reunion).

"III.—The Child in sympathetic relations (unity) with the lower animals: Beckon to chickens; Beckon to pigeons; Fishes; Rabbit; Bird's Nest; Pigeon House; The Barnyard Gate.

"IV.—The Child in unity with self and others (through the industries): Grass Mowing; Charcoal Burner; Baker; Wheelwright; Joiner; Carpenter; Toy-man and Target (unity through commerce).

"V.—The Child in unity with others because of right doing:

Knights and Good Child; Knights and Bad Child; Hide Thee, Child; Children at the Tower.

"VI.—The Inneruniting life: Light Bird; Little Window; Rabbit on the Wall; Boy and Moon; Girl and Stars; Little child drawing; Church-door and window over it."

FIRST GROUP.

It will not be possible in this paper to deal with more than the first group, leaving the other classifications and some hints as to side lights on the *Mother-play* until another month.

The first list of plays, relating to the child in unity with self and the external world, begins with the mother at her child's birth. Froebel was not satisfied with his teaching until he conceived the Kindergarten and back of that again declared that development, to be one continuous unbroken whole, must start with the baby in its mother's arms. "The hand that rocks the cradle is the hand that rules the world."

For at least the first three months of the child's life it should be kept as quiet as possible, handled by few people, its mother being the best caretaker, and not kissed, tossed in play or carried into noisy places. During this time it is one with the mother, being visibly affected by both her physical condition and her states of mind.

PLAY OF THE LIMBS.

When the child commences to make the first vague movements with its arms and legs, then Froebel would commence the nursery play. This is his motto for the mother:

When first the child delights to try
What strength within his limbs may lie,
The mother's nursery-play begins,
It is a hint from Heaven,
Unto the mother given,
Through outward, inner life to waken;
Through play and thoughtful sport to quicken
The sense that feeling, foresight brings.

His song for the child is:—

How the little limbs fly out,
Tossing, rollicking all about!
Thus will they gain life and strength,—
Stamp the flax-seed out at length
That feeds the pretty lamp all night,
Where mother's love burns still and clear,
While watching o'er her child so dear.

The picture given with song and motto is divided into three parts. The first represents the child on a blanket spread over a table, kicking and cooling after its morning bath. The child instinctively wants to join in the nurturing care and service going on around him, as thus he tests his strength to prepare for action in life. To meet this desire the mother plays with him and when he pushes out hand or foot, allows it to come against her hand or breast and gently pushes it back again. The child takes pleasure in this exertion and repeats the act over and over again, each time making the motion a little more definite. He also begins to realize that his mother has a personality separate from his own and it awakens a bond of sympathy between them. Whatever the mother is, that she imparts to her child, therefore the first aim of the mother must be to make herself right. "You cannot train up a child in the way he should go, unless you happen to be going that way yourself."

On the front cover of his book Froebel has the words: "Mother-love, mother-play, mother-song." So the mother plays, sings and talks to her baby. The play develops him physically, the song appeals to his emotions and her words give mental training. His gestures and cries are his first language. As the play gives purpose to his motions, so the words and song give him an idea of the definiteness of language. The spiritual side of the child develops with the physical and is reached through it. The spiritual union or oneness with the mother lead to God, of whose love earthly ties and affections are intended to serve as types and symbols.

Every mother should rejoice in a strong, kicking, crowing child. He may be harder to hold, but physical vigor bespeaks mental and moral power. Former ages disregarded and neglected the body, but this age traces the connection between sound bodies and sound minds, the relation between grace of physique and grace of spirit.

Each obstacle overcome, however small, gives greater strength. The body grows and holds its own through physical exercise,

while intellectual power and strength of character are gained by overcoming obstacles. We hear a great deal nowadays about atrophied faculties, faculties that die from want of use. "Possibilities are inherent, but their development depends upon exercise." By her joyous play with her child the mother encourages him to delight in effort, and thus lays the foundation of a sturdy independence in after life. By making the exertion a little more difficult each time, she gives the child the idea of continued and increased perseverance and that she encourages and opposes him for his own good and growth. If his efforts are crowned with success, he enjoys the struggle and is filled with the hope of achievement. All tasks should be graduated to the child's strength and environment, otherwise the impetus toward effort is lost and discouragement and despair will take the place of faith and hope.

The burning lamp in the picture suggests the mother's love. An adjoining picture shows the poppy plant from which the oil is stamped and the mill for stamping it. This indicates the labor of both the mother and others in the care of the child, and with the words of the song about the child's own limbs growing strong enough to finally stamp out the oil himself, contain the first presentment of his answering gratitude to his mother and future duty and responsibility toward her.

In a third picture there is shown a woman climbing a steep hill with a heavy burden on her back. The mother, who has brought her older children to play in the stream which turns the mill near by, points this woman out as another mother providing for her child. The children themselves are in their play showing the mother that each has a separate individuality. One child has a practical turn of mind and utilizes the water's force to turn his small wheel. Another boy sits thoughtfully by and watches this operation. He will be philosophical and spend his time studying out the "why and wherefore" of life. The little girl, taking off her shoes and stockings, wades fearlessly into the stream. She goes direct to her purpose. Each child will work out his life in his own peculiar way, and the mother, as she watches them, finds food for thought, both for the daily training of each character and for the choosing of a vocation for each. This wise mother will not allow a false standard of appearances to influence the child's calling, and Johnny, who has a mechanical genius, will never be forced to become an unwilling merchant.

THE FALLING GAME.

The next play in this group is entitled, "Ah! there falls my baby down." This game is the familiar one of allowing the child to fall a short distance to a soft pillow, by taking the supporting hand away from his back, tossing him up in the air and catching him as he descends, or encouraging a jump from shelf or table. The child's system thus receives a slight shock and he is impressed with the idea that danger might come from a real fall. "The Play of the Limbs" indicates conscious life expressing itself through activity, while "The Falling Game" denotes these activities directed toward self-preservation, one of the basal instincts of humanity." Control of the movements of the body leads to self-control on a higher plane. A marked indefiniteness of movement on the part of an adult is a sure sign of deficient mentality.

If the child falls through carelessness, he must learn to pay more heed to the motions of his feet and body. If he drops a delicate article and it breaks, he discovers that increased possessions demand added responsibility and negligence must take the consequences of its own acts. Through this play the child gets presentment of law governing the Universe and that obedience to law gives the greatest liberty. Nature never changes her laws. If the child falls, he must pick himself up and make a better adjustment to circumstances next time. If he touches fire, it burns him and burns severely on. If he indulges a capricious appetite, pain is the reminder that he has disobeyed.

The child will have many falls through life, some through carelessness and heedlessness, others through untruthfulness and disobedience. His mother can never guard him so carefully but that he will have both physical and spiritual falls. She can only strengthen him and show him how to adapt himself to natural laws and his environments and be a law unto himself. To pick up a child when he falls and soothe and cry over him, to be too anxious about his welfare, to be foolishly fond of him, to live *for* and not *with* him and to shield him from every temptation, is to deaden the germs of self-control, judgment and caution. In "The Falling Game" Froebel intends that the mother shall begin early to cultivate the germ of "standing alone." He

would have her decide in every act whether she is giving a capricious command or enunciating a universal law, and then, if in ordinary circumstances and according to his strength, the child falls, he must take the consequences. This is not cruelty but love, for if the mother shields him, she is obeying the law for him and not he, and she only weakens him for contact with the world where she cannot shield him. Universal law a child sees as reasonable and accepts.

"It is not necessary," says Dr. Parkhurst "that authority should be put before the child in a manner calculated to irritate and offend. Authority is as strong a friend if yielded to, as it is bitter as an enemy when resisted. Everything in nature obeys. Everything in art obeys. Only man mutinies, and his mutiny is his misery—always has been since the first Adam mutinied and always will be till the last Adam ceases to mutiny. In whatever direction we look and whatever improvement in existing conditions we seek to effect, we come back to it again and again, that the end is determined by the beginning and that the foundations of all public betterment have to be laid in the children."

This play also typifies spiritual union with father and mother, and through them with God. The father stands for law, the mother for love. Law, order and harmony must prevail in the home, otherwise the child's first standard is broken. When the child plays at falling, he laughs and is full of glee, for he has a feeling of trust that his mother will guard him from danger. In the same way, in spite of discouragements, the human being can never fall if he trust in God and obey His laws. Back of all and through all is love, which recognizes each effort the child makes in right doing and, if he falls, encourages him to rise and be stronger next time. "Nothing is fatal but discouragement."

THE WEATHER-VANE.

"When first the child begins to imitate,
Do not the little effort underrate;
Do thou the same—it will the more delight him,
And even to renewed attempts invite him."

Physically, imitating the movement of the weather-vane gives excellent training to the hand and arm. Any play that will develop a self-reliant use of his limbs is of benefit to the child. But the main thought of the play is to early bring the child into sympathetic relations with one of the great forces of nature.

"Who can see the wind? .
Neither you nor I;
But when the leaves hang trembling,
The wind is passing by."

The child looks upon the vane moving and asks why it moves. He is told that it is the wind and that God made the wind. Having seen the effect he is gratified to know the cause, and his thought is led to God, the first great Cause. Then he sees that the wind blows his kite, makes the leaves tremble and the trees bow their heads. It waves the grass and moves the clouds and sail-boats. The child first sees the world as chaos. The diversity created by the force of the wind he finds to be the result of one cause and so he discovers unity. What the child imitates he is trying to understand. He wants to "test the force by which things go." The play of "The Weather-vane" is a type of all the unseen causes which produce a visible effect in our lives. Other examples may be found in gravitation, solar and magnetic forces, the growth of the plant from the seed, of the chicken from the egg or the motion of a river. Here is Froebel's use of the symbolism of material things. The law of life is from within, invisible, and so the child's desire to know natural causes is turned to a desire to know spiritual truths.

"ALL'S GONE."

After the child has had his supper, he looks down and is surprised to find that his bowl is empty. Then his mother says:—

Gone, gone, my child, all gone—
The supper now is gone;
Baby is not now without it;
Little mouth knows all about it,
Little tongue hath in it dipped,
Down the little throat it slipped.
Now it makes my baby gay,
Full of frolic, full of play;
Now with health my child shall beam,
Red and white like rose and cream.

"The Weather-vane" illustrates the visible effect of an invisible cause, while "All's Gone" shows the invisible effect of a visible cause." It teaches the thought of a resurrection:

"There is no death,
What seems so is transition."

Nothing in Nature is lost; it only disappears to reappear again in new form. Decay on one plane ministers to life on another. Every stage of development involves death or sacrifice in the preceding. The child looks into the bird's nest to count the eggs and lo, the nest is empty! "But," says the mother, "the eggs are not destroyed. Look at yonder birds! See, how fast and free they fly! Did not their songs of praise waken you this morning?" In the Autumn the leaves die and fall to the ground and the earth seems barren and covered with rubbish, but in the Spring these things are purified into new life, and leaves and flowers take the place of dry branches. "I wonder what becomes of the frog when he climbs up out of this world, and disappears, so we do not see even his shadow, till plop! he is among us again when we least expect him. Does anybody know where he goes to? Tell me somebody, pray!" Thus chattered the grub of a Dragon-fly as he darted in and out among the plants at the bottom of the water." *

Nothing is lost except through neglect. Neglected opportunities are real losses; apparent losses are often blessings in disguise. Every step of development represents an apparent loss. Froebel teaches a sense of responsibility in this play. The little girl finds her bird cage empty because she neglected to close the door. Her little plant is forgotten and, therefore, droops and dies. Care and perseverance are needed. Possessions too easily obtained are often not appreciated. In the "Little Gardener," Froebel says in this connection to the mother, advising the care of plants and pets for children:—

"Would'st thou the mind of the child for the cares of life unfold?
Let him observe the life-cares here enrolled.
Would'st thou for cares of inward life prepare him?
Make sweet to him the life-cares that are near him."

In the songs relating to smell and taste Froebel shows the importance of the cultivation of the senses as organs of the mind and not as ministers for the gratification of the body. Every part of the human organism is intended to serve a good and lawful purpose, and it should be the mother's object to assist her child toward a right use of his powers and thus convert every energy to good. The child's clothing may be such as to hinder his growth and spoil his temper. If he never shares his food with others, if it is made too pleasant to the palate and too much attention is paid to eating, the seeds of gluttony are planted. Irregularity in eating and sleeping prevents self-control and punctuality. A bed too soft induces indolence and does not beget a hardy endurance. Everything about the child either helps or hinders its development. There can be no mean.

Notice the connection between taste as a physical sense and taste as a sense of beauty! Elizabeth Harrison's *Study of Child Nature* has excellent and practical thoughts on the senses of taste and smell.

"TICK-TACK."

The "Tick-Tack" song is the last one belonging to the first group:

"Who would find the prosperous way,
The laws of order must obey;
Who would win a happy fate,
Must learn his time to regulate.
He whom this practice shall annoy,
Will be bereft of many a joy.
Then teach the child to value order, time,
For these are priceless gifts in every clime."

We shall not have space to take up this play in detail. It embodies many of the thoughts contained in former plays. It shows rhythm as the basis of order and harmony on the earth and in life. This seeking for rhythm is an early manifestation of the child which the mother meets when she rocks him and sings to him. Rhythm is the basis of the solar system and the sub-divisions of time. Pendulum beats are the rhythmic measurements of time. These measurements depend upon mathematical laws, which are equally fundamental in the works of God and the labors of man. To understand the clock the child must learn to count. Truth, exactness and order are necessary to character.

* Mrs. Gatty's "Parables from Nature."

(CRÊPE PAPER BROWNIES.—FIRST PAPER.

BY TILLIE ROOME LITTELL.



nished to the trade already dressed in silk, satin, calico or crêpe paper.

In the window display of several large confectionery shops Brownies have been given a very prominent place. They have ornamented candy boxes, perched themselves saucily on the edges of ice cups, or stood with arms akimbo by the side of green candlesticks, forming the only decoration other than the plain green crêpe-paper shades.

These quaint little crêpe-paper figures are not only pretty, but they are easily made at home. The head should be of brown—"nut-brown"—crêpe paper. Use always two pieces, one over the other, as a single piece is not thick enough. A bit of an old brown kid glove is better, because it will take paint easier than the paper. At figure No. 1 (a) is given a diagram of the piece of kid, also a back and front view of the head after it has been stuffed with enough raw cotton to give it the desired shape. (Figure No. 1 (b).) The eyes are little round pieces of white cardboard cut smoothly and carefully. At figure No. 1 (c) is shown how to paint the little black pupil of the eye. This should be exactly the same in both eyes, for if this is not attended to the poor little creature would gaze into his own eyes with the fervor he should properly devote to his companion. The mouth, nose and other lines on the face are made with a pen and ink, or a finely

HE use of Brownies, the race of pigmies invented by Palmer Cox, in decoration is becoming so general that several firms are manufacturing them—or rather their skeletons, with heads of undressed kid, and wire arms and legs covered with stockinet. In some instances these are fur-

wig will be found ample for the needs of the average Brownie. If this is not handy, use a little piece of flax—colored or black couching or rope silk, and the effect will be nearly the same.

At figure No. 3 is shown the plan of the arms and legs of the little fellow. Flat milliners' wire is best to use, and this is twisted in the lower part of the arms and legs, to make them more slender. Two pieces, each measuring four inches long, are bent as shown in the diagram at figure No. 3 (a). The wire should be wound with a strip of nut-brown crêpe paper, as shown at figure No. 3 (b). Take care not to make the arms and legs too thick. The strip of paper should be but two thicknesses over any part of the wire. It is best to wind the wire after it has been bent for use, as otherwise the paper surface is apt to crack and break at the bends. At figure No. 3 (c) is shown how the wires are crossed, and a third wire is secured, the purpose of the third wire being to support the head.

Loop the end of this third wire around the crossing of the other two wires, and fasten it with silk or binding wire, as shown at figure No.

4. This third piece of wire extends merely to the shoulder bend of the crossed wires. Attach the head to the upper end of this wire with a little strong glue, and the skeleton is complete.

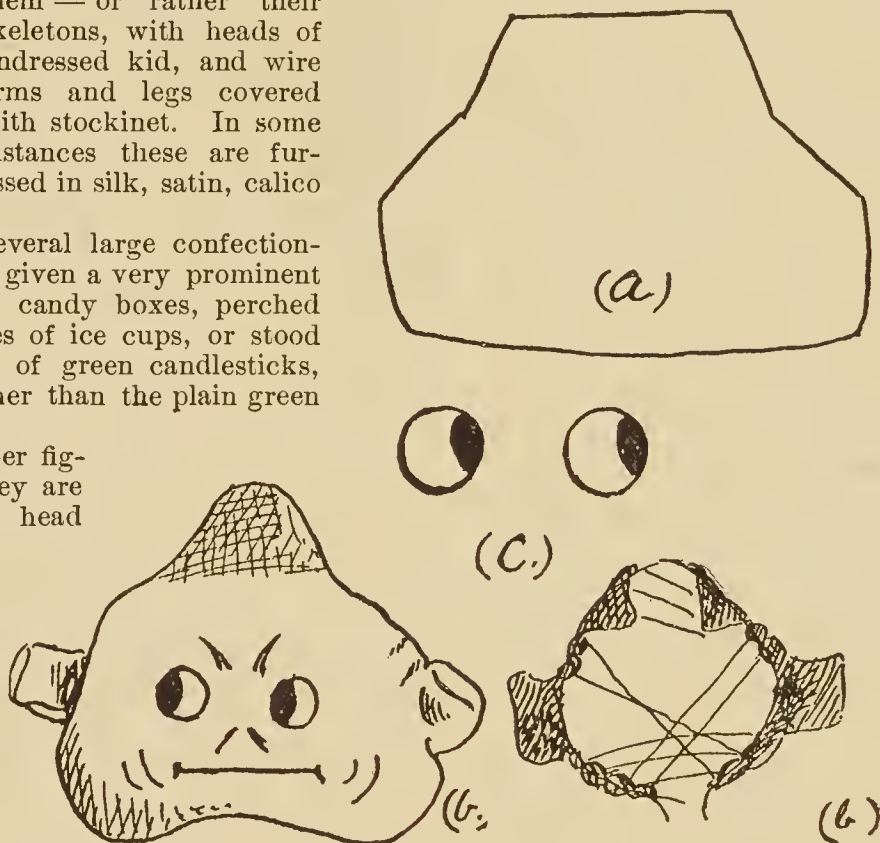


FIGURE NO. 1.

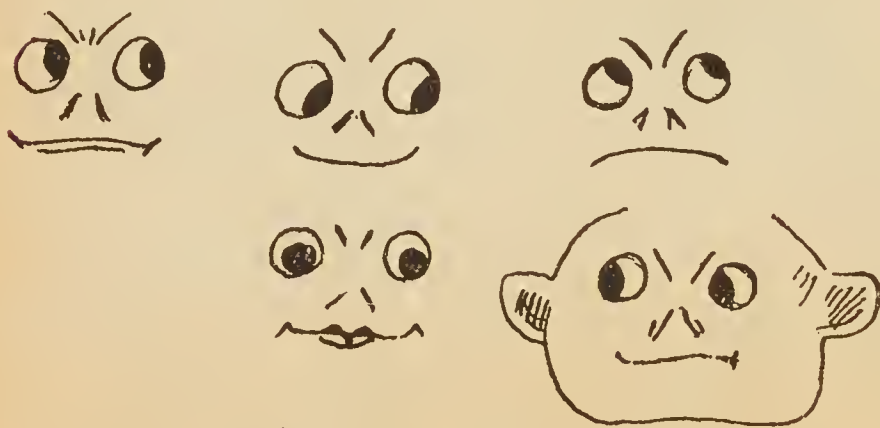


FIGURE NO. 2.

pointed camel's-hair brush and some ivory-black water color paint.

Of course, the faces are not all alike. By changing the shape of the mouth line or the slant of the eyebrows the expression may be entirely altered. This will be readily understood by the help of figure No. 2. The back of the head, "where the hair ought to be," is usually covered with whatever hat or bonnet the costume seems to call for. If, however, it should be deemed necessary to supply hair, a bit from a doll's

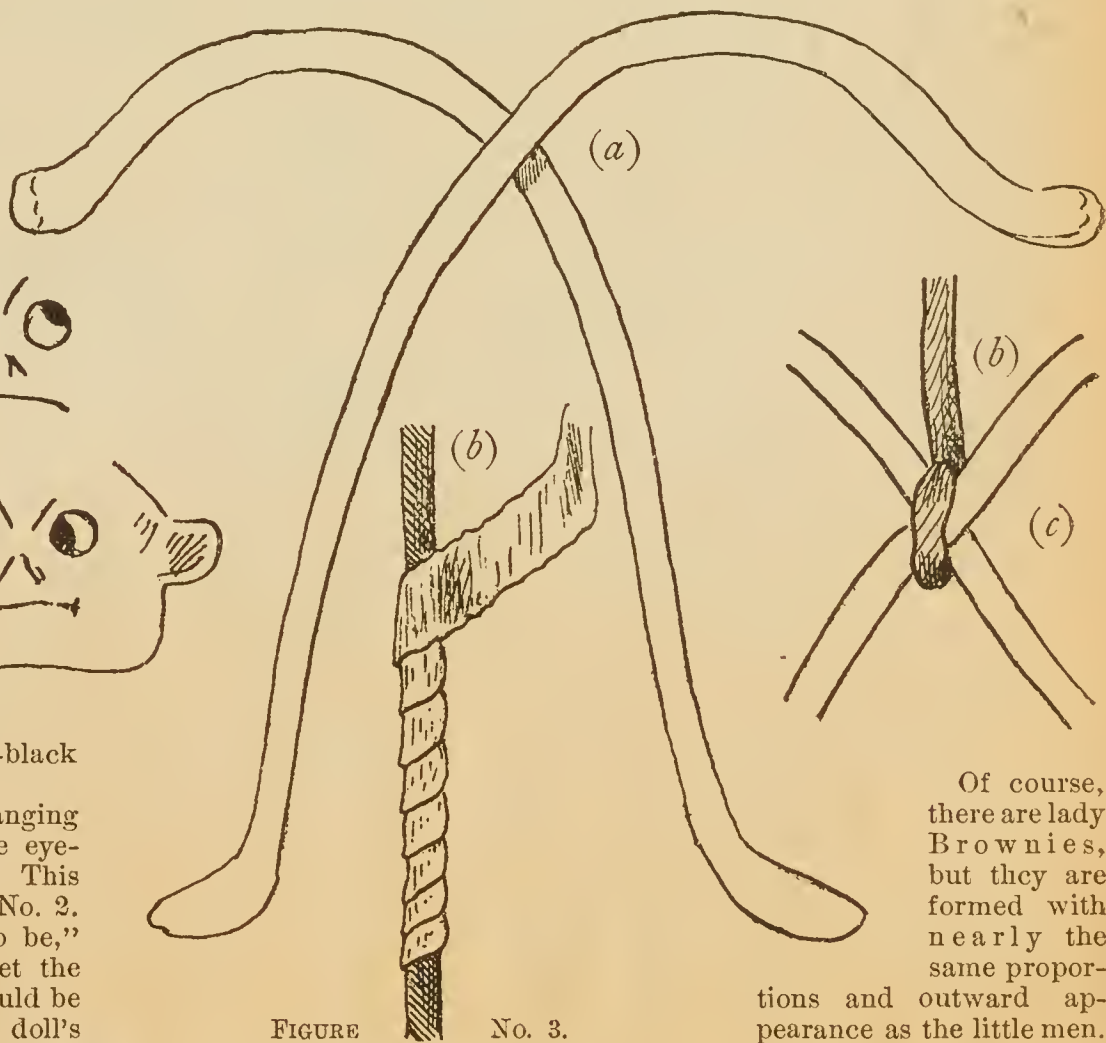


FIGURE NO. 3.

Of course, there are lady Brownies, but they are formed with nearly the same proportions and outward appearance as the little men.

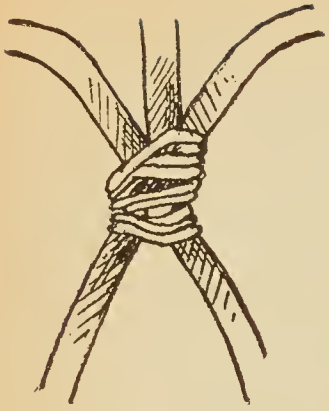


FIGURE NO. 4.

figure shows two bodies, the stouter being the masculine Brownie and the more slender the lady Brownie. This difference in size is advisable, as feminine dress would otherwise make the latter too stout. Lady Brownies have not the long, slim waist that is such a feature with clothespin dolls, but instead have decidedly fat little bodies, and wear short skirts, to

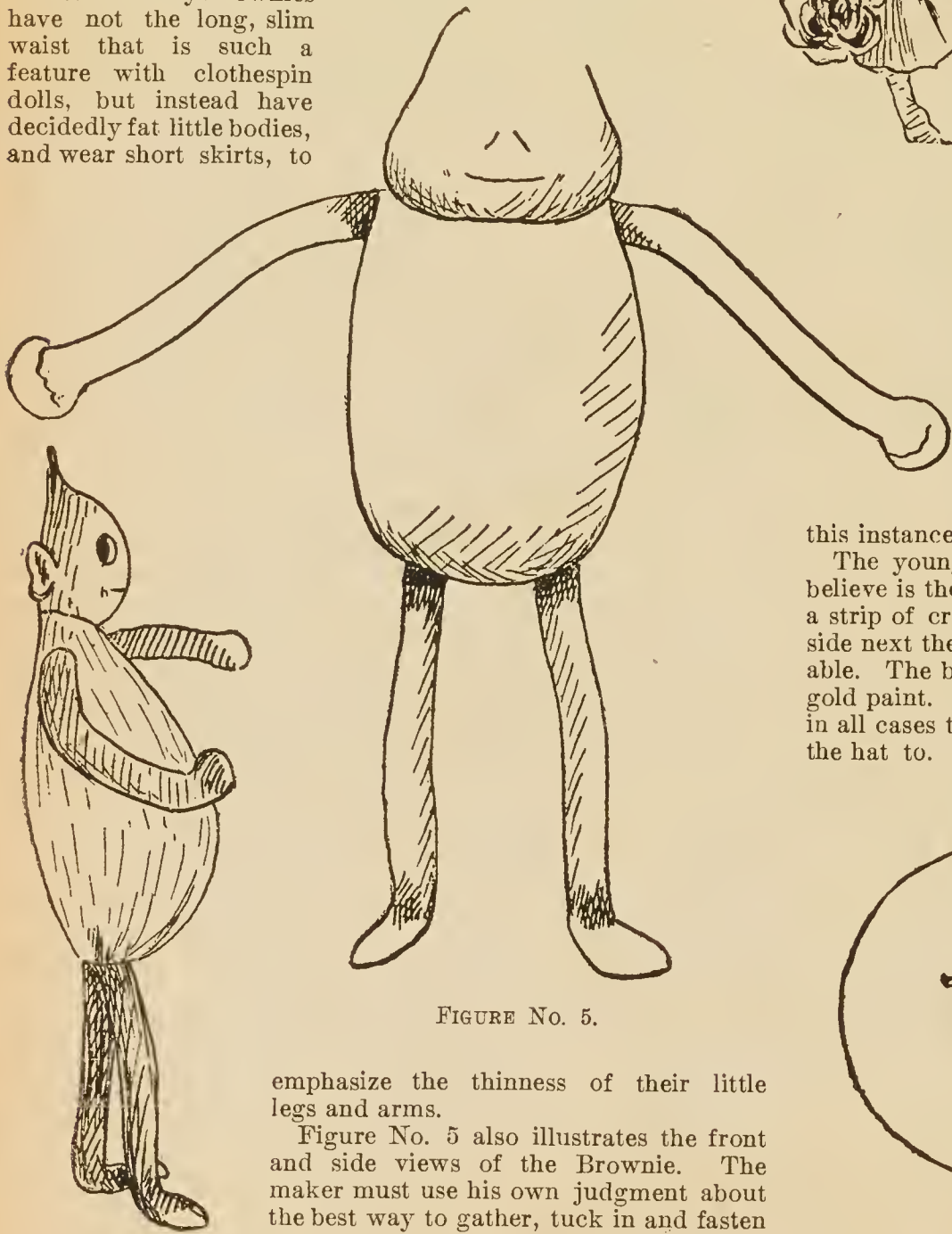


FIGURE NO. 5.

emphasize the thinness of their little legs and arms.

Figure No. 5 also illustrates the front and side views of the Brownie. The maker must use his own judgment about the best way to gather, tuck in and fasten the lower edge of the crêpe paper cover to the raw cotton. Nimble fingers will

give dainty pulls and pushes which would take much space to accurately describe.

The dressing proper takes less time than the making of the skeleton. The plump little maidens generally favor Empire gowns, while the brave little Brownie men require in many cases but a hat and coat to complete their toilet, as the crêpe-paper cover of the cotton stuffing does excellent duty as trousers.

In the initial heading is shown a charming couple copied from a candy box, where their pale-green garments harmonized with the other pale-green dressings in a window of one of the most fashionable confectioners. The full skirt of the coy little lady consists of one piece of crêpe paper, two and a half inches wide and sixteen inches long. This is gathered at one edge and tied around the neck. A ruffle of green crêpe paper three-quarters

The dresses, however, give them quite a different appearance. For these "fair" Brownies the body—or, more properly speaking, the torso—is made smaller. At figure No. 5 is shown the easiest way of forming a body. A strip of raw cotton is wound around the crossed wires and over this a jacket of crêpe paper of the color of the outside dress is worn. This is pulled in around the neck by a drawing thread and any loose ends are glued neatly to the cotton. This

of an inch deep is tied over this, and a drop or two of glue conceals the joining. Around the waist—and Brownie ladies have very short, high waists—is tied as a sash a strip of crêpe paper

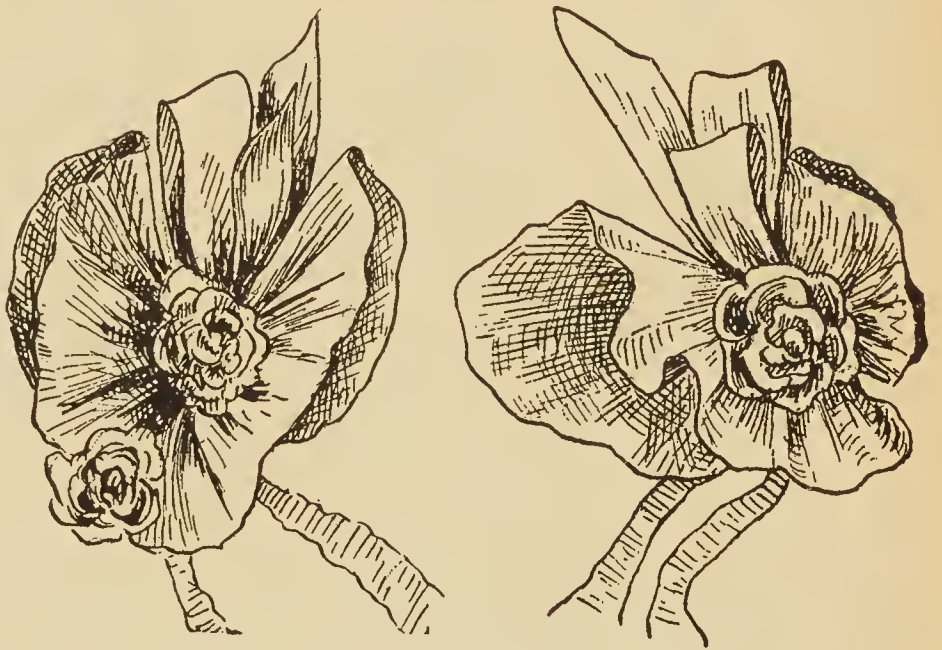


FIGURE NO. 6.

a quarter of an inch wide, cut across the crinkles. The four loops, with their corresponding ends are bunched a little to one side in front, with a rosette in the middle of the back.

The hat is a doubled strip of crêpe paper two inches wide before it is folded, and five inches long. The crown is another gathered piece of the same width, four inches long. Figure No. 6 gives two views of this hat. With a few modifications—such as a broader brim, a smaller crown, the changing of the flowers, in this instance violets—it will do duty for many costumes.

The young man has pale-green short trousers—"trunks" I believe is the proper term—and a jacket that fits closely. It is a strip of crêpe paper folded double and fastened neatly on the side next the young lady, where the joining is almost unnoticeable. The buttons down the front are little dots of water-color gold paint. There are many sorts of hats for Brownie men, but in all cases the little flat upper point of cardboard is left to glue the hat to. In this instance the crown is stuffed with cotton to

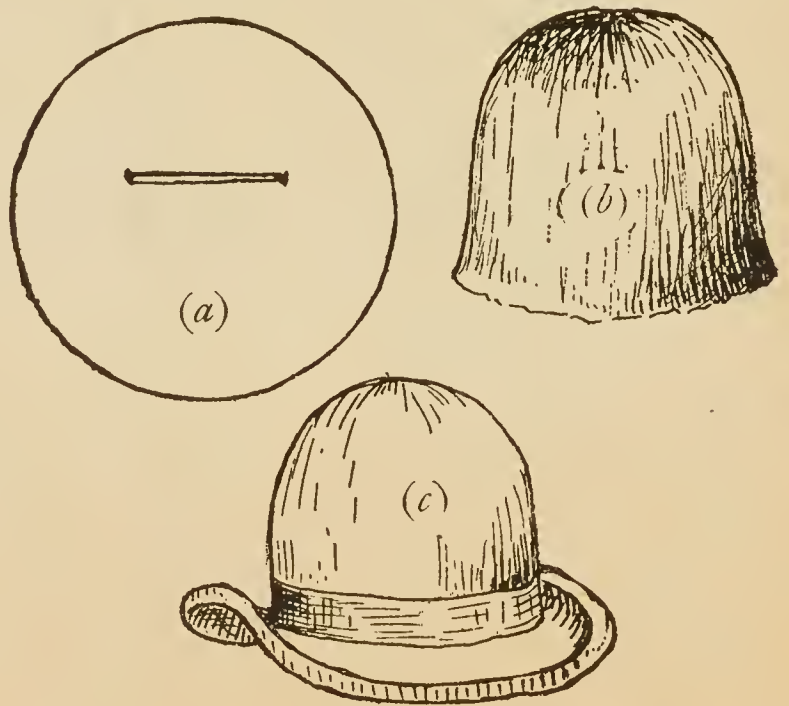


FIGURE NO. 7.

make it hold its shape. The brim is a bit of cardboard neatly covered on both sides with crêpe paper. The crown is glued to the brim, and a tiny slit is then cut in the brim through which the little cardboard point referred to is slipped, and the brim is

glued to the head. At figure No. 7 is shown the brim (a), the crown (b), and the completed hat (c). It may be trimmed

blue checked gingham. There is no band about her waist. The skirt begins at the neck and is gathered with needle and thread and tied close around the throat. Two slits are made for the arms and the ruffles answer very well for sleeves. Around the neck of the dress is a third ruffle of white crêpe paper. The bonnet is of the same material as the skirt and is made after the diagram given at figure No. 9. There is no need of hair for the lady, the skirt of the sun bonnet falling upon her shoulders.

The Brownie Indian has a coat of apricot crêpe paper decorated with suns, stars, and stripes in red. Around the edge of the coat is a brown fringe cut crosswise from nut-brown crêpe paper, or from French tissue paper. The legs may be ornamented up the outside of each brown legging with a strip of brown fringe. Around the neck is another strip of brown fringe, and the outside of each arm is also fringed. He wears a blue belt, in which his knife may be stuck, and in his left hand he grasps a tomahawk. Knife and tomahawk may be made from a match stem whittled into a semblance of these weapons, a bit of cardboard painted blue being pasted on one end of the tomahawk to suggest its blade, as shown at figure No. 10. Of course, the Indian has black hair, and wears two feathers stuck through it. The hair can be

made of black silk if no better substitute is handy. Do not forget to paint their eyes so that the gaze of each may seem to be

"riveted"—as the novel writers say—upon the other's countenance.

It will be of advantage to the constructor of these little figures to study any of the Brownie books, published by the Century Company, in which their originator, Mr. Cox, has expressed his idea of the way they look and conduct themselves. It will

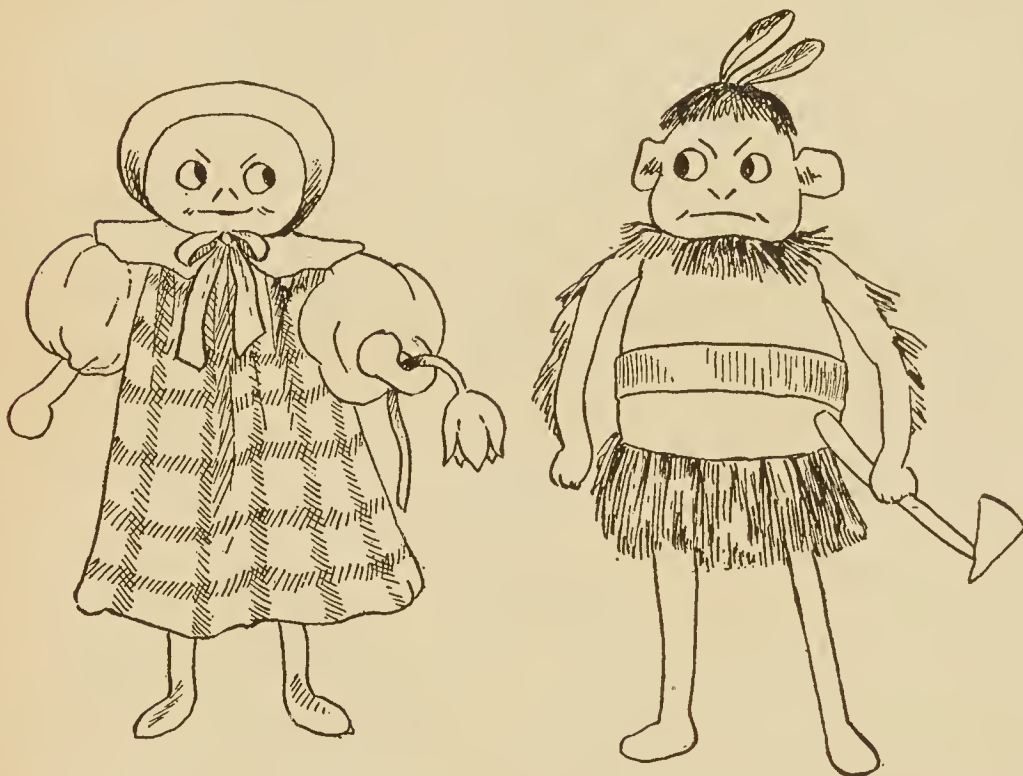


FIGURE NO. 8.

by inserting a tiny canary bird's feather under the band. In front of the couple, painted on the cardboard lid of the candy box, are the words which the little figures may be supposed to illustrate: "I love my love, because I know my love loves me."

Figure No. 8 shows a sweet little girl in blue, casting coquettish glances at a Brownie Indian. She has a dress made of blue-and-white plaid tissue paper, which makes a very good imitation of



SKIRT of BONNET

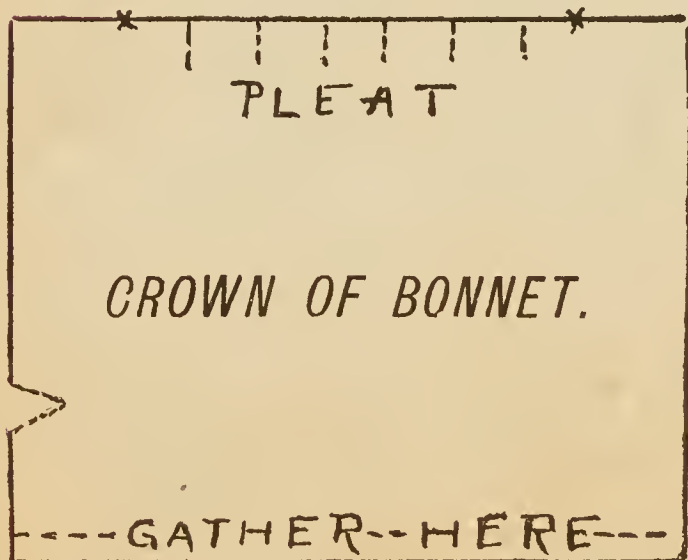


FIGURE NO. 9.

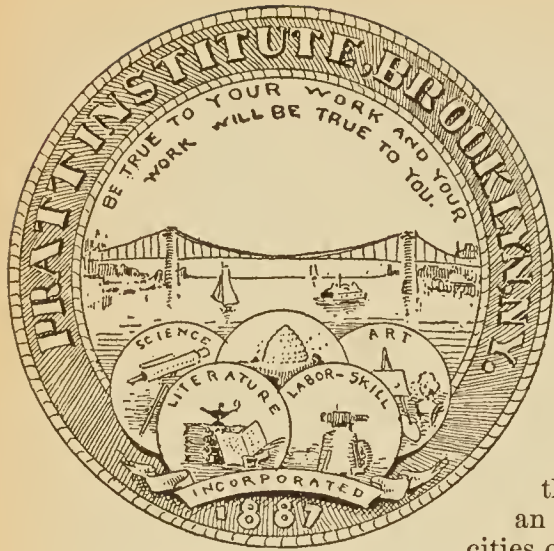


FIGURE NO. 10.

be found that their prevailing characteristics, as seen by him, are preternatural gravity, intense earnestness and sapient self-conceit. These traits Mr. Cox has expressed with an economy of facial lines truly remarkable.

MEASURING TAPES.—No dressmaker can afford to be without a tape-measure that is at once *accurate* and *legible*, for upon it, as much as upon any other implement she uses, depends the success of the garments she makes. On another page of

this issue we publish an advertisement of linen and satteen tape-measures which are manufactured expressly for us, and which we guarantee superior in every particular of material, make and finish.



PRACTICAL PHILANTHROPY.—No. 1.

THE PRATT INSTITUTE, BROOKLYN.

BY HELEN MARSHALL NORTH.

WHILE Pratt Institute is properly described as a manual training-school, yet in several respects it differs materially from the popular idea of such an institution. In many cities of the Old World—notably in those of France—the practice of giving pupils in the public schools such a thorough knowledge of some handicraft that they may be able to gain a livelihood by the practice of this craft has long been followed. The result is seen, along artistic lines, in the celebrity accorded French workmanship of the finer sorts by the nations of the world.

But the European system of manual training has for its end artistic and thorough workmanship considered quite apart from any general mental development of the student. Training of this sort is found in various schools of our own land in which only the elementary branches of a general education, or those which have direct and practical bearing on the technical education of the individual, are pursued.

As distinguished from this system and from the manual training of foreign schools, our modern American manual training schools, prominent examples of which are Pratt, Drexel and Armour Institutes, distinctly disavow the intention of technical education for the sake of some industry to be pursued, and adopt rather the idea of the kindergarten education of the brain by the manual arts, through the eye and the hand. The young girl who studies millinery, for example, in one of these schools may be and doubtless is prepared at the end of her course to make bonnets and hats for herself and for others. But the course of instruction has included not simply the making of bows and the arrangement of artificial flowers, but a careful study of form, color and line as applied to millinery, with study, also, of ornament from casts, the outline and proportions of the head, sketching in water color of drapery and hats, and of various other manual arts which educate the eye and the artistic sense of the worker and prepare her to judge of form, proportion and fitness in things mental as well as in things material. Practice in carpentry, in estimating distances, in the thorough understanding of dimensions, of combinations and adjustments, has similar influence on mental development, and prepares the student to judge of relations in less material matters with accuracy and success.

Pratt Institute was founded in the year 1887, by Charles Pratt, a wealthy and philanthropic resident of Brooklyn, and by him were given the millions which have made possible its handsome buildings and well-nigh perfect equipment, and have furnished the liberal endowment which assures its permanence. Concerning the equipment, it may suffice for the purposes of this article to say that besides the large main building six stories high, there is a generous high school building, a science and technology building, a trades' school building, and, recently added, a fine library building containing general and special reference and reading rooms, a stock-room for 250,000 volumes, a reading-room for children and various other conveniences. Playgrounds for ball and tennis are arranged in two fields near the building, and have an aggregate of 100,000 square feet. The general appearance of the buildings, with their ample, well-arranged spaces, their walls covered with beautiful art photographs, and their general air of usable comeliness, tempts one to extended description. But it is especially Pratt Institute's work for woman that interests just now.

The entire school is administered in nine departments. Of these the High School admits both boys and girls and offers the ordinary English studies of a high school course, paying some attention to languages and placing especial stress on the manual training department. Each student is required to spend a fixed period every day either in the shops or in the domestic science department as a part of the regular course. The boys, in working blouses, study bench-work in wood, metal work, foundry modelling, forging, etc., while the girls spend the corresponding

hour in sewing, dressmaking, the study of hygiene or in cooking. Exhaustive study in these lines is not possible within the limits of a high school course, but manual training is ranked with the study from text-books and is carefully presented. That this idea of an education for boys and girls has not as yet received popular commendation is evidenced by the fact that the High School has not made rapid advance in numbers, while the department of Domestic Art and Science, in which short courses are offered to any one who will pay the tuition fee, includes very nearly one-half of all pupils registered on the Institute rolls.

Besides the High School department, Pratt Institute maintains a Department of the Fine Arts, of Science and Technology, of Kindergarten Work, of Commerce—hereafter to be conducted outside the Institute limits by Norman B. Heffley, its director—a Library Department and the Departments of Domestic Art and Science, referred to above. It is of interest to note that in six of these Departments, viz.: Library, Art, Kindergarten, Domestic Art, Science and Technology, full courses in Normal training are offered whereby the student is instructed in the art of teaching these particular branches.

Fully two-thirds of the three thousand pupils enrolled the current year are girls and women, and, as before stated, nearly one-half of all the students in the Institute are in the Department of Domestic Art and Science.

A careful study of the courses offered in this Department, or rather (for the two are under separate management) in these Departments, is as rewarding as it is interesting. Take, for example, the Department of Domestic Art, which has been ably developed and brought to its present degree of perfection by its Director, Miss Harriet S. Sackett. The arts relating to the appropriate and healthful clothing of the body are presented for study in several exhaustive courses which give new meaning to this necessary part of a woman's life and thought. Of the seven courses offered, each is so arranged that it may be studied either for a single term, or for the full course of four terms of the school year. The courses include sewing, millinery, dressmaking, physical culture, a normal course and a general course made up of studies in all the Departments of Domestic Art and Science. The course in sewing, for example, extends through four terms and affords thorough study of the high-art possibilities of the plain little needle. The first section is elementary; in the second, machine sewing, with the use and care of several popular machines, and the making of underwear, are taught; in the third term, each student must draught, cut, fit and finish a dress of washable material, without a lining, and also learn to cut and make from a pattern either a dressing sacque or a shirt-waist. A pupil who finishes this part of the course satisfactorily is fitted to enter the millinery and dressmaking classes. In the fourth and last term of the sewing-class course, fine hand and machine sewing are taught, as well as the making of a child's dress and other dainty sewing.

The entire third floor of the main building is given up to the Domestic Department. The well-lighted, well-ventilated rooms are supplied with every appliance that can aid the student. Draperies, pictures, casts, cases of beautiful work by pupils, a small library for the use of this department, and ample dressing-rooms are to be seen as one passes on up the stairs.

On Saturday morning come the young school girls, between the ages of six and fifteen, and the first thing to be taught these little women is how to sit comfortably when sewing, and how to thread a needle, make a knot and use a thimble. In the hall is a case of articles made by children, and the tiny aprons, undergarments for dolls' wear, and the fine darning on linen and cashmere show the care taken to produce the best results.

The dressmaking rooms are, during term time, always filled with classes, morning, afternoon and evening. Electric lights droop low on the long tables and make day of night. There is a long row of sewing-machines, a long row of forms, and all the plates and designs of the best fashion books are displayed, as well as plates of the artistic costumes of past centuries. The study of textures, their usefulness and value, the study of color and its adaption, and the study of the human form and its proportions preface the general study of the making of dresses, and

are more valuable than the latter because less easily obtained. Physical culture with lectures and practice are studied in this course.

The Department of Domestic Science as distinguished from that of Domestic Art deals with the homely needs of daily household life. Every study which relates, more or less remotely, to the conduct of a home, from social amenities to laundering, is taught in this department. Instruction is given in cooking, of course, but preceding that all about the care of a kitchen is demonstrated and the rich young ladies of Brooklyn, who are so often found in the day classes of this course, must take their turns as housekeepers, learn how to build a fire in the range and how to keep it going, as well as all the mysteries of dish-washing and keeping the kitchen clean. No housekeeper could desire pleasanter kitchens than these ample rooms overlooking from their spacious windows the busy world of Brooklyn. The range is bright; the neat cupboards reveal dainty cups and saucers and other table furnishings through their glass doors; the student maids in white aprons and caps look both pretty and picturesque as they bend anxiously over the little gas stoves at the tables where they are testing some new recipe. A drawing of a cow, geographically sectioned, hangs on the wall, and with this object lesson and the help of a Fulton market butcher who comes over occasionally with a quarter of beef or mutton, which he cuts up in presence of the class, it seems likely that scientific carving and marketing are to be among the attainments of the Coming Woman.

Instruction in this department is both theoretical and practical. The chemical, physiological and economic aspects of food are considered, and special lessons are given on the nutritive value of foods. The preparation of special bills of fare for different seasons of the year is required and the result is criticised; invalid cooking is taught and the setting of tables and care of the dining-room.

Among the most interesting and important features of the Domestic Science Department are the courses in Household Science, Emergencies and Home Nursing and Public Hygiene. These subjects are sufficiently explained by their titles, but it may be of interest to call attention to the practical application of theory in the study of Home Nursing. A small boy is brought before the class and is bandaged, poulticed and otherwise cared for by the incipient nurses as thoroughly as if he were in danger of disintegration. He is then placed in a bed, his pulse, respiration and temperature recorded, and in general he is cared for as tenderly as if he were a real victim instead of a youngster whose physical condition and mental enjoyment would be better promoted by a game of football in the neighboring playground. A practicing physician of Brooklyn and a trained nurse from one of Brooklyn's largest hospitals instruct in the theory and practice of this department.

Mention should also be made of a course of thirty-six lectures in Household Science, which includes all the important topics of interest to a careful housewife, such as plumbing, ventilation, house cleaning, household accounts, the relation between mis-

tress and maid and the art of furnishing and decorating a house.

Of special interest to women is the Library Department, in which excellent courses in library training are offered and all the details of cataloguing, registration, shelf-listing and other technical matters pertaining to the duties of a librarian are faithfully taught. The conduct of the library itself, under the directorship of Miss Margaret Healy, a Vassar graduate, is the best possible illustration of the effectiveness of the methods taught in the Library Training School. Competent assistants are in charge of reading and reference rooms and library, and although the library itself contains only 53,000 volumes, yet so carefully have these volumes been selected from the best foreign and domestic sources, and so accessible have they been made that the literary worker or other consulter of books finds this a capital place for delving and study.

Of the Kindergarten Department, detailed description is unnecessary since it follows, in general, the lines marked out in all schools which teach the ideas of Froebel. A normal course for teachers is doing acceptable work, and an excellent feature of the department is a mothers' class, to which are welcomed all who have the care of children and wish to understand them better. This course does not fit for teaching, but aims simply to teach the application of kindergarten principles in the home. A nurses' class is also offered with similar intent.

Although the Institute was founded by a man of great wealth and benevolent ideas, yet tuition fees are asked in all departments of instruction on the principle that little value is attached to that which costs us nothing. The rates are moderate, however, and the fees received for tuition have never, even approximately, met the running expenses of the Institution.

The atmosphere of Pratt Institute is essentially an atmosphere of

work. The founder was himself an untiring, busy man, no less so in the last years of his life when his fortune was counted by millions than in the earlier years when he felt the clutch of stern poverty. From an entering class of twelve students, the Institute has grown until it now gives instruction to about three thousand. Except in the High School Department, it does not propose to take the place of any other general school, but rather to supplement such general courses by giving particular attention to important special branches. Its Art Department offers a four years' course and a Normal course. The Department of Science and Technology presents many interesting features, chiefly for boys and men, though one often sees in passing through the rooms a class of girls busy with saw and hammer, perhaps constructing a cabinet, or a book-rack, or a picture-frame under the direction of an instructor in this department. Carpentry, plumbing, fresco painting, electrical construction and machine working are among the branches taught to the regular day and evening classes. From a long gallery evening visitors may watch the student plumbers and fresco painters or carpenters at their tasks in the great rooms fully equipped with all the implements and conveniences for their respective trades.

As the Institute is unique in its origin, aims and, to some ex-



PRATT INSTITUTE—FRONT VIEW FROM RYERSON STREET.

tent, in its methods, one would naturally expect to find that new ideas have been awakened in its administration. One of these springs directly from the thought of the founder, who desired to hold out opportunities for improvement to all who would accept them. The Neighborhood Association is a remodelled Alumnae association whose scheduled method of working is broad and philanthropic. Unlike other Alumnae associations, the welfare of the Institution is its secondary object, while the first and

more important is, "to promote as far as in us lies, the welfare of humanity; to forward its interests, spiritual and moral, intellectual and physical, individual and social, and to do so by every right and available means." A free library and kindergarten, reading clubs, lecture clubs, entertainment clubs and sewing classes have been organized by this Association in one of the factory districts of Brooklyn, and other similarly benevolent intentions are yet to be carried out.

AROUND THE TEA-TABLE.

In choosing your new frock, my dear, you are very likely copying one that took your fancy. On Miss Chic, who wore it, it was all you could desire, but are you sure it will suit you as well? As has been already said more than once at our tea-table,

THE WAY A GOWN IS WORN.

while pretty clothes do much toward making a woman appear well dressed, style, as we know it, consists more in the way clothes are worn than in the clothes themselves. Fashionable women have learned the knack of *wearing* clothes, and the sight of many congregated together is for that very reason a pleasing one. No woman can be taught to wear her clothes well; she learns the secret by degrees. She must be sure that her clothes suit her, in shape, size and material, and she must never be self-conscious of them once they are on her. She must stand well, walk well and sit well. If Miss Chic knows how to wear her clothes and you do not, therein will lie the secret of the possible disappointment to you in the copied gown.

Speaking of self-consciousness, my dear, the self-conscious girl or woman is just the one you and I pray to be delivered from. She is not to be pitied, as is the shy girl, although much of her self-consciousness may have developed from shyness. The self-conscious girl is *fin de siècle* from the top of her head to the tip of her little boot. When greeting you she scarcely touches your hand so anxious is she that her elbow should be at just the conventional height, and the tiny pressure conveys not a whit of genuine heartiness. You cannot imagine any one as being really glad to see her. She is forever adjusting her gloves, veil or furbelows. Her walk is a long, swinging stride in which there is less of grace than of premeditated determination to walk just as she has planned it all out. Altogether, the self-conscious girl is not lovable, for she is too artificial. The girl we all love and delight to have in our houses is genuine, first and last. She may know all the latest decrees of fashion, but they seem as much a part of her as if she had created them for her own pleasure. There is never a suggestion of doing by rule any of the graceful courtesies of life. There is a spontaneity that is the outcome of no mental taking note of time or place. We are always glad to see her and regret exceedingly that we do not see her oftener.

BE GENUINE!

Winter hats are now receiving their share of attention, and the materials at hand are being looked over for possible utilization. The feathers that have done duty during the past Winter are, perhaps, stringy and bedraggled from accidental wetting. There are few

RECURLING OSTRICH TIPS.

less attractive trimmings for a hat than ostrich feathers limp and dejected, looking almost as forlorn as when they came fresh from ostrich-land. Ostrich feathers when first imported appear to the average eye only fit for the rag bag. But after a series of brisk scrubblings in warm soapsuds on a wash board, a judicious patching together to conceal the ragged places where Mr. Ostrich has precned himself too vigorously, a curling and a combing, the ostrich feather becomes a thing of beauty, but, alas, a joy only until it gets wet, when the process of rejuvenation must be gone over again. If taken to the milliner or the less pretentious feather renovator every time it needs recurling, the ostrich plume develops into a costly belonging. The restoration process is so simple, when one knows how, that every woman can readily become her own renovator if she will. Have a tea-kettle full of boiling water, and shake the feather vigorously through the escaping steam, taking care that it does not get too damp. This livens up the plume and restores its

brilliancy if it has become dull and dusty. Next take a silver fruit knife and, commencing with the flues nearest the quill, take a very small bunch of them between the thumb and the blade of the knife, drawing them gently and repeatedly over the edge until they curl as closely as is desired. Follow this process on each side of the feather, and then, with a very coarse comb, comb all the flues out carefully and the plume will be as good as ever. A really good feather is always a good investment, as it can be done over many times, but a poor feather is the shabbiest of all trimmings, for it is soon straight and unsightly and no amount of curling can restore it.

The dainty Dresden patterns as decorations are seen on many articles nowadays, besides millinery and dress goods. My lady's watch-case is of enamel with a Dresden design, while her entire toilet-set, brush and comb, mirror, trays, powder-box and all the pretty paraphernalia that adorn the modern dressing-table may be mounted in this dainty china. The handle of her umbrella is of Dresden ware, and even her cuff-buttons and studs show its glint. On the afternoon tea-table the Dresden china tea-caddy is in evidence, though it is an open secret that these caddies are but small rose-jars under a new name. A Dresden match-safe is also here, for use when my lady lights the lamp under her kettle. Even the plate for the tea cakes is Dresden. This style of decoration is so quiet and refined that it is likely to be a favorite for a long time to come.

A DRESDEN ERA.

For your holiday fairs, my dears, there can be no more popular spot than a linen stall. No one ever has quite enough napery, and in these days, when some of the meals during the day or week are sure to be served without a table-cloth, there is an in-

TO SELL AT FAIRS.

creased demand for pretty doileys. Those of white, with a design of dogwood blossoms embroidered in white silk, sell well, but even the plainest of linen articles, if you can get them on commission, bring a good return. Equally attractive is a slipper stall. There is much demand for the felt and crocheted slipper, silk-lined and with cork soles. The home-made slipper will wear out and need renewing. Bronze slippers and carriage boots to draw over slippers are readily taken, while Turkish slippers are cheap and pretty and highly decorative on the tables. An old-fashioned pottery and crockery table is also an attraction and pays well.

With all the outcry against the corset, the sensible woman knows that it is not the corset but the wearer that is at fault. A tight garment, whether bodice, belt or corset, is always uncomfortable. The modern corset is well made and when rightly worn has a bracing and strengthening effect. A delicate woman cannot wear a lined corset, as it is too heavy and unyielding to the figure. A corset should not be felt more in one place than another and should be so comfortable that if necessary the wearer could sleep in it. A light, flat string should be used in lacing—of silk if one can afford it—for unless the lacings are quite flat, they leave an imprint on the back of the bodice in the dust and grime on car and carriage seats, chair backs, etc. The black corset so popular at one time is no longer in favor; to the fastidious woman it never seems quite clean. For the same reason she eschews black undergarments. One dainty woman has said that if a black under-vest was worn it should bear the announcement, "I have one dozen of these and change them every day."

CORSETS.

EDNA S. WITHERSPOON.

MODERN LACE-MAKING.

CORNER OF HANDKERCHIEF IN MODERN HONITON LACE.

FIGURE No. 1.—The term Modern Lace applies to all hand-made lace of the present time, except that made over a pillow

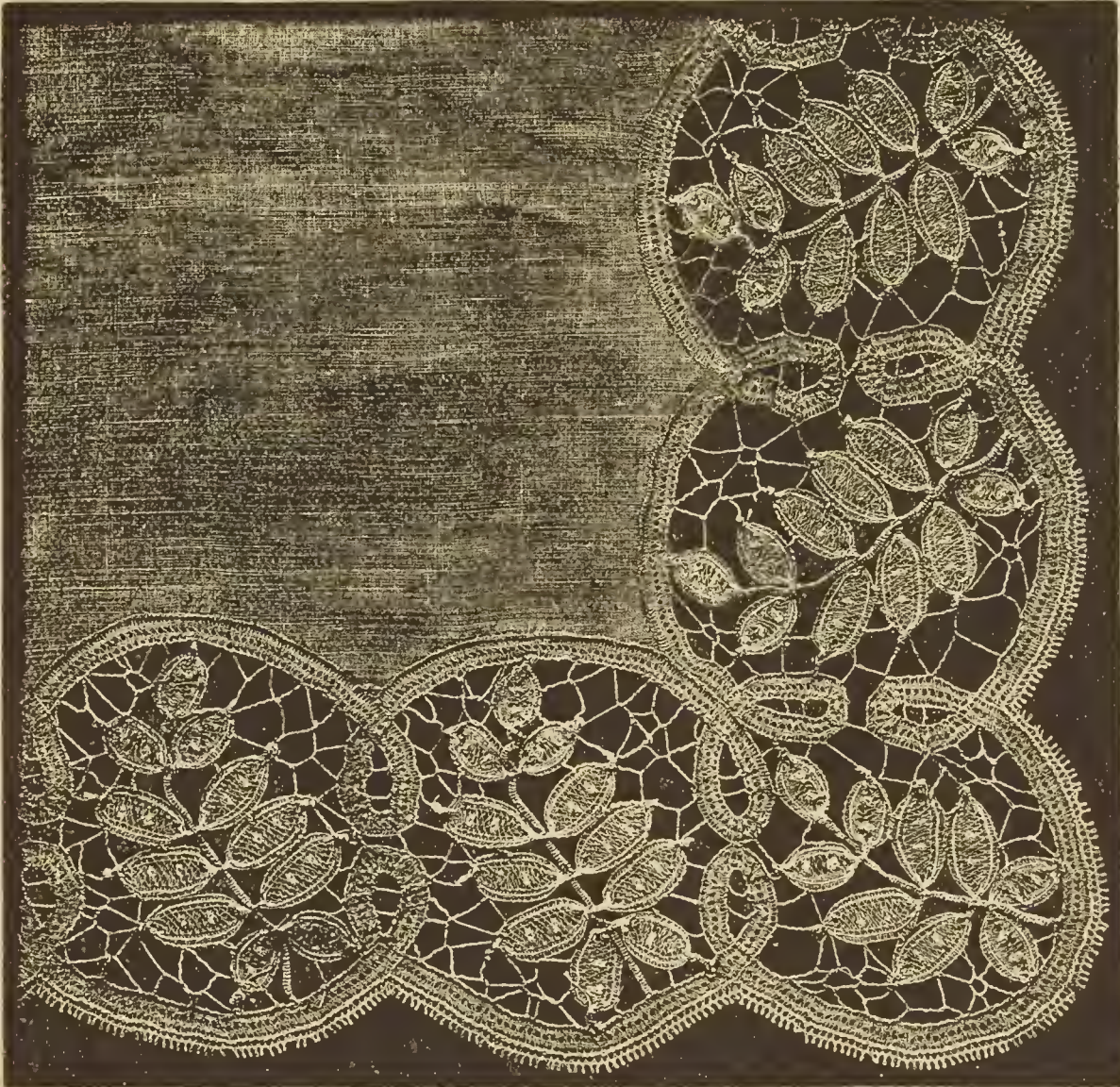


FIGURE No. 1.—CORNER OF HANDKERCHIEF IN MODERN HONITON LACE.

with bobbins. The handkerchief corner illustrated is Modern Honiton lace. The same braid is used that would be used in making point, Princess or Duchess lace. In fact the four varieties are almost identical. Princess and Duchess lace are one and the same, and it is really the filling-in stitches and the selection of the braid that constitute the difference between Honiton and point.

EDGING OF HONITON AND POINT LACE.

FIGURE No. 2.—As will be observed, this design is also formed of medallion braid, but the latter is of a different variety from that used in making the handkerchief just described, and there is also a slight difference in the design of the straight braids along the edges. These differences and the filling-in stitches, which consist of bars and rosettes, make the combination designated as "Honiton and Point" lace.

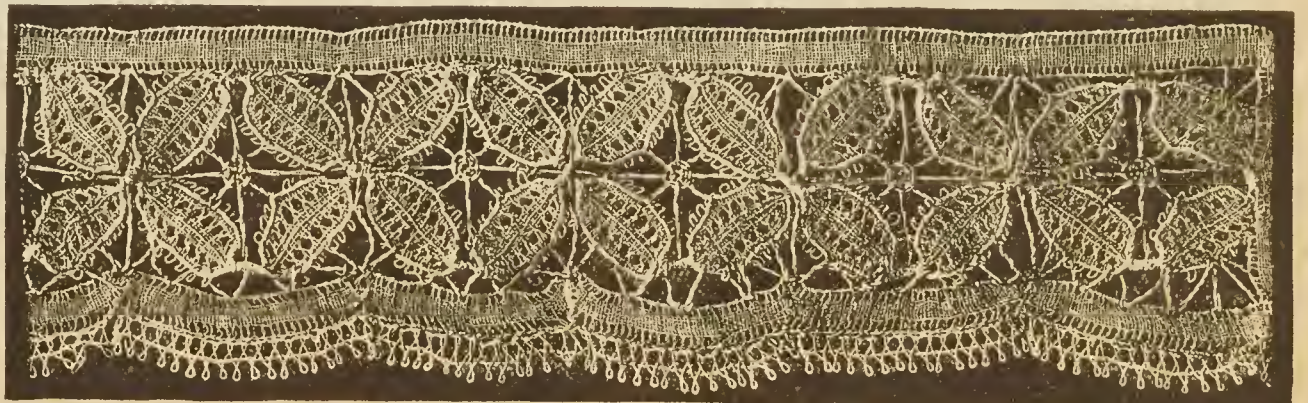


FIGURE No. 2.—EDGING OF HONITON AND POINT LACE.

TO WASH A LACE HANDKERCHIEF.

We have, from time to time, advised inquirers to send fine lace handkerchiefs, or fine laces of any description to a professional cleaner when renovation becomes necessary.

A correspondent however, sends us these directions for renovating a lace handkerchief at home. She says: "The handkerchief can be washed at home by any one as follows:

To Bleach It.—Soak it in a dish in the sun, and air, having it well covered in soapy water, until it is white. (We suggest the use of Castile soap. Our correspondent omitted to name the kind she uses for the work). Then add one tea-spoonful of ammonia to two quarts of water. Make a suds with the soap, and wash the handkerchief gently in this water, repeating the process if the water becomes very dirty, until the handkerchief is clean. Rinse in clear water slightly blued if the handkerchief is to be white. To preserve a yellow tint rinse in a weak solution of coffee. Now make your starch as follows: add one table-spoonful of rice to two quarts of boiling water and let it boil until the rice is reduced to a pumice, adding more water as needed so that there will be some quantity of water when finished. Strain the rice water through cheese cloth, and add cold water until the rice water is very thin. Wring the handkerchief out of the rice water. Have ready an ironing board covered with a clean cloth laid

over flannel; shake the handkerchief gently and stretch it into shape; lay it on the board and pin the edges carefully and regularly, in all the loops of the lace, until it is in its original

shape. When dry remove the pins and take it up carefully; cover it with a thin cloth and press gently with a warm (not hot) iron on the wrong side."

A GREEK PANTOMIME DRILL.

BY J. BELL LANDFEAR.



FIGURE NO. 1.

One of the most beautiful and artistic of entertainments is a pantomime drill, which to the accompaniment of dancing and music presents a number of statuesque poses expressive of various dramatic emotions, being in effect a series of connected tableaux vivants. It is given by twelve young ladies dressed in the classic Greek costume shown in the accompanying illustrations drawn from photographs of the living models. (Hints on the construction of the Greek costume will be found in "A Midsummer Night's Entertainment" in THE DELINEATOR for August, 1894.) Each of those taking part in the drill carries a scarf of white tulle three yards and a half long.

placed upon the left hip, with the scarf thrown over the shoulder; the position of the arms is changed to correspond as the right or the left foot is advanced; the step may be taken to the front, to the rear or to either side, the body always swaying in time to the music and the head being carried easily and without stiffness. This step should be practised until it can be taken with ease and grace.

The central four advance with the dancing step toward the center front of the stage, *sixteen* steps. The side groups of four advance toward the front of the stage, ten steps. (Diagram No. II.) The outside members of each group face outward from the

tion of this drill the stage should be of good size and have a background of red or black cloth through which there are three entrances curtained with the same material, one at the center, one at the right center and one at the left center. The appearance should be that of a solidly curtained wall, either flat or semi-circular, with no openings, the curtains falling readily into place behind the dancers as they enter. The effect will be greatly enhanced if the room is darkened and the stage illuminated by calcium lights, which may be thrown from either the wings or front. All those appearing in the drill should make up their faces with a little rouge, as they would otherwise seem of ghostly pallor when seen by calcium light. Waltz music played in slow time should accompany the drill. The performers should be practised in an easy and graceful abandonment of the body to the rhythm of the dance and in catching and holding the facial expressions called for in the various pantomimic poses.

Two bars of slow music are played softly before the performers enter, four at each opening. They appear dancing and advance to the center of the stage in groups of four, using the dancing step. (Diagram No. I.) This step, which is used throughout the drill, is thus taken: The right foot is advanced with the toe well pointed; the weight is thrown upon the ball of the right foot; then the left foot is in turn advanced, the knee slightly bent, but the leg being straightened as the step is taken, the ankle movement being the same as in the ordinary waltz and the toe of the foot in advance being always well pointed; the right hand is carried gracefully over the head, the palm down, the left hand

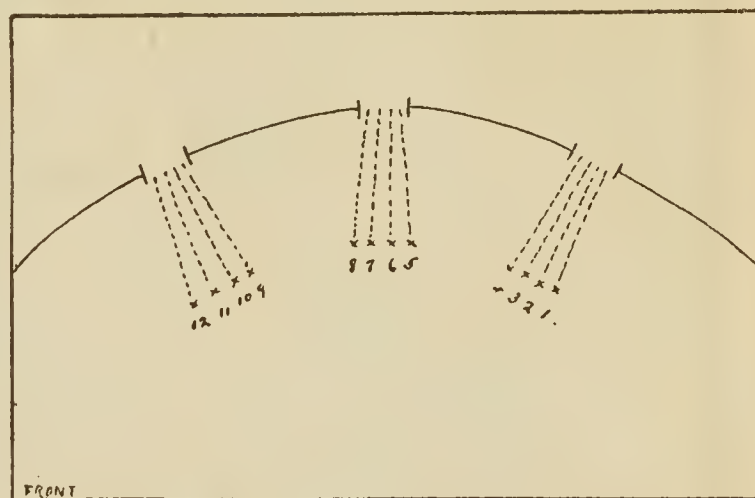


DIAGRAM NO. I.

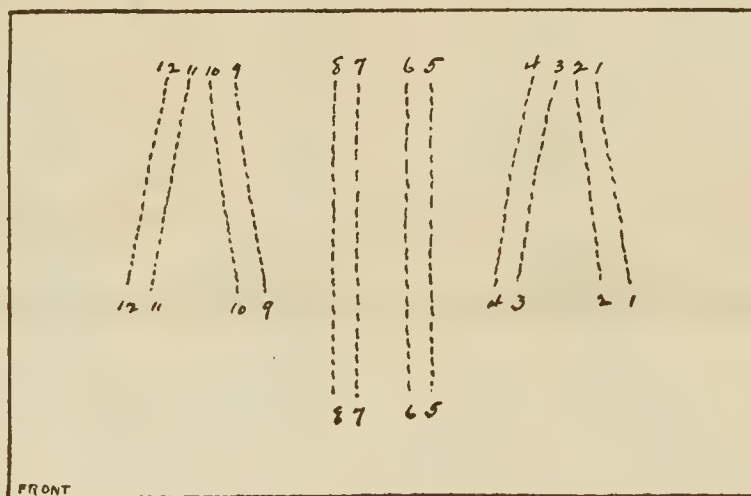


DIAGRAM NO. II.

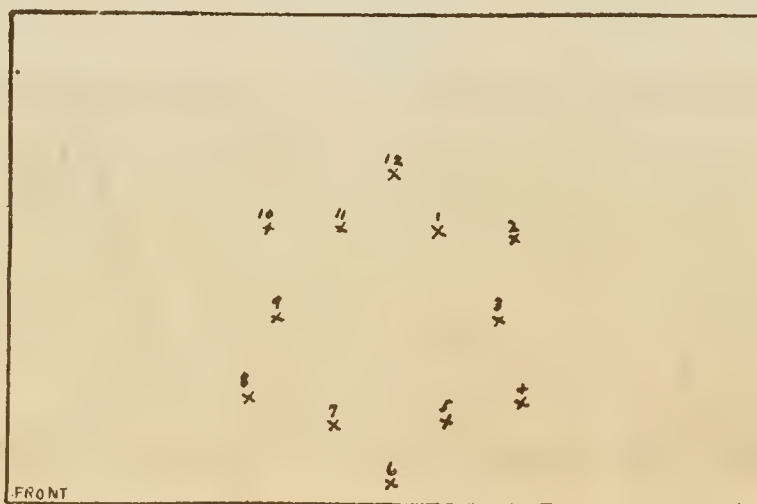


DIAGRAM NO. III.

two in the middle. The latter turn toward each other and join the hands farthest from the audience, their arms slightly bent and turned outward above their heads. The hands towards the audience are placed upon their hips. They then bend their bodies backward in unison and look archly into each others' eyes. The weight of all those holding this pose should be

thrown upon the back leg and the forward foot should have the toe well pointed downward and outward. Each outside member of the group takes the same pose and all hold it for eight counts or two bars of waltz time.

Each dancer now takes her scarf in both hands about two feet from each end and, holding the right arm slightly bent over the head and the left as in figure No. 1, dances forward to the front of the stage, swaying the arms from right to left. Here all form one line. Then all turn to the right of the stage single file and dance down the right side toward the back

of the stage, sweeping around until a circle is formed in the center of the stage. All the odd numbers now face in and the alternating even numbers face out. (Diagram No. III.) All the

dancers kneel on the right knee, their arms held over the head. Then all bend their bodies forward to the floor, the arms dropping. The arms are again raised over the head, the body being bent as far backward as possible. This motion is alternated with bending to the right and to the left. Each motion is executed four times. As the arms come over the head for the last time all rise together and dance outward and backward to the rear of the stage. (Diagram No. IV.) Care should be taken to have the spacing uniform and the back line straight. The arms sway as in executing the first movement.

When all are in line at the rear of the stage,



FIGURE NO. 2.

in one line throw their own scarfs over their shoulders and each takes one end of her partner's scarf in her hands. Then Nos. 6 and 7 dance under the upheld scarf of Nos. 8 and 5 and around Nos. 9 and 4, passing their own scarf over the heads of the latter couple. They continue this alternating under-and-over movement, well known

as the grapevine figure, until they reach the back of the stage, where they take positions with their scarf upheld for the others to pass under. Meanwhile the next couple, Nos. 8 and 5, have been executing the same evolution, and after passing under the scarf of Nos. 6 and 7 at the rear they separate, No. 8 taking her place just outside No. 6 and No. 5 beside No. 7. The remaining couples follow in turn in like manner until all once more form a line at the rear, as shown by diagram No. VI. Even spacing is especially necessary in

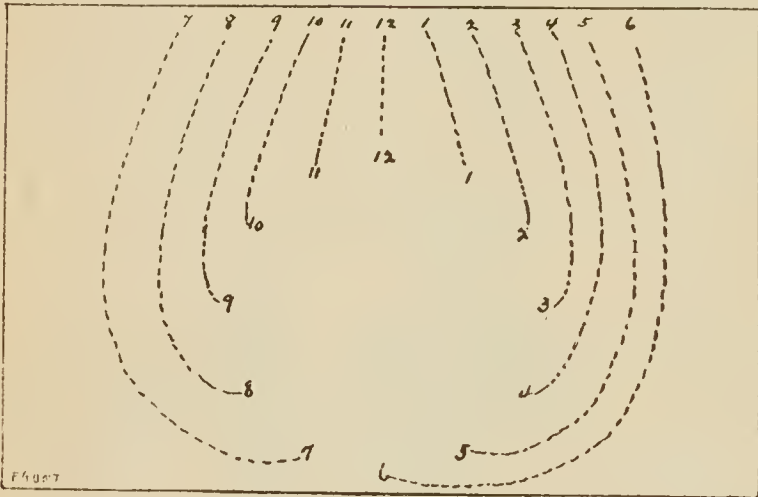


DIAGRAM NO. IV.

this figure to render the effect entirely pleasing.

Then all quickly throw their scarfs over their shoulders, the odd numbers face towards the right and the even numbers toward the left; partners join hands and turn in and out in a grand right and left until No. 12 and No. 1 have changed places; all hold hands a moment, bow and return with the same figure to place.

Then all, with scarfs over their heads and arms swaying, dance half-way down the stage and back again into line at the rear of the stage. Without stopping all dance forward, forming in groups of four as at their first entrance. The side groups advance half-way down the stage, the center group advancing eight steps further. The dancers now form in twos, with good spacing between couples, as shown in Diagram No. II. Every other dancer kneels on the knee away from the front of the stage, her

arms over the heads, scarfs loosely held, heads and bodies erect, the right foot advanced to begin the next figure, the faces expressive of pleasure, this pose is held for six counts. Then at a chord the bodies are bent and the arms come from over the heads to the floor in front. The scarfs are deftly turned by

a wrist motion to prevent their being twisted. A step forward is made: the arms go back over the head; the body bends backward and a second forward step is made. All the dancers advance twelve steps, then retreat, dancing backward with the same step to the rear of the stage where, at a chord, they divide in the center facing right and left, dance down the sides of the stage, the two lines meeting and passing at the front, each continuing on around almost to its starting point at the center rear of the stage, and then coming down the center of the stage so as to form twos in the manner shown at diagram No. V.

When Nos. 6 and 7, leading their respective lines, reach the front of the stage, the lines stop and face each other. The dancers

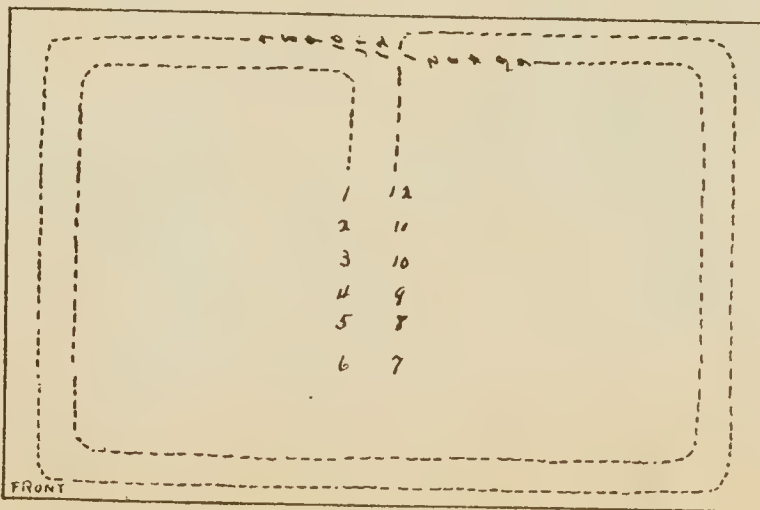


DIAGRAM NO. V.

scarf thrown over her shoulders. Those kneeling look up, with arms upraised and bodies bent back. Those

standing bend over and hold the hands of those kneeling, the faces of all expressing joy. This pose is held for eight counts, and if the participants are painstaking in their endeavor to have expression and position perfect, the result will be truly artistic.



FIGURE NO. 3.

Then those kneeling and those standing quickly exchange positions, those previously standing now kneeling, and vice versa, but in this case the knee towards the audience is placed upon the stage, the head being bent to the other knee and the hand placed upon the head in a manner indicating grief. Those standing slightly bend forward, with their arms wide apart and extended toward those kneeling, expressing sympathy in the way shown at figure No. 2. This pose is also held



FIGURE NO. 4.

for eight counts. In this, as in the preceding figure, much depends on the grace of pose and perfection of expression, hence they must be rehearsed diligently, with careful attention to each and every detail. The tediousness of the many repetitions will be amply offset by the result.

At a chord all the dancers are on their feet, with hands on their hips, dancing backward to the rear of the stage, the side groups waiting for the center group. Then all dance down to the front of the stage looking very roguish and saucy, as at figure No. 3. This pose, which is a contrast to the two foregoing ones, is held at the front of the stage during four counts.

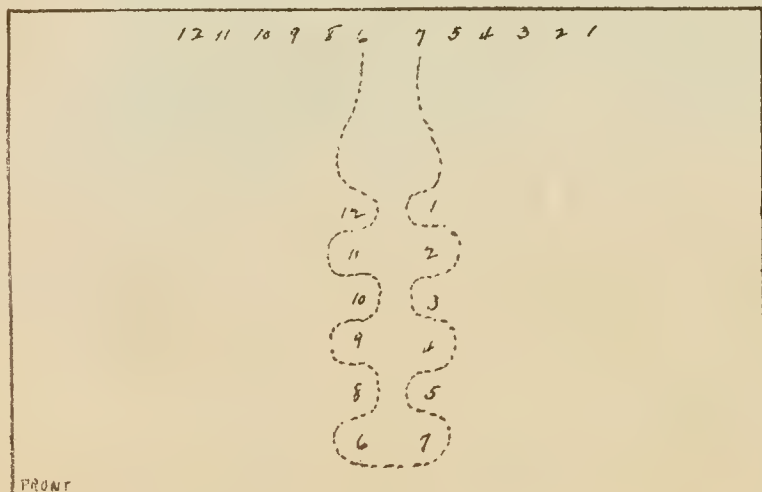


DIAGRAM NO. VI.

All now retreat to the rear of the stage, holding there the attitude of fear, shown at figure No. 4, for four counts.

At a chord all dance forward, right arms curved over the head, left hands holding a bit of the gown, with a coquettish expression on the faces, as at figure No. 3.

All now turn and dance to the rear of the stage, with their backs to the audience. At the rear of the stage all turn front face and, at a chord, groups of four come down the stage single file,

Nos. 4, 8 and 12 leading the march forward to the places shown at diagram No. VII. It is well to have this square, with its intersecting diagonals, chalked upon the stage. The numbers could also be marked on the stage at the proper places, so as to insure even spacing, which is necessary to the good effect in all figures of this kind. This square should not be too large or else the larger one next formed will not furnish the desired contrast with it. For eight counts all hold a position with arms over their heads in a graceful curve, bodies bent backward and toward the right side.

Then, at a chord, Nos. 4, 8 and 12 advance four to eight steps, according to the size of the stage, No. 2 dances toward the left the same number of steps, No. 11 toward the right, and Nos. 9 and 1 backward a like distance. At the same time Nos. 3, 7 and 10 take the places vacated by Nos. 2, 8 and 11, while No. 5 retreats to the extreme rear point, leaving No. 6 still in the

center and thus forming the larger square shown at diagram No. VIII. When in place all except No. 6 take the attitude of listening (illustrated at figure No. 5), while No. 6 takes the attitude of triumph (pictured at figure No. 6). These poses are held for eight counts. Great care should be taken in this figure that all the participants move in perfect rhythm. Any confusion or hesitancy on the part of the performers during the change of places necessarily makes a pleasing and artistic effect quite impossible and mars the effect of the really beautiful picture formed by the tableau at the end of the figure.

Then at a chord all dance back to their places on the first diamond, as at diagram No. VII., after which all quickly about face and dance to the rear of the stage—Nos. 1, 5 and 9 leading—and form in the original groups of four. Then all dance forward, Nos. 2 and 1, 6 and 5 and 10 and 9 leading their respective groups, the



FIGURE NO. 5.

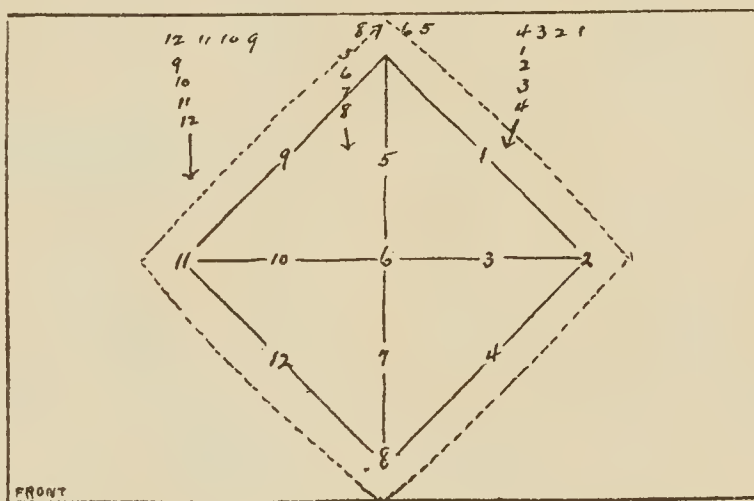


DIAGRAM NO. VII.

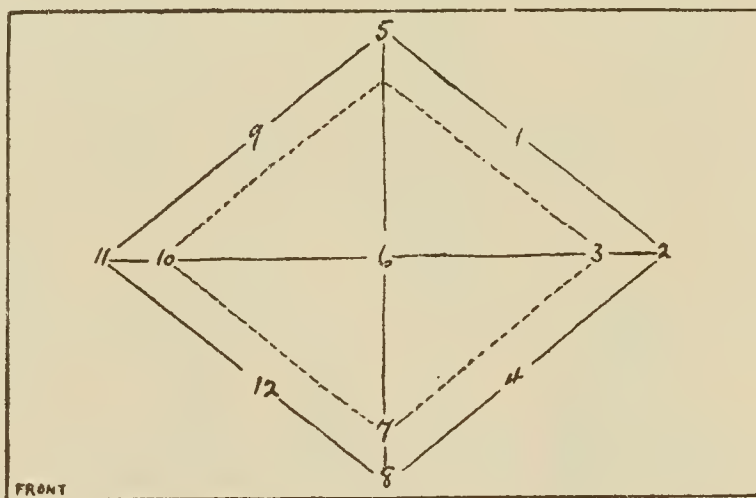


DIAGRAM NO. VIII.



FIGURE NO. 6.

taining hold of one end of the scarfs. Then all change places with their partners, dancing under the scarfs as shown on the second half of diagram No. IX. This must be done quickly. Then all hold the attitude of triumph shown at figure No. 6 for eight counts, Nos. 2, 4, 6, 8, 10 and 12 having both scarfs over their shoulders.

At a chord they retrace the figure to place and there hold the attitude of contemplation, shown at figure No. 7, for eight counts.

At a chord all dance backward to their original places in line at the rear of the stage. Then all advance in groups of fours half-way down the stage, taking the positions shown at diagram No. 10. The two center members of each group kneel, one on the left knee with her right elbow on her right knee, the other kneeling on her right knee with her left elbow on her left knee. The outside members of each group remain standing, turning towards the sides of the stage, their right arms over their heads, their left hands holding a bit of their gowns and all looking coquettish as at figure No. 3. This pose is held for eight counts.

All rise at a chord, dancing to the rear of the stage, scarfs in

remaining couples falling in behind them, as shown in the first half of diagram No. IX. At a chord each dancer faces her partner and Nos. 1, 3, 5, 7, 9 and 11 gather their scarfs up into bunches, which they throw to their partners; themselves re-

hand over the head, then forward to the extreme front of the stage, swaying the arms and body down to the floor and as far backward as possible in time to the music, taking care to present a straight line at the front of the stage. There all throw their scarfs over their shoulders, take an attitude of salutation, then dance backward to the rear of the stage and courtesy out through the curtained openings in groups of four, as at their entrance. There should be no crowding or undue haste at the exit, and, if possible, all should disappear at the same time, leaving an unbroken red wall behind them.

If the dancing step should prove too tiresome to keep up throughout the drill, it may be omitted in the figure shown at diagrams Nos. II., VIII. and IX. Nos. 1, 6, 7 and 12, being file leaders, should be the best dancers of the entire company. All movements should be made gracefully and without haste. The arms should always be moved in easy curves and no angles should be apparent when the attitudes are assumed. If a calcium light is arranged so that it can be thrown upon the stage, the effect of the drill will be considerably augmented. The light may be thrown on the stage

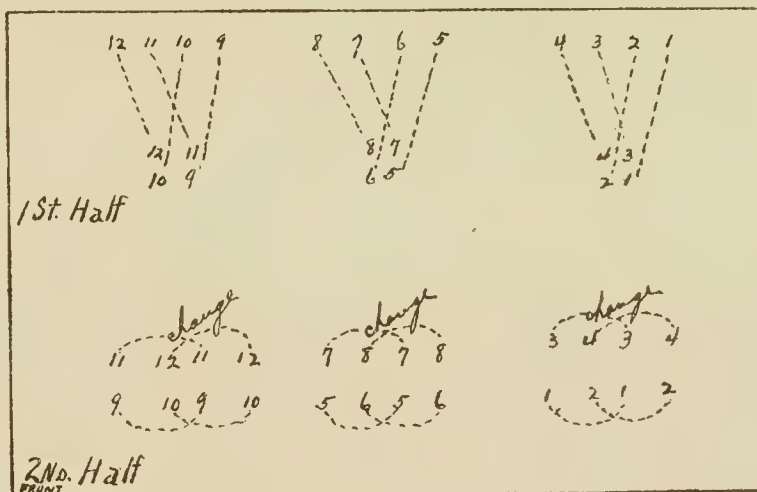


DIAGRAM NO. IX.

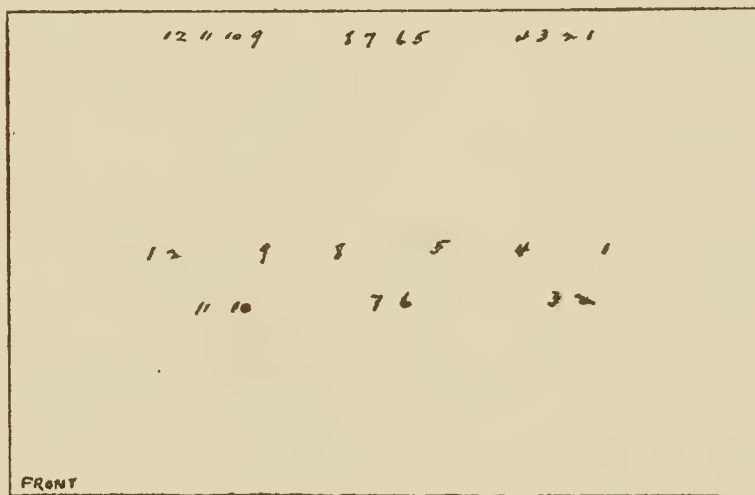


DIAGRAM NO. X.

continuously, the colors, of course, being frequently changed, or it may be used only in the tableaux; but the effect of the light on the dancing figures is so beautiful and lends such added charm to the rythmical motion of the performers, that it will be well to illuminate one or two of the dancing figures at least, providing the calcium light is used at all.



FIGURE NO. 7.

GOOD LITERATURE FOR THE FAMILY.—The works included in our *Metropolitan Book Series* embrace so large a variety of topics and are so thorough and comprehensive in their several lines, that they form in themselves a valuable library for domestic reference and instruction. They include text-books on art and artistic handiwork, works on deportment and etiquette, guides to good housekeeping and manuals of fancy work of various kinds. The following books are published at Four Shillings or \$1.00 each: "Good Manners," "Needle-Craft," "Needle

and Brush," "Home-making and Housekeeping," "Social Life," "The Pattern Cook-Book," "Beauty: Its Attainment and Preservation," and "The Delsarte System of Physical Culture." Those named below are sold for 2s. or 50 cents each: "Drawing and Painting," "The Art of Knitting," "The Art of Crocheting," "Drawn-Work," "The Art of Modern Lace-Making," "Wood-Carving and Pyrography or Poker-Work," "Masquerade and Carnival: Their Customs and Costumes," and "The Art of Garment Cutting, Fitting and Making."

THE SOCIAL CODE.

BY MRS. ROGER A. PRYOR.

NINTH PAPER. DINNER PARTIES.

In arranging a ceremonious dinner party according to the best usage, a woman cannot choose her guests as she does her gowns, consulting only her taste and the limits of her purse. Very rare, comparatively, are the occasions when her own fancies and friendships can be allowed to dominate. Usually her dinner must be given to pay her debts. She must invite those who have invited her, or render the homage due to some distinguished stranger.

The invitations to grand dinners are issued not less than two weeks before the event. They are always written in the name of both the host and hostess, thus:

Mr. and Mrs. Gordon request the pleasure of Mr. and Mrs. Vincent's company at dinner, January sixteenth, at eight o'clock.

If the dinner is given to a stranger, the words "to meet Mr. or Mrs.———" are added.

In official circles, invitations to everything, dinners included, are engraved, blank lines being left for the date and name of the invited guest. Invitations to dinners given to the Princes of England are always engraved. At the top of the large card appear, for instance, the words, "To have the honour to meet H. R. H. Prince George of Wales." In this country dinner invitations are written, unless ladies elect to furnish themselves with engraved cards for all the dinners they expect to give during the season. To write the invitation is in better taste and certainly more complimentary. The words "The favor of an answer is requested," or the letters "R. S. V. P.," are no longer added. Everybody knows that a reply must be immediately returned to a dinner invitation; also, that if a man cannot accept, his wife must not, however much she may desire it. If one declines, both must. Only among friends can the last named rule be ignored. Ladies who give many dinners usually think it safe to issue at once a larger number of invitations than they expect to have accepted, but there is risk in this. "My table seats twenty," said one of those dames to me, "and as it is a poor compliment to give anybody a second thought, I once sent out forty invitations, feeling sure that half would decline. All accepted! I had to place the chairs very close together. My table presented the most ludicrous appearance! The great billowy sleeves of the ladies extinguished the unhappy men, of whom only thin lines

of shirt front were visible." It is safer to issue only as many invitations as will probably be accepted and fill the vacancies as quickly as possible. Should an invitation be declined at a late hour, the hostess will be wise to write a frank note to some friend who has been often invited and who will understand and not consider herself aggrieved at being chosen as a substitute.

Answers to dinner invitations always follow the style

Mr. and Mrs. Vincent will accept, with pleasure, Mr. and Mrs. Gordon's invitation to dinner, January sixteenth, at eight o'clock.

Neither in invitations nor answers are numerals used. The dates are written out, and the address and date are added at the bottom of the note, unless the paper is stamped with the house address. In that case the date of writing is added below.

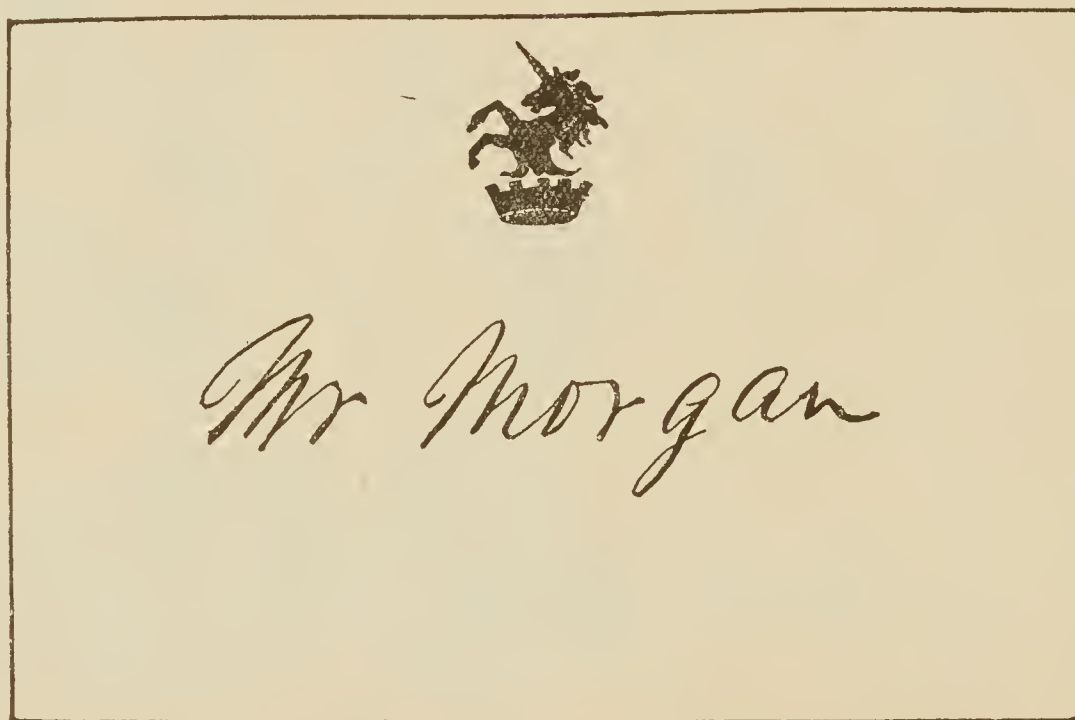
THE MENU.

Her invitations all accepted, the hostess orders her dinner of some good eaterer, unless she is a very *grande dame* indeed and has a superb *chef* of her own. No plain dishes appear at a formal dinner. There are always small oysters on the half shell, and two soups; one a clear soup, the other a cream soup. The courses follow of fish, entrée, roast, sorbet, game, salad, dessert, cheese, coffee. These are really sufficient for even a grand dinner, but many fancy dishes appear in addition to the above hostesses' list. Washington now offers terrapin instead of fish, but this delicious dish should never be served at the beginning of a dinner, as it leaves the palate reluctant for plainer fare. The skill of the eaterer so adorns and glorifies his dishes that they are disguised under his jellies and truffles.

He serves *rissoles* and *timbales* and *vol au vents*, the foundation of which no man may divine. The ambition of the *chef* inclines him to prolong the dinner to a painful length, but the present fashion favors short dinners, two hours being the utmost limit.

WINES.

Fewer wines are provided than formerly. For an ordinary dinner the following will be served: With oysters and fish, chablis, slightly chilled and in its own bottle; with soup, claret or sherry from a decanter, and of the temperature of the room; with the *filet de bœuf* and the *entrée*, also with the game, champagne, very cold or frappé, from its own bottle. Ice is never put into the glasses for any wine. For a very grand dinner, Burgundy, old Madeira, Port and liqueurs are added to the above list.



No. 1.

The rules for serving wines are strict, and I venture to recapitulate: Sauterne and Rhine wines are served in light-green glasses. These wines, slightly chilled, are poured from their own bottles. Clarets, not chilled, are served in pure white glasses and from decanters. Clarets and Burgundies should never be shaken. Burgundy, slightly warmed, is poured into white glasses from its own bottle laid in a wicker basket. Sherry, Madeira and Port are served in white glasses from decanters. Sherry should be slightly chilled; Madeira and Port should be of even temperature with the room. All sparkling wines are served from their own bottles, very cold, in white glasses.

Coffee and liqueurs are handed after the dinner is over, either at the table or after the gentlemen join the ladies in the drawing-room. But the custom of offering liqueurs is not as much in vogue as formerly. Indeed there is on all sides a most decided tendency to shorten the time one must devote to dinners.

In ordering a dinner the wise hostess will see that it does not become wearisome from its extreme length. Her responsibility ceases when her orders are given: her caterer takes it all, and in large cities among wealthy entertainers a host and hostess have literally nothing to do but choose their guests, accede to the caterer's suggestions and appear in their drawing-rooms at the appointed hour to receive the company.

DINNER CARDS.

Two styles of dinner cards are in vogue for handsome dinners. Both are of thick-laid glazed cardboard. Upon each card the name of a guest must be boldly and plainly written. Initials are not considered necessary unless two guests bearing the same name should be present.

The dinner-card that prevails in New York society is adorned with a monogram or crest embossed in gold and is of the size shown at No. 1. At No. 2 is given an example of a handsome dinner-card used by a leader of society in Washington, the monogram being embossed in gold.

A PINK AND WHITE DINNER.

There is a house on Fifth Avenue, New York, noted for the magnificence of its banquets. A description of one of these, in honor of a lady of high rank, will give a correct idea of the grandest of New York dinners. The invitations were written, not engraved. There were twenty-four guests, the host and hostess making twenty-six at the round table. Each gentleman upon entering received an envelope within which he found a card containing the name of the lady he was to take in to dinner. The host and hostess stood near the door of the Empire drawing-room. Each guest was greeted, and the host, after all had arrived, proceeded to present the gentlemen to the ladies to whom they were assigned as escorts. Dinner was announced by a white-gloved waiter saying to the hostess in a low voice, "Madame is served." She then led the way with the husband of the guest of honor, her own husband closing the procession with that honored guest upon his arm. The men offered their right arms, the ladies accepting with their left hands. Upon entering the grand dining-room, ten liveried servants appeared, five on each side of the room. The table was round and the guests found their places by means of the large square cards at each cover, upon which, beneath the monogram of the host, their names were written in bold characters. The table was beautifully decorated. White and

gold plates were already upon it, and in each was a tiny basket of strawberries, the basket handles being tied with pink ribbon. These berries, a luxury in January, were the first course. All around the table, about half a yard from the edge, ran a hedge of pink and white hyacinths, lilies-of-the-valley and snowdrops. In the center of the table was a great basket of Bermuda lilies tied with pink satin ribbon. Around this, joining a circle, were twelve bunches of perfect La France roses. It was "a pink and white dinner." The host and hostess had been to Russia and had collected there many curious things, including the artistic dishes of silver which now dotted the large round table and glistened upon the cloth of finest damask. The forks and spoons were of fine filagree work, some of them jewelled. There was no open work, or embroidery, or ribbons, or scarfs, or millinery of any description, upon this sumptuous table—only silver, crystal, fine damask and the exquisite Spring flowers.

After the strawberries, very small clams were served in plates made of pink ice, which in turn rested upon fine Sévres plates. In the center of these ice plates were lemons cut in the shape of baskets, the handles tied with pink ribbons. All the cold dishes at this dinner were served on ice plates. An ice basket filled with frozen cream moulded into the perfect likeness of ripe peaches and decorated with maiden-hair fern, was especially charming.

At the close of the dinner the hostess sent to each guest a pink satin box filled with bonbons, and to each lady the host presented a bouquet of La France roses. In a balcony overlooking the drawing-room a stringed band played while the guests were at table. There were no plain dishes. Every plate made a picture in itself which one regretted to spoil. There were no menus: they are now quite out of fashion.

A ROSE DINNER.

A dinner given at a house on Madison Avenue will long be remembered, not only because of its perfection as a dinner, but because of the charm of the company. One of the guests, the silver-tongued Daniel Dougherty, will cheer our dinners no more by his refined wit and gracious courtesy. At this dinner the round table was almost entirely covered by a low mound of American Beauty roses, leaving only a margin for plates and glasses. Four antique silver candleabra were the only other ornaments on the table. The rose idea was repeated in the dishes. The ices, red roses, were laid upon the leaves and buds of real rose trees. The charlotte Russe and sorbet were eaten from the hearts of roses moulded in pink ice. The music was furnished by mandolins. After dinner the hostess assembled us around a great pile of driftwood which sent up scarlet and green and purple tongues of flame while Mr. Dougherty told us one of his weird stories.

These are fair samples of New York's grand dinners. They show almost the best that can be done when bottomless purses command the taste and ingenuity of French and Italian chefs and artists. Simplicity is now in fashion. We have no more embroideries, or satin covers, or crushed masses of Liberty silk, or ribbons depending from the chandelier. Sometimes a priceless bit of antique embroidery appears in the center of the table. Mrs. Whitney always used such a center-piece. But the best taste now demands exquisitely fine damask and that alone as a table-cloth. More latitude is allowed at luncheons, where ladies like to display Mexican drawn-work and violet-sprinkled cloths.



Miss Morgan

No. 2.

SMALL DINNERS.

As young people do not in these days provide themselves with *The Complete Letter-Writer* to instruct them how to propose or accept an offer of marriage or an invitation to a small dinner, perhaps I may venture to suggest a style appropriate to the last named emergency:

My dear Mrs. Long:

I shall have much pleasure in accepting your kind invitation for dinner next Thursday.

Thanking you for remembering me, I am,

Yours very sincerely,

Mary Ellen Ford.

*38 East Thirty-third Street,
March 7th, 1895.*

If Mary Ellen writes carefully, she can get this much and no more within the small page now fashionable, and it is always better not to lengthen the note beyond that page. She does not need to give the date, day or month of the dinner, as would be required should the invitation have been received more than a week in advance of the dinner. Her invitation has been worded thus:

Dear Miss Ford:

May I have the pleasure of your company at dinner next Thursday at seven o'clock?

Very sincerely yours,

Anna Elizabeth Long.

Mary Ellen knows, from the short notice given, that the dinner is informal, and yet she will perceive from the hour, seven o'clock instead of six, that she must not venture to wear other than evening dress. It is not going to be strictly a family dinner, but a nice little dinner given for some transient visitors perhaps, and she will be expected to behave and dress accordingly.

A really enjoyable dinner is always a small dinner, numbering eight or ten guests. For these the hostess prepares her own dishes. The menu of such a dinner is usually about as follows: Oysters or clams on the half shell, a clear soup, a dainty bit of fish with potato croquettes, sweetbreads with green peas, fillet of beef with mushrooms, or other roasts in season, asparagus, sorbet of bitter almonds (the other sorbets are deadly), quail on toast, or wild ducks with fried hominy cakes, Nesselrode pudding, a Hamburg grape or two, cheese and hard crackers, coffee. The hostess may vary this menu at pleasure in giving small dinners. At one house in Washington, distinguished for its fine dinners, the hostess always serves one of the delicious little Smithfield hams with the salad. Men appreciate a deviation from the routine when it takes the form of something as good as these choice hams. They always delight, too, in a perfect salad. The finest salad is served in a flat dish, or an ice dish, or one filled with cracked ice. Salad should be crisp and very cold and is more acceptable, as a dinner dish, if dressed simply with the French dressing, oil, vinegar and salt, with a dash of cayenne. Mayonnaise is better for suppers and luncheons. Of all sorbets, that flavored with bitter almonds is most wholesome. Roman punches are indigestible and lemon sorbet yet more so. The best ice is undoubtedly a fine Nesselrode pudding, especially for a small dinner where there have been few courses. It is rather too rich for a large dinner, but it is the most delicious of all ices. Very thin slices of *pâté de foie gras* are good with salad.

The English think much of "little savories" at a small dinner—a mouthful of toast upon which there is spread caviare, an olive, or two or three pickled nasturtiums. They have many recipes for these appetizers. Throughout the dinner little dishes of salted almonds and olives are handed, the latter concluding the meat course before the game is offered. In England a dinner roll is invariably placed at each cover, sometimes with a hard-toasted biscuit. Here we cut thick pieces from a long French roll as our dinner bread.

It is at the small dinner only that a hostess can exhibit her housekeeping talents and her ability to triumph over difficulties. The atmosphere of her house must be cool and fragrant. However much she may have been trammelled or annoyed, she must exhibit cheerful repose. No hint of any dish in preparation must mingle with the odor of her violets and roses. Hence all things fried, all violent seasonings, must be banished from her menu. In her pantry a genius must preside as engineer of all

the hidden machinery of the dinner, and this machinery must be noiseless, perfect.

The wise hostess will avoid display at a small dinner. Her silver, glass and linen will be handsome and brilliant. She will choose some moderate and effective decoration for the center of her table. The crimson leaves of the poinsetta or a basket of ferns, or a silver bowl of daffodils or hyacinths will always be acceptable. Nor will she present bouquets to her guests and still less "souvenirs," to make them "feel like a shoplifter" as they leave the house. The crowning charm of her "little dinner" is its freedom from redundancy, its perfection of detail and the bright talk around the table.

The duty of the guest at a small dinner is to contribute, in every rational and graceful way, to the enjoyment of the company. This is done often simply by being an attentive and intelligent listener. Above all things, perfect good humor must rule the hour. A private grievance must never appear in society. Should the host assign to you your "dearest foe," you must, for the time, be courteous and agreeable to your enemy. "Society," says an authority, "is never a little ground."

PROCEDURE.

When the host has conducted the lady who is the guest of honor to her seat at his right hand, he stands until his guests all find their places and are seated. This they do as quickly and quietly as possible. In old times everybody stood and the seating was a simultaneous evolution, just as in the old days nobody touched a morsel until everybody was served. It is funny to observe that old-fashioned politeness at table was a perpetual suggestion of the idea that we are born gluttons and must take good heed not to be betrayed into our besetting sin. Now people eat their dinners unaffectedly, talking leisurely and with well-bred pauses the while, and making as little apparent ceremony as possible.

After guests are seated at the dinner table the ladies remove their gloves, putting them on again after the dinner is over. As full dinner dress includes short sleeves, ladies do not draw off the long kid glove, but have a very nice way of freeing their hands only and tucking the glove out of the way at the wrist. I wish we could all wear Martha Washington mittens in these exacting days! The dinner over, the hostess rises, catching the eye of the lady her husband has taken in, and this lady immediately rises and precedes the hostess and her guests to the drawing-room, where, in a few minutes—twenty at the most—the men join them. The men rise and remain standing until the ladies have left the room, the one nearest the door usually holding aside the portière for the ladies to pass out. At some dinners the men now accompany their fair partners, not caring to tarry, even briefly, "over the walnuts and the wine."

At a grand dinner party the guests order their carriages for ten o'clock and get away, certainly, before eleven. They take leave a few minutes after the coffee has been served. The hostess rises to shake hands with her departing guests, the host accompanying them, at least, to the door. In England he goes with them to their carriages, waiting in the hall while they put on their wraps. Many of the English customs are more cordial than our own. Of course, a "dinner call" is made upon the host and hostess within a week. To offer a gratuity, or "tip," to the servants at a dinner party is a hideous breach of etiquette, and yet it is often done, both in England and America. Says an English authority: "The butler seems to expect a sovereign or half sovereign from the gentlemen guests, so what can you do?"

DETAILS OF DINNER ETIQUETTE.

When a guest is seated at dinner he perceives before him a plate upon which there is a folded napkin or *serviette* and a slice of bread. The bread is laid upon the napkin, not within it. The napkin is folded square, never in a fancy shape. Glasses for wine and knives and forks are placed in the order recently described and illustrated (page 716, May number) of this magazine. The guest immediately unfolds his napkin, places it in his lap and places his bread at his left hand. Oyster forks are in general use in America, but have been banished from English tables, and will be from ours, the ordinary fork being quite adequate to the occasion. Oysters are not now served in oyster plates. The shells rest on broken ice. Sometimes a wreath of water-cress surrounds them. The oyster course over, soups follow. In taking soup from the plate the spoon must be pushed outward, not drawn towards one; the soup must be taken from the side, not the end of the spoon.

When the fish is offered no knife must be used. A bit of bread is held in the left hand, the fish being divided with the fork held in the right. A knife is not used with the *entrée* unless it cannot be divided without. Thus, two knives only are needed at a dinner, one for roast and one for game. A small silver knife is offered for salad and one for cheese, but these are not put upon the table. They are placed upon the plates before the salad and cheese are offered, as are also the forks—not spoons—for the frozen creams. If fruit is served, the gentleman peels

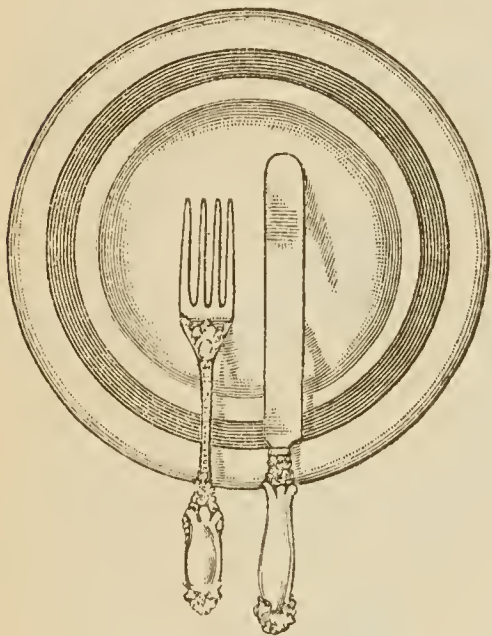
a pear, if accepted, for the lady at his right. She cuts it into portions and eats it with a fork. The fingers are dipped daintily into the finger-bowl, and the lips are just touched with the wet finger-tips. Some of the ways men sometimes use this luxury are past describing. Flight is a welcome recourse after the spectacle!

Plates after eating are left thus.

AT WASHINGTON'S TABLE.

At a dinner given by General and Mrs. Washington, August

27th, 1789, everybody stood until all were in their places and then sat down together. The President sat at the middle of the



long table, Mrs. Washington opposite. The table was decorated with small images and artificial flowers. The courses were: soup, fish, roast meat, "gammon," boiled fowls, apple pies, puddings, iced cream, jellies, water-melons, musk-melons, apples, peaches and nuts. Everybody's health was drunk. If any one asked for a glass of water, he held it in his hand and offered it in turn to each guest before drinking. Moreover, guests passed to the ladies everything they received before touching a morsel. The President kept a fork in his hand and indulged his habit of tapping the table with it. It was a solemn dinner. Conversation was stilled. The president told a story of a New England clergyman who lost his hat and wig in a river, and everybody laughed genteelly. Then the ladies retired and all drank coffee together. These were the fashions of the "tea-cup times of hoop and hood." "Folly and happiness allied," says the irreverent historian of the occasion.

HINTS FOR THE HOSTESS.

Dinner-tables should, I think, always be round. Every guest can then see the hostess and the charming people gathered around her. Nothing tall should be placed upon the table to screen the people from each other. The service should be of crystal and silver, the china delicate, fine and not multi-colored—white and gold is lovely. Receiving plates of china, silver or silver-gilt remain upon the table all during the dinner, and every plate containing food is placed upon them. The best linen is of fine damask, with the sheen of satin.

Above all other requisites, the company should include one or more bright talkers. At the first dinner-party of which we have record there was very little besides talk. When Mother Eve entertained her lord and the angel she made a sauce—so Milton tells us—"tinct with cinnamon" and served her fruits in this. Happy Eve! And yet, perhaps, she would have had more strength of character had she indulged in a more generous diet!

SEASONABLE COOKERY.

IN THE MARKETS—HOW TO PREPARE AND SERVE THE THANKSGIVING DINNER.

The markets for November offer many kinds of game, snipe, woodcock, grouse, partridge, pheasants, quail and rabbits, as well as the usual poultry, geese, ducks, chickens, capons and turkeys, while venison and the ever-present pork, beef and mutton make a large variety from which to choose. In the fish market the shell fish are prime. There are oysters, lobsters, clams and crabs, scallops and terrapin, while black fish, pickarel, smelts, perch, halibut, haddock and white fish are plentiful.

Vegetables are scarce, and it is already necessary to resort to canned goods, but there are still to be had beets, cabbage, turnips and onions, sweet potatoes, lettuce, spinach and celery, with occasionally some late mushrooms. Fruits are not all gone, apples, grapes, late pears, quinces, oranges and bananas making quite a showing, while cranberries and fresh nuts are delicious.

THE THANKSGIVING DINNER.

The Thanksgiving season brings to us much of joy, as it is essentially a home day. The children—separated for it may be only a few weeks at boarding-school, or for years in the larger school of life—are reunited on this day. The principal feature of the day is the dinner. This has grown more and more elaborate of late years until the old-fashioned Thanksgiving has almost been ignored. This may do well enough for the wealthy home with its retinue of servants, but for the one in which no servant is kept, or at the most but the one "hired girl," who cannot be trusted to prepare this annual feast, so much elaboration defeats its own purpose. The mother who attempts such a dinner is little able to enjoy the result of her love and thought. Tired and over-heated, she takes her place at the table and in the grace fervently gives thanks that the burden of the day is done for another year. But, my dear, mistaken, tired mother, why not prepare a less elaborate dinner and leave yourself capable of enjoying the occasion and the repast with your dear ones? The members of your family will certainly be the happier for it. Thanksgiving in many homes has

grown into almost as great a burden as has our over-worked Christmas. The many impracticable articles that have appeared giving elaborate menus for this day have been more or less responsible for this. Most of the menus call for roasting this and baking that, until the amplest ovens will not half contain the dishes that are being prepared at the same time. The average housewife has but the one oven and that is only large enough to admit the turkey, while the top of her stove will cook at the most but four dishes at a time.

In arranging the following menu, care has been taken that the preparation of the dishes it includes may be possible in the home of modest resources and that, too, without the excessive fatigue for those who have the work to do:

<i>Oysters on the Half Shell.</i>	
<i>Celery.</i>	
<i>Tomato Soup.</i>	
<i>Roast Turkey. Oyster Stuffing.</i>	
<i>Cranberry Sauce.</i>	
<i>Browned Sweet Potatoes.</i>	<i>Mashed White Potatoes.</i>
<i>Boiled Onions.</i>	<i>Stewed Tomatoes.</i>
<i>Lettuce Salad.</i>	
<i>Wafers.</i>	<i>Cheese.</i>
<i>Steamed Indian Pudding.</i>	<i>Foam Sauce.</i>
<i>Pumpkin Pie.</i>	<i>Mince Pie.</i>
<i>Nuts.</i>	<i>Fruit.</i>
	<i>Coffee.</i>
	<i>Raisins.</i>

Serve but four oysters to each person. This may seem a small allowance, but small portions of every course are wiser, so that no one need feel over-fed at the end of the meal. The oysters should be chilled, and a quarter of a lemon should be served with each plate. When oysters in the shell are not possible, use the large oysters well drained and serve on the plate. They are sometimes served on a small napkin laid on a bed of cracked ice, but this is obviously not a neat dish when the seasoning is

added. The celery should be white and crisp and well scrubbed with a soft brush. Serve on a low, flat celery dish. All high effects have been banished from the table.

TOMATO SOUP.—This may be partly made the day before the dinner is served, and then but a few moments will be required to finish it. For twelve persons allow :

1 quart can of tomatoes.	3 level table-spoonfuls of cornstarch.
1 quart of water.	2 table-spoonfuls of butter.
$\frac{1}{4}$ pound of ham.	1 bay leaf.
1 slice of onion.	2 tea-spoonfuls of sugar.
$\frac{1}{4}$ tea-spoonful of soda.	salt and pepper.

Place the tomato in a porcelain-lined or granite kettle; add the water, ham, bay leaf and onion; cover tightly and cook fifteen minutes; then strain through a sieve fine enough to remove the seeds; set aside to finish the next day. Heat the soup to the boiling point; moisten the cornstarch with cold water, stir it into the boiling juice, and when it thickens to the consistency of cream, add the seasoning and the soda; serve at once with tiny squares of toasted bread; serve but a small portion to each, as the soup is to whet the appetite, not to take it away. For this reason a meat soup or a chowder should never be served at a heavy dinner.

THE TURKEY.—If on no other occasion during the year, the American family makes a point of dining on turkey on Thanksgiving day. What constitutes a good turkey is not difficult to decide. The best turkeys have smooth black legs, soft bills and toes, and flesh that is white and plump. Many prefer a gobbler to a hen, but the latter will usually be found more sweet and tender. Twelve pounds is a good weight. Turkey—and, in fact, all poultry—depends for its sweetness largely upon the dressing it has had for the market. Different markets require this to be done in different ways. In the Philadelphia market, for instance, which has a national reputation for its excellence, poultry is always sold undrawn, but this means that the flavor of the meat is tainted by the decaying intestines. In the New York markets the custom is but little improved, though it is possible to there occasionally purchase poultry that has been drawn as soon as it was killed. If all housekeepers would unite in a crusade against undrawn poultry, its sale would soon cease. When people like the flavor of half-spoiled meat it is certainly an evidence that something is wrong somewhere, and that our boasted civilization is open to question.

Those fortunate enough to have their own poultry yard, should fatten their turkey on corn, and keep it twelve hours without food before killing. The food can be so managed that the meat shall have a delicious flavor. If a gamey flavor is liked, it may be secured by feeding chopped turnips, cabbage and parsley, varied with corn meal, boiled rice and chopped celery tops. This food is given but three or four days before killing. After killing the bird should be properly bled, and after hanging six hours should be picked. Every modern housewife knows the superiority of dry-picked fowls over those scalded. The former always command a higher price per pound in the market. When stripped of its feathers the bird is drawn, the opening for the crop now being made on the back of the neck, thus leaving the breast uncut. The legs and wings are trussed compactly, the long neck bone being cut off close to the body and the skin from the neck skewered to the back. If the intestines are not broken in drawing, there will be no need of washing out the bird and thus impairing its flavor. If the sinews are drawn from the legs, the meat is much improved. The legs should be wrapped in white cloth, well oiled, which, after the first hour and a half's cooking, should be removed to brown the meat. This renders these otherwise dry and tasteless portions tender and delicious.

The unfortunate housewife who cannot get a plump, tender bird, but has to put up with a thin, lean, tough one may improve its flavor by dressing it carefully, and, after stuffing it and sewing it up tightly, she should lay it in enough hard cider to cover it, and leave it there three days, turning it over twice a day. This will usually make the meat tender. If cider cannot be had, make a pickle of diluted vinegar.

In roasting a turkey allow twenty minutes to the pound. Moisten the skin of the turkey with a little cold water and sprinkle with salt, pepper and flour. Place the bird in a large roasting pan, and add a pint of water. After roasting half an hour, baste with the oil and water in the pan, basting every fifteen minutes thereafter, adding more water if needed. When done lay on the serving dish, remove the skewers and the thread used in sewing up the orifices and garnish with parsley or slices of lemon. Make a gravy from the juices in the pan, adding the

cooked and chopped heart, liver and gizzard, and serve in a gravy boat.

OYSTER STUFFING.

3 cups of bread crumbs.	1 table-spoonful of butter.
1 table-spoonful of chopped parsley.	2 tea-spoonfuls of salt.
$\frac{1}{2}$ tea-spoonful of pepper.	25 oysters.

Crumb the bread fine, add the salt, pepper and parsley and rub the butter well into the crumbs. Add the oysters whole at the last, draining them well. Fill the body of the turkey with this, placing in the stuffing lightly, and not packing it. Sew up the vent closely.

Cranberry sauce is made of 1 quart of cranberries and 1 pint of sugar. This sauce is seldom made quite right, being either too stiff or too thin. Wash and pick over the berries; put them in a granite or porcelain kettle, cover tightly and cook in a gentle heat until the berries pop but no longer, usually about ten minutes; pass them through a colander, pressing all through except the skin; return to the kettle, add the sugar and when at the boiling point turn out to cool.

BROWN SWEET POTATOES.—These are boiled until tender, then peeled, laid in the roasting pan with the turkey and browned. This browning usually requires half an hour.

BOILED ONIONS.—These should be as white as milk when served. In peeling them, remove all of the green leaves, boil for one hour in plenty of salted water, changing the water after the first fifteen minutes' boiling. This will make the vegetable more delicate in flavor. When done, drain well, place in the serving dish and pour over them a cream sauce made of :

1 pint of milk.	2 table-spoonfuls of butter.
1 table-spoonful of flour.	salt and pepper to taste.

Heat the milk to boiling; rub the flour in a little cold milk and add it; stir and cook until creamy, three or four minutes being sufficient; add the butter and salt, turn over the onions, dust lightly with pepper and serve.

STEAMED INDIAN PUDDING.

$\frac{1}{4}$ pound of beef suet.	1 pint of Indian meal.
1 pint of milk.	1 piece of stick cinnamon.
$\frac{1}{2}$ cupful of molasses.	$\frac{1}{3}$ cupful of currants.
	3 eggs.

Part of the work of making this pudding is done the day before it is used. Chop the suet fine and mix with it the corn meal; place the milk with the stick of cinnamon on the fire in a double boiler and when hot stir in the suet and meal; when smooth take from the pan, remove the spice, add the molasses and currants, beat well and stand aside over night. In the morning add the eggs, well beaten; turn the whole into a well greased tin basin, set it in a steamer, covering the latter tightly, and steam four hours over boiling water; serve hot with this

BUTTER SAUCE.

1 cupful of sugar.	$\frac{1}{2}$ cupful of butter.
	nutmeg to flavor.

Beat the butter to a cream, add the sugar and beat until very light, like foam. At least ten minutes is required for the beating. Add nutmeg flavoring.

PUMPKIN PIE.

The Thanksgiving pumpkin pie should be delicious, rich and at least one inch thick—even thicker if the pie tins will admit. To each pie allow :

2 cupfuls of stewed pumpkin.	$\frac{2}{3}$ cupful of sugar.
1 tea-spoonful of ginger.	$\frac{1}{2}$ tea-spoonful of cinnamon.
$\frac{1}{2}$ tea-spoonful of salt.	2 eggs.
	1 scanty pint of milk.

Place the sugar, salt and spice together and stir it into the pumpkin; add the eggs well beaten and the milk; there should be just one quart when finished and only enough milk should be used to make this quantity, usually a pint; line the pie plate with crust, pour in the filling and bake slowly for one hour, taking care that the heat is not so intense as to boil the pie.

BLAIR.

THE ART OF NETTING.—No. 16.

NETTED BORDER FOR HANDKERCHIEF.

FIGURE No. 1.—This lace forms a handsome finish for a handkerchief with open drawu-work border.

Three mesh sticks were used in its construction: First, a piece of thin steel, one-eighth of an inch wide. Second, a bone

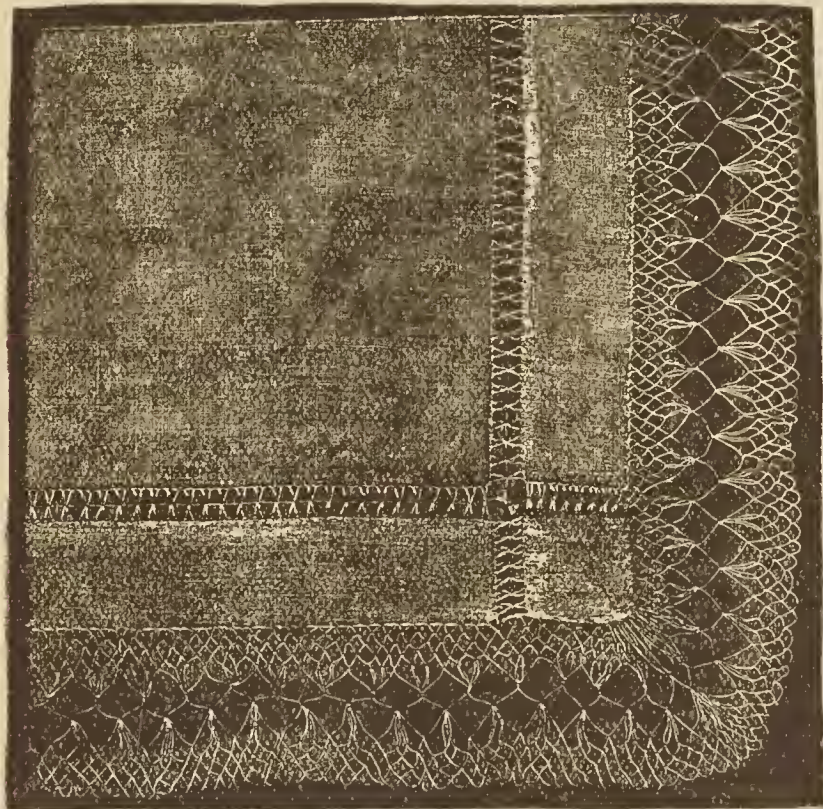


FIGURE NO. 1.—NETTED BORDER FOR HANDKERCHIEF.

mesh one-fourth of an inch wide. Third, a steel, bone or wood mesh, slightly wider than the second mesh.

With the smallest mesh make 4 rows. With the second size, 1 row. Then, with the largest size make 1 row putting the needle through 3 loops at once, except at the corners where it is put through but 2 loops. Now, with the second size, make 1 row of netting with 3 stitches in each loop except at the corners, where several extra stitches are required. Then with the smallest mesh make 4 rows, 1 stitch in each mesh. If, as in the present instance, the lace be made separate, make a double row of meshes of sufficient length for one side and insert a cord. Then proceed to the other sides. Allow one mesh for each one-eighth inch, with six or eight extra ones for the corners. For example: If the handkerchief is 11 inches square, about 96 stitches will be needed for each side. This double row is equal to three rows, as will be perceived when the lace is completed. If the lace be made on the article, the knots of the first row should be drawn very close to the material, and a very fine netting needle used.

NETTED WATCH-POCKET.

FIGURE No. 2.—This useful little article is quickly and easily made. Use crochet cotton for the netting and darning, and meshes of two sizes. Commence across the middle of the back, putting on 24 stitches with the larger mesh; net 1 plain row, and then work forward and backward, and decrease by omitting to net the last loop in every row until there is only one loop

left. Then take out the foundation thread and put it further back; net a plain row along the foundation stitches, and afterwards decrease by taking 2 loops together at the end of every row until there are 3 loops remaining, and fasten off. The corner that finishes with one loop is the top of the pocket; on this darn the little pattern shown in the engraving. For the front, put 40 stitches on a foundation thread with the larger mesh, take the other mesh and net 10 plain rows forward and backward, then tie the foundation thread in a circle. Now round this work an edge:

First round.—With the smaller mesh, net 4 stitches in one loop, and repeat, and make 4 stitches in each loop along the top, and also 4 stitches in the little circle made by the foundation thread.

Second round.—With the larger mesh, net 1 stitch in each loop of last round.

Third round.—With same mesh, net 1 stitch in each of 3 consecutive loops, miss the next loop, and repeat.

Fourth round.—With same mesh, net 1 stitch in each of 2 consecutive loops, miss the loop over the loop missed in the last

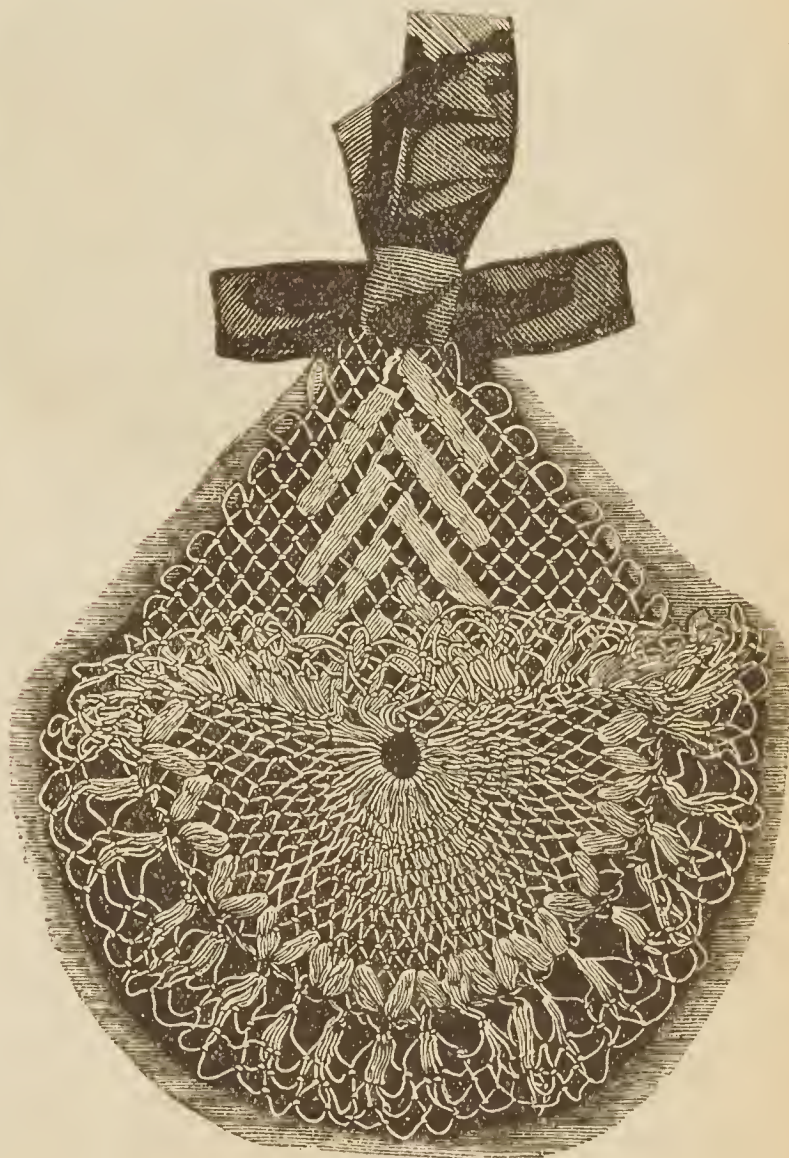


FIGURE NO. 2.—NETTED WATCH-POCKET.

round, and repeat. Now darn a zigzag edge up and down in the 9th and 10th rows of plain netting, and sew this piece on to the back of the pocket. Cut a piece of cardboard of the shape of the back and of the front piece, cover it on both sides with pale blue or crimson silk, attach the netting to it, and finish with a bow at the top to hang the pocket up by.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.—It is the aim of the Publishers to issue the DELINEATOR each month so that it will be in the hands of subscribers in the various parts of the country about the same time and simultaneously with the placing of the patterns on sale by our agents. Owing, however, to the difficulty of handling such an enormous edition, and to the large

number of extra orders which come in for certain issues, it has not always been possible to do this and unavoidable delay has ensued in distributing the magazine. Increased facilities for printing, binding and circulating have now been secured, and subscribers can rely on receiving their copies about a uniform date hereafter.—THE BUTTERICK PUBLISHING CO. (LIMITED).

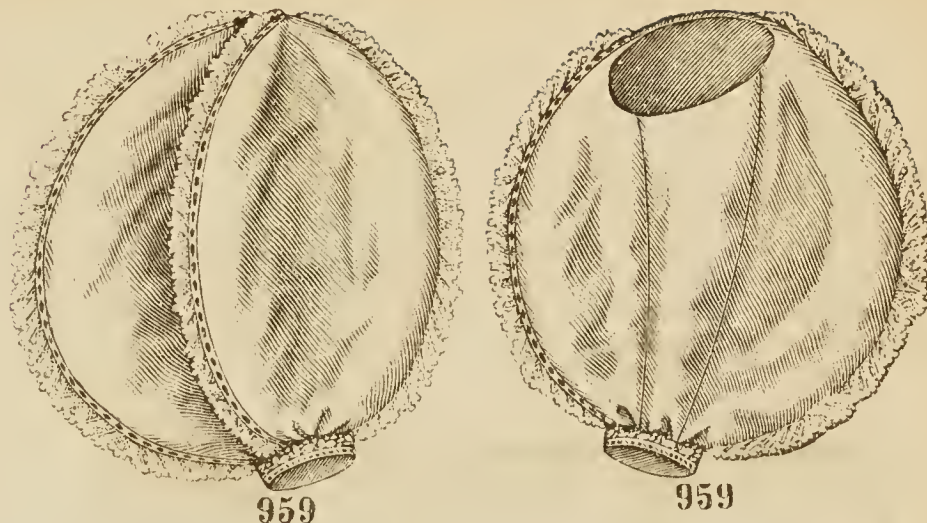
NOVELTIES IN SLEEVES, ETC.

LADIES' GORED ELBOW SLEEVE, PLAIN AT THE TOP, IN SIX SECTIONS. (KNOWN AS THE MELON SLEEVE.)

No. 959.—This sleeve is pictured made of silk and decorated with lace edging, beading, insertion and baby ribbon. The sleeve extends to the elbow and consists of six sections—a very narrow under-section and five wider sections that are shaped to give the effect of a melon or mandolin. All the sections are plain at the top, and the slight fulness at the lower edge is collected in gathers. A coat-shaped lining supports the sleeve and the bottom of the sleeve is completed with a narrow band overlaid with a row of lace insertion. All the seams, save the two under the arm, are defined by a frill of lace edging set on under a ribbon-threaded beading, this decoration being most appropriate.

The handsome Marie Antoinette silks and also many inexpensive fancy silks will make up stylishly in this manner, and lace insertion and lace edging will contribute effective garniture.

We have pattern No. 959 in eight sizes for ladies from nine to



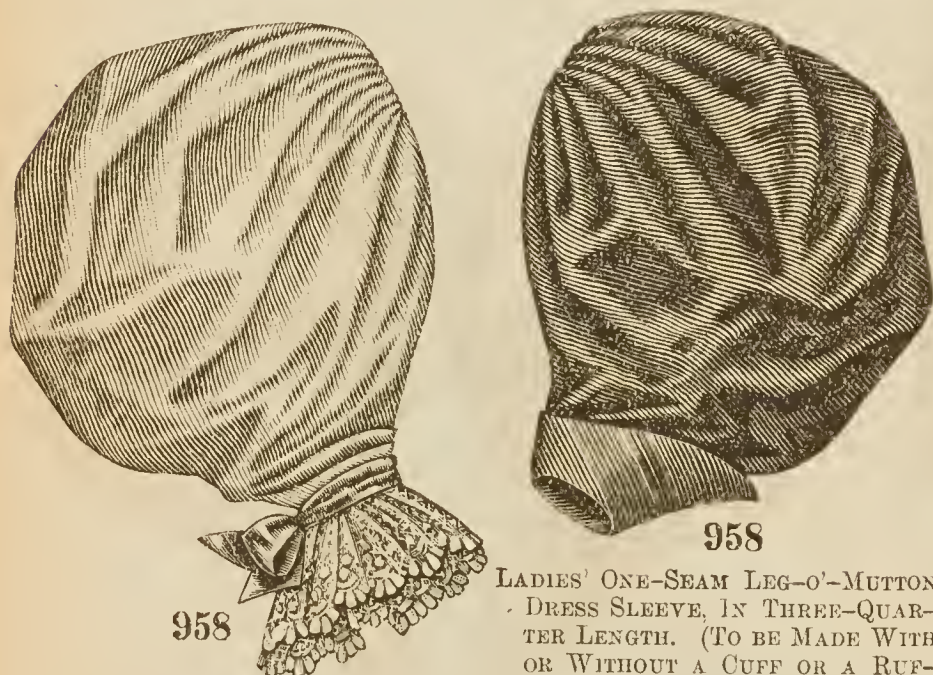
LADIES' GORED ELBOW SLEEVE, PLAIN AT THE TOP, IN SIX SECTIONS. (KNOWN AS THE MELON SLEEVE.) (COPYRIGHT.)

LADIES' GORED SLEEVE, IN THREE SECTIONS. (KNOWN AS THE MELON OR MANDOLIN SLEEVE.) FOR COATS, JACKETS, ETC.

No. 949.—This sleeve is shown made of *tabac* cloth. It is in the new melon or mandolin style and is in three sections. The adjustment on the forearm is close, but above the elbow the sections widen in graceful curves and the sleeve spreads broadly and droops over the elbow. The fulness at the top is arranged in two box-plaits placed so that a seam comes at the center of each, and in two downward-turning plaits at each side of the box-plaits. The two seams thus given prominence are pressed open and stitched in tailor fashion.

This sleeve is exceptionally pleasing in effect and will be popular for jackets and coats of all descriptions.

We have pattern No. 949 in eight sizes for ladies from nine to sixteen inches, arm measure, measuring the arm about an inch below the bottom of the arm's-eye. For a lady whose arm measures eleven inches as described, a pair of sleeves will need three yards and seven-eighths of material twenty-two inches wide, or two yards and three-eighths thirty-six inches wide, or a yard and seven-eighths forty-four inches wide, or a yard and three-fourths fifty-four inches wide. Price of pattern, 5d. or 10 cents.



LADIES' ONE-SEAM LEG-O'-MUTTON DRESS SLEEVE, IN THREE-QUARTER LENGTH. (TO BE MADE WITH OR WITHOUT A CUFF OR A RUFFLE.) (COPYRIGHT.)

sixteen inches, arm measure, measuring the arm about an inch below the bottom of the arm's-eye. For a lady whose arm measures eleven inches as described, a pair of sleeves requires two yards and three-fourths of material twenty-two inches wide, or two yards and an eighth thirty inches wide, or a yard and five-eighths thirty-six inches wide, or a yard and three-eighths forty-four inches wide. Price of pattern, 5d. or 10 cents.

LADIES' ONE-SEAM LEG-O'-MUTTON DRESS-SLEEVE, IN THREE-QUARTER LENGTH. (TO BE MADE WITH OR WITHOUT A CUFF OR A RUFFLE.)

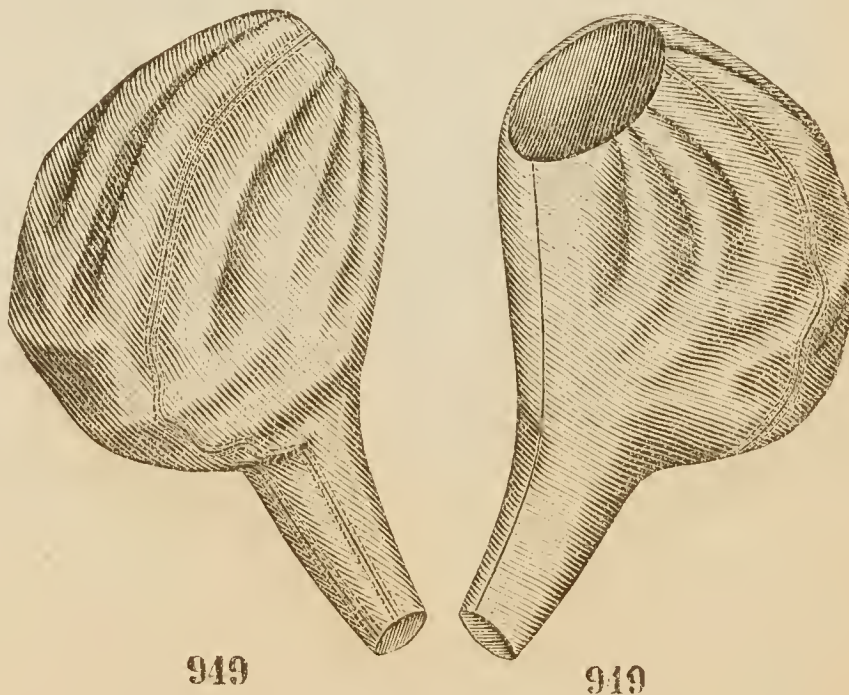
No. 958.—This sleeve is pictured made of soft dress goods and finished in two ways—with a frill and a cuff. The sleeve is in one-seam leg-o'-mutton style and reaches to a little below the elbow. Two upward-turning plaits near the lower end of the seam produce pretty cross-folds in the lower part, the top being gathered. The frill is deepest at the back of the arm and is headed by a wrinkled ribbon bowed near the back of the arm. The cuff rolls upward from the bottom of the sleeve and deepens in a pretty curve and flares broadly at the back of the arm.

Silk or woollen goods are appropriate for the sleeve, which may be trimmed with gimp or insertion when made with the cuff.

We have pattern No. 958 in eight sizes for ladies from nine to sixteen inches, arm measure, measuring the arm about an inch below the bottom of the arm's-eye. To make a pair of sleeves for a lady whose arm measures eleven inches as described, requires three yards and five-eighths of material twenty-two inches wide, or two yards and three-fourths thirty inches wide, or two yards and a fourth thirty-six inches wide, or two yards forty-four inches wide, with two yards and seven-eighths of lace edging eight inches and a fourth wide for the ruffles. Price of pattern, 5d. or 10 cents.

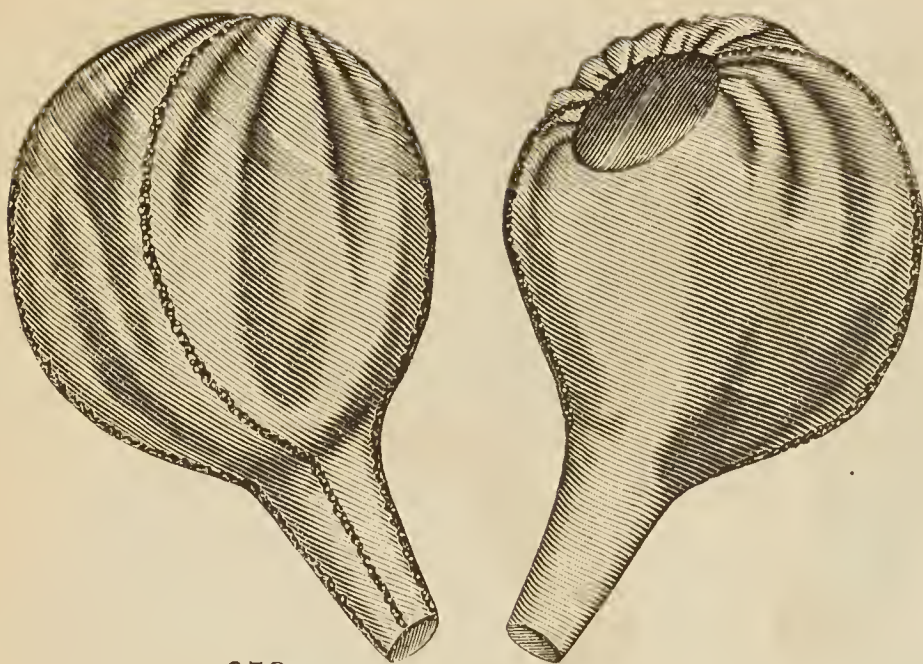
LADIES' GORED LEG-O'-MUTTON DRESS-SLEEVE, IN THREE SECTIONS. (KNOWN AS THE MELON OR MANDOLIN SLEEVE.)

No. 956.—The modifications of the leg-o'-mutton sleeve are



LADIES' GORED SLEEVE, IN THREE SECTIONS. (KNOWN AS THE MELON OR MANDOLIN SLEEVE.) FOR COATS, JACKETS, ETC. (COPYRIGHT.)

almost innumerable and the one here pictured made of Scotch wool goods and decorated with passementerie promises to be



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LADIES' GORED LEG-O'-MUTTON DRESS SLEEVE, IN THREE SECTIONS. (KNOWN AS THE MELON OR MANDOLIN SLEEVE.) (COPYRIGHT.)

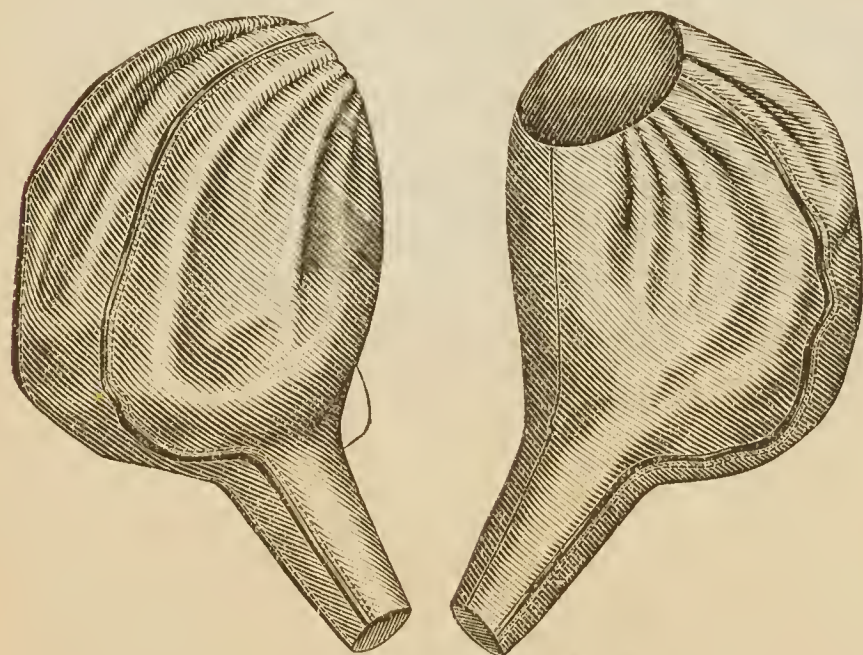
extremely popular. It consists of three sections—a very wide under-section and two narrower upper-sections joined together and arranged on a coat-shaped lining. The sections are broad above the elbow and shaped below the elbow to fit the arm closely, and the seams are concealed by a decoration of narrow passementerie. The fulness is collected in gathers at the top and flares stylishly, the shaping of the sections giving the effect of a melon or mandolin. Sometimes the sections are interlined with crinoline, canvas, wireen or hair-cloth to make the sleeve stand out well.

Cloth, silk or wool goods may be developed in this manner, and gimp, braid or passementerie will supply suitable decoration.

We have pattern No. 956 in eight sizes for ladies from nine to sixteen inches, arm measure, measuring the arm about an inch below the bottom of the arm's-eye. For a lady whose arm measures eleven inches as described, a pair of sleeves requires three yards and a half of goods twenty-two inches wide, or three yards and a fourth thirty inches wide, or two yards and three-fourths thirty-six inches wide, or a yard and three-fourths forty-four or fifty inches wide. Price of pattern, 5d. or 10 cents.

LADIES' GORED SLEEVE, IN FOUR SECTIONS. (KNOWN AS THE MELON OR MANDOLIN SLEEVE.) FOR COATS, JACKETS, ETC.

No. 952.—Plain cloth was selected for this attractive sleeve, which is in leg-o'-mutton shape, although composed of four length-



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LADIES' GORED SLEEVE, IN FOUR SECTIONS. (KNOWN AS THE MELON OR MANDOLIN SLEEVE.) FOR COATS, JACKETS, ETC. (COPYRIGHT.)

wise sections that are joined in seams, the longest three seams being made prominent by a piping of satin and a row of machine-

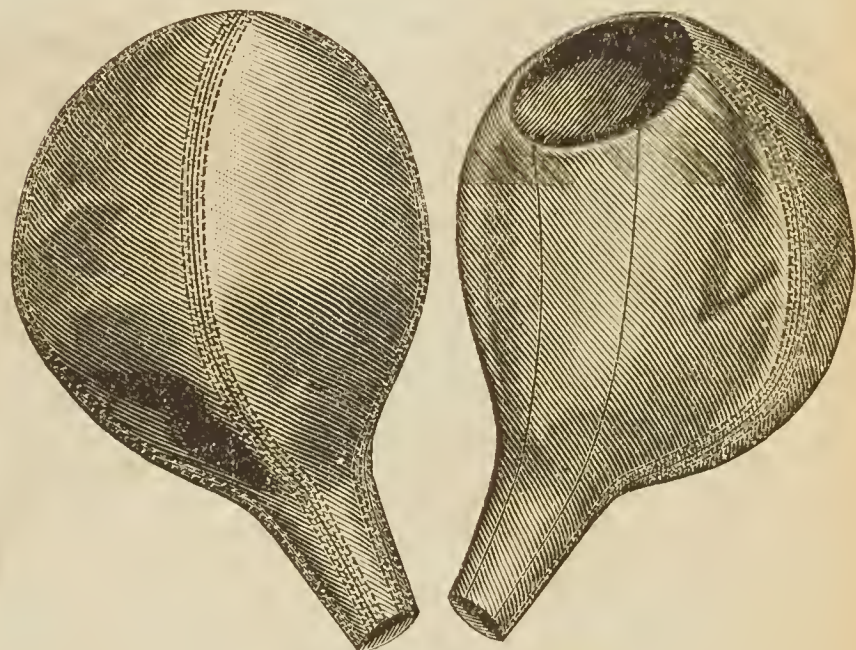
stitching. The fulness at the top is collected in three downward-turning plaits at each side of three box-plaits, which are so arranged that a seam comes at the center of each: and the sleeve, which is close-fitting on the forearm, spreads broadly above the elbow and droops on the shoulders.

Velvet, plush and brocade will be used for this sleeve, and a decoration of small buttons or coiled braid may be arranged along the longest seams.

We have pattern No. 952 in eight sizes for ladies from nine to sixteen inches, arm measure, measuring the arm about an inch below the bottom of the arm's-eye. For a lady whose arm measures eleven inches as described, a pair of sleeves needs four yards and seven-eighths of material twenty-two inches wide, or two yards and seven-eighths thirty-six inches wide, or two yards and a half forty-four inches wide, or a yard and seven-eighths fifty-four inches wide. Price of pattern, 5d. or 10 cents.

LADIES' GORED SLEEVE, PLAIN AT THE TOP, IN FIVE SECTIONS. (KNOWN AS THE MELON OR MANDOLIN SLEEVE.) FOR COATS, JACKETS, ETC.

No. 953.—This novel sleeve is illustrated made of cloaking. It has an under portion shaped like this portion of an ordinary coat-shaped sleeve and four upper sections,



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953

LADIES' GORED SLEEVE, PLAIN AT THE TOP, IN FIVE SECTIONS. (KNOWN AS THE MELON OR MANDOLIN SLEEVE.) FOR OUTSIDE GARMENTS. (COPYRIGHT.)

all joined together in lengthwise seams. On the forearm the sleeve fits closely, but it widens above the elbow to spread broadly and narrows toward the top to fit into the arm's-eye smoothly. All the seams, except the two under the arm, are underlaid with a doubled strip of tailor's canvas, and the sleeve is double-stitched to the strip at each side of each seam.

We have pattern No. 953 in eight sizes for ladies from nine to sixteen inches, arm measure, measuring the arm about an inch below the bottom of the arm's-eye. For a lady whose arm measures eleven inches as described, a pair of sleeves requires three yards and a half of material twenty-two inches wide, or two yards and an eighth thirty-six inches wide, or two yards forty-four inches wide, or a yard and a half fifty-four inches wide. Price of pattern, 5d. or 10 cents.

LADIES' SLEEVE, IN SIX SECTIONS. (KNOWN AS THE MELON OR MANDOLIN SLEEVE.) FOR OUTSIDE GARMENTS.

No. 947.—The melon or mandolin sleeve is the newest style of sleeve for coats and similar outside garments and is shown made of cloaking. It is in six sections that are narrow on the forearm, where the sleeve is comfortably close-fitting. Above the elbow the sections widen in curves half-way to the top and then narrow again sufficiently to allow the sleeve to fit into the arm's-eye without fulness. The shaping of the sections causes the sleeve to stand out most prominently at the seams in suggestion of the shape of a melon or the curved part of a mandolin. Cordings of the material are included in all the seams, except the two that come under the arm. The sleeve may be finished plainly

or with a round cuff that has its ends seamed nearly to the top at the outside of the arm. The cuff is stylishly inlaid with velvet, and two spaced rows of machine-stitching follow the free edges and are continued along each side of the seam.

All materials used for outside garments, such as cloth, coating, velvet, etc., are suitable for this sleeve.

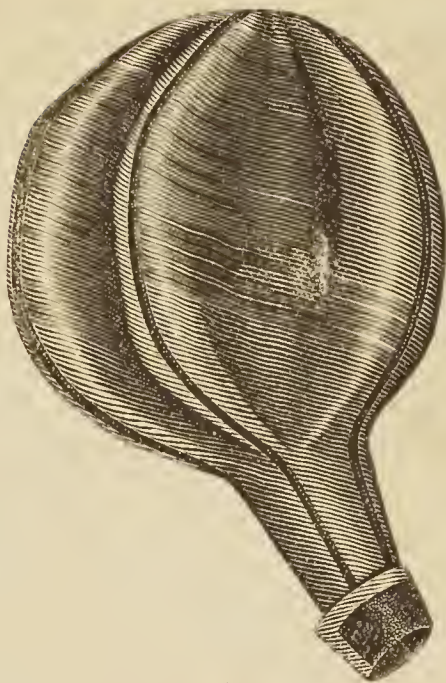
We have pattern No. 947 in eight sizes for ladies from nine to sixteen inches, arm measure, measuring the arm about an inch below the bottom of the arm's-eye. To make a pair of sleeves for a lady whose arm measures eleven inches as described, calls for four yards and a fourth of material twenty-two inches wide, or two yards and five-eighths thirty-six inches wide, or two yards and an eighth forty-four inches wide, or a yard and five-eighths fifty-four inches wide. Price of pattern, 5d. or 10 cents.

LADIES' DRESS SLEEVE, WITH
CORD SHIRRINGS ABOVE
THE ELBOW.

No. 917.—The novel effect of this sleeve, which is illustrated made of camel's-hair, is due to the arrangement of the fulness in a deep cluster of cross-wise cord-shirrings on the upper side of the arm above the elbow, and two side-plaits that meet at the back of the arm from the wrist to the elbow. The sleeve is gathered at the top, and above and back of the cord shirrings it flares broadly and droops gracefully. On the forearm the effect is close. The sleeve is made over a lining of ordinary coat-sleeve shape.

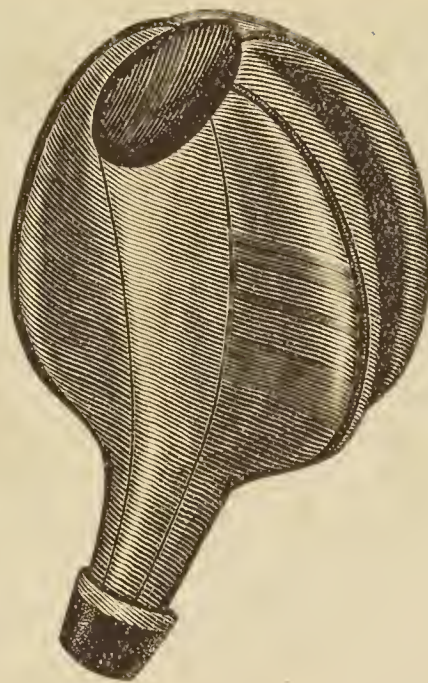
Soft materials should be used for this sleeve, which may be inserted in bodices of almost any style.

We have pattern No. 917 in eight sizes for ladies from nine to sixteen inches, arm measure, measuring the arm about an inch below the bottom of the arm's-

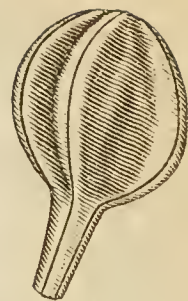


947

LADIES' SLEEVE, IN SIX SECTIONS. (KNOWN AS THE MELON OR MANDOLIN SLEEVE.) FOR OUTSIDE GARMENTS. (COPYRIGHT.)



947



947

twenty-two inches wide, or three yards and five-eighths thirty inches wide, or two yards and three-fourths thirty-six inches wide, or two yards and five-eighths forty-four inches

cs wide. Price of pattern, 5d. or 10 cents.

LADIES' BISHOP DRESS SLEEVE, IN FOUR SEC-
TIONS. (TO BE MADE WITH OR WITHOUT A
FITTED LINING, AND WITH A STRAIGHT ROUND CUFF OR
A TURNED-UP ROUND CUFF OR A TURNED-UP
POINTED CUFF.) (KNOWN AS THE
PAQUIN GORED SLEEVE.)

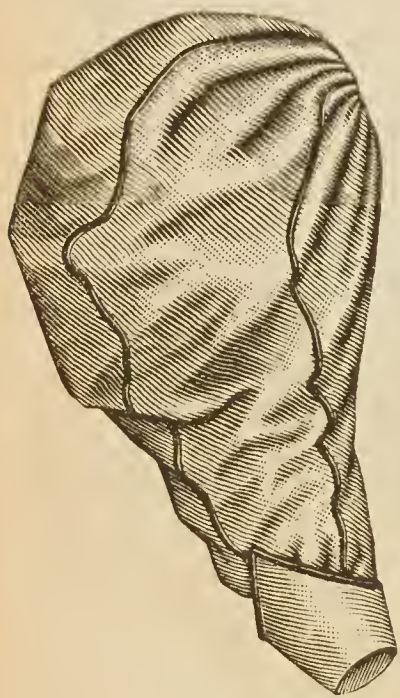
No. 938.—Exceedingly graceful and pretty is this sleeve, which is pictured made of silk and decorated with darker silk pipings. It is fashionably known as the Paquin mandolin sleeve, and is provided with a coat-shaped lining, which may be used or not. The sleeve is in four lengthwise sections joined in seams in which pipings of silk are included, and is gathered both top and bottom, the fulness spreading broadly above the elbow and wrinkling prettily on the forearm. It may be finished with a turned-up pointed cuff made with a seam at the inside of the arm, or with a turned-up round cuff closed with link buttons on the upper side of the arm, or with a straight round cuff. The turn-up cuffs are shown in the large views finished with a piping of velvet.

This is a charming style of sleeve for a tea gown or jacket and also for blouse-waists. It will make up well in silken or woollen textures and may be trimmed with gimp or lace.

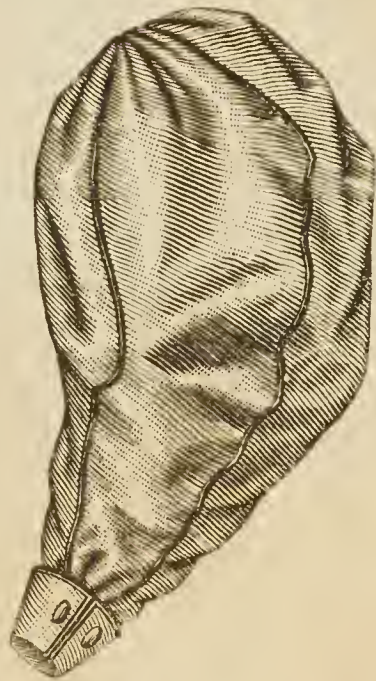
We have pattern No. 938 in eight sizes for ladies from nine to sixteen inches, arm measure, measuring the arm about an inch below the bottom of the arm's-eye. To make a pair of sleeves for a lady whose arm measures eleven inches as described, requires four yards of goods twenty inches wide, or two yards and seven-eighths thirty inches wide, or two yards and three-fourths thirty-six inches wide, or two yards and an eighth forty-four inches wide, or a yard and seven-eighths fifty inches wide, with three-fourths of a yard of contrasting material twenty inches wide extra for cordings. Price of pattern, 5d. or 10 cents.

LADIES' DRESS SLEEVE, IN SIX SECTIONS. (KNOWN AS
THE MELON OR MANDOLIN SLEEVE.)

No. 948.—This style of sleeve, known as the mandolin or melon sleeve, because of its peculiar shape, is a novelty of the season. It is made of dress goods and is in six sections that are shaped to give a close effect on the forearm and spread in a graceful way above the elbow, the sections narrowing again toward the top so that the sleeve sews to the arm's-eye without any fulness. The sleeve may be finished plainly at the wrist or with a turned-up cuff that is made with a seam at the outside of the arm. The seam of the cuff and all the seams of the sleeve, except the two seams underneath, are pressed open and stitched in tailor fashion, and two rows of stitching are made



938



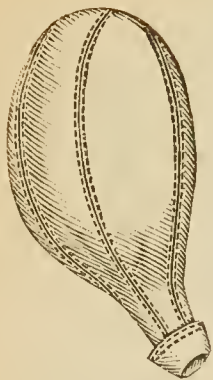
938



938

LADIES' BISHOP DRESS SLEEVE, IN FOUR SECTIONS. (TO BE MADE WITH OR WITHOUT A FITTED LINING AND WITH A STRAIGHT ROUND CUFF, OR A TURNED-UP ROUND CUFF, OR A TURNED-UP POINTED CUFF.) (KNOWN AS THE PAQUIN GORED SLEEVE.) (COPYRIGHT.)

eye. For a lady whose arm measures eleven inches as described, a pair of sleeves need four yards and five-eighths of material



948

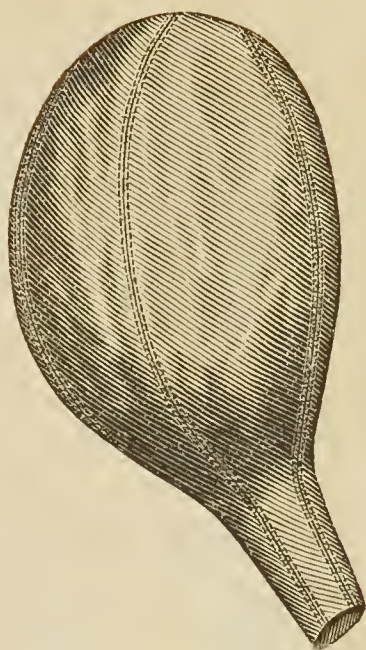
near the top of the cuff. An interlining of crinoline, hair-cloth, etc., in the sections will preserve the outstanding effect.

This mode will be stylish in silk, velvet and fashionable woollen goods and may be trimmed with pipings of velvet, braid or silk. The cuff may be inlaid with velvet or silk, or all over decorated with braid.

We have pattern No. 948 in eight sizes for ladies from nine to sixteen inches, arm measure, measuring the arm about an inch below the bottom of the arm's-eye. To make a pair of sleeves for a lady whose arm measures eleven inches as described, requires three yards and an eighth of goods twenty-two inches wide, or two yards and an eighth thirty-six inches wide, or a yard and three-fourths forty-four inches wide, or a yard and three-eighths fifty inches wide. Price of pattern, 5d. or 10 cents.

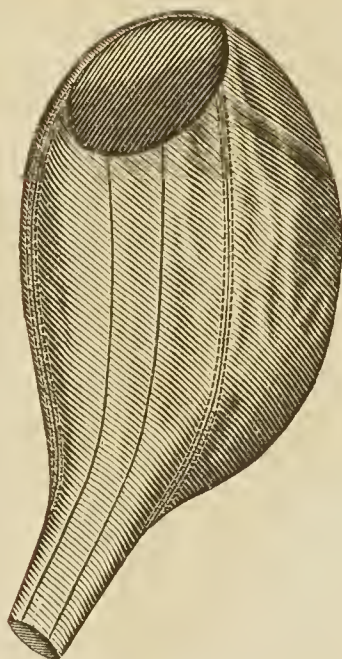
MISSES' AND GIRLS' GORED ELBOW SLEEVE, PLAIN AT THE TOP, IN SIX SECTIONS. (KNOWN AS THE MELON SLEEVE.)

No. 960.—For this sleeve silk in a pretty shade of green was selected. The sleeve consists of a narrow under-section and five upper-sections that are widest at the center and narrow gradually toward the top and bottom. The sections are smooth at the top, and all the seams, except the two under the arm, are decorated with a frill of lace edging set on under a row of ribbon-threaded beading. The sleeve is arranged over a coat-shaped lining and flares from the arm in an attractive manner which suggests its name. It reaches to the elbow and slight fulness at the lower edge is collected in gathers. A narrow band overlaid with a row of lace insertion finishes the lower edge.

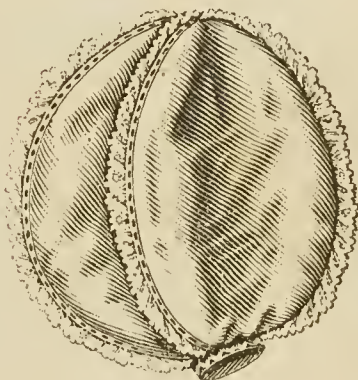


948

LADIES' DRESS SLEEVE, IN SIX SECTIONS. (KNOWN AS THE MELON OR MANDOLIN SLEEVE.) (COPYRIGHT.)

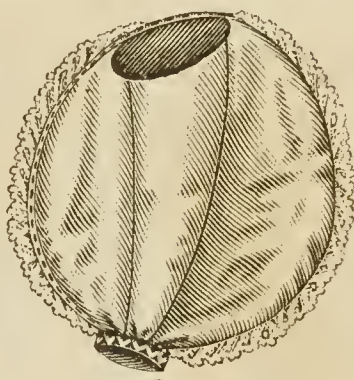


948

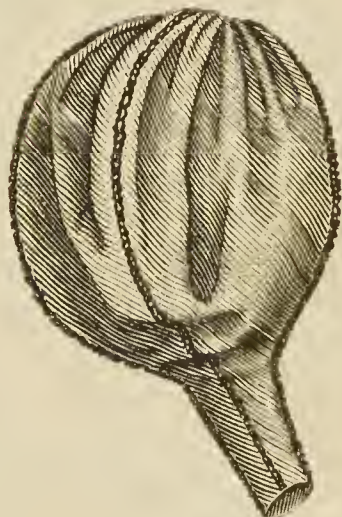


960

MISSES' AND GIRLS' GORED ELBOW SLEEVE, PLAIN AT THE TOP, IN SIX SECTIONS. (KNOWN AS THE MELON SLEEVE.) (COPYR'T.)

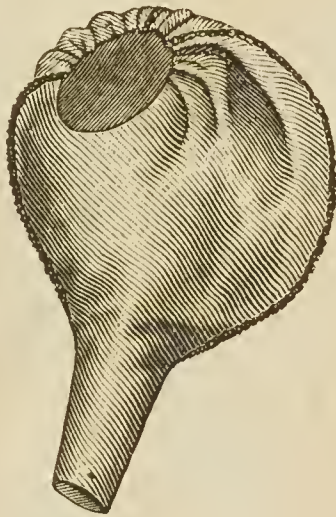


960



957

MISSES' AND GIRLS' GORED LEG-O'-MUTTON DRESS SLEEVE, IN THREE SECTIONS. (KNOWN AS THE MELON OR MANDOLIN SLEEVE.) (COPYRIGHT.)



957

The changeable taffetas in evening tints will make up beautifully in sleeves like this, with spangle trimming or lace for decoration; and for other silken textures or woollens appropriate for evening wear the mode will also be a pleasing one.

We have pattern No. 960 in six sizes from six to sixteen years of age. To make a pair of sleeves for a miss of twelve years, requires two yards and an eighth of material twenty-two inches wide, or a yard and five-eighths thirty inches wide, or a yard and an eighth thirty-six inches wide, or one yard forty-four inches wide. Price of pattern, 5d. or 10 cents.

MISSES' AND GIRLS' GORED LEG-O'-MUTTON DRESS SLEEVE, IN THREE SECTIONS. (KNOWN AS THE MELON OR MANDOLIN SLEEVE.)

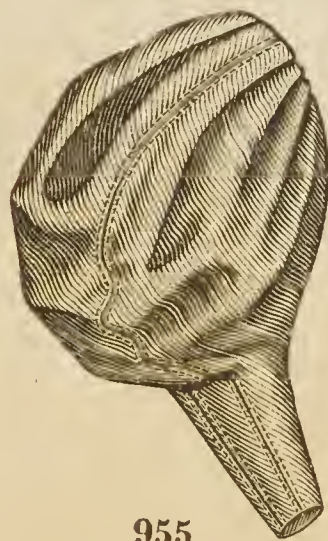
No. 957.—Silk-and-wool novelty goods were used for this sleeve, which is aptly named, as, although of the leg-o'-mutton order, its resemblance, in shape, to a melon or mandolin is marked. The sleeve is in three sections—a very wide under-section and two narrow upper-sections joined together, all the seams being concealed by a row of passementerie. The sleeve is arranged on a coat-shaped lining and is close-fitting below the elbow and very broad above. The slight fulness at the top is collected in gathers on the upper side of the arm and soften the lines of the sleeve pleasingly. An interlining of canvas, hair-cloth, moreen or crinoline may be added to make the sleeve stand out.

The sleeve may match the remainder of the bodice or be of a contrasting fancy silk. Gimp or fancy braid may decorate the seams and the effect is equally good if they are piped with velvet.

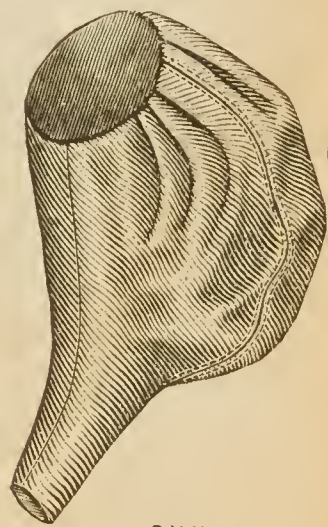
We have pattern No. 957 in eight sizes from two to sixteen years of age. To make a pair of sleeves for a miss of twelve years, calls for three yards of material twenty-two inches wide, or two yards and three-fourths thirty inches wide, or two yards and an eighth thirty-six inches wide, or a yard and a half forty-four inches wide, or a yard and a half fifty inches wide. Price of pattern, 5d. or 10 cents.

MISSES' AND GIRLS' GORED SLEEVE, IN THREE SECTIONS. (KNOWN AS THE MELON OR MANDOLIN SLEEVE.) FOR COATS, JACKETS, ETC.

No. 955.—This sleeve, which is a pleasing variation of the leg-o'-mutton modes, has, because of its shaping, been styled the mandolin or melon sleeve. A fashionable cloaking fabric was used for it. The sleeve, which consists of three sections, spreads broadly at the top and droops over the elbow, while below it fits the arm closely. The fulness at the top is collected in two box-plaits between two down-



955

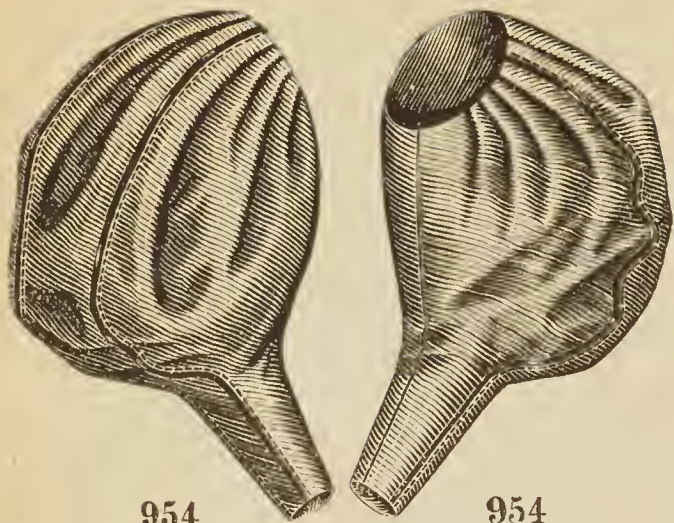


955

MISSES' AND GIRLS' GORED SLEEVE, IN THREE SECTIONS. (KNOWN AS THE MELON OR MANDOLIN SLEEVE.) FOR COATS, JACKETS, ETC. (COPYRIGHT.)

ward turning plaits at each side, a seam coming at the center of each box-plait. These two seams are finished in tailor style, the edges being pressed open and stitched, while the remaining seam is left plain.

Sleeves like this look stylish in any jacket or coat, and they



954 954
 MISSES' AND GIRLS' GORED SLEEVE, IN FOUR SECTIONS.
 (KNOWN AS THE MELON OR MANDOLIN SLEEVE.)
 FOR COATS, JACKETS, ETC. (COPYRIGHT.)

and an eighth of goods twenty-two inches wide, or two yards and an eighth thirty-six inches wide, or a yard and five-eighths forty-four inches wide, or a yard and three-eighths fifty-four inches wide. Price of pattern, 5d. or 10 cents.

MISSES' AND GIRLS' GORED SLEEVE, IN FOUR SECTIONS. (KNOWN AS THE MELON OR MANDOLIN SLEEVE.) FOR COATS, JACKETS, ETC.

No. 954.—This sleeve may be added to coats, ulsters or jackets. It is pictured made of cloth and decorated with satin pipings and machine-stitching. Four sections are comprised in the sleeve, all shaped to be widest at the top and taper toward the wrist, giving the popular melon or mandolin effect. A piping of satin is included in the longest three seams joining the sections and a row of stitching follows the pipings. Three box-plaits are laid at the top so that a seam is at the center of each, and at each side of them are three downward-turning plaits.

Plain and fancy coatings are adaptable to the mode and the seams may be covered with gimp.

We have pattern No. 954 in eight sizes from two to sixteen years old. For a miss of twelve years, a pair of sleeves will need three yards and a half of material twenty-two inches wide, or two yards and three-eighths thirty-six inches wide, or a yard and three-fourths forty-four inches wide, or a yard and a half fifty-four inches wide. Price of pattern, 5d. or 10 cents.

LADIES' HOODS. (KNOWN AS THE INVERNESS AND CAPUCHIN HOODS.)

No. 950.—These stylish accessories for outside garments are pictured made of cloth. The Capuchin hood is made with a seam extending from the neck to the point and has a cloth lining shaped with a seam reaching from the point to the outer edge, the seams being invisible when the hood is made up. It falls with charming grace and is not reversed.

The Inverness hood is shaped by a seam that ex-

may be of a contrasting material or may match the remainder of the garment.

We have pattern No. 955 in eight sizes from two to sixteen years of age. For a miss of twelve years, a pair of sleeves will need three yards

tends from the point to the outer edge, and is deeply reversed.

Cloth, eloaking, etc., will be used to make these hoods.

We have pattern No. 950 in three sizes, small, medium and large. In the medium size, the Inverness hood requires three-fourths of a yard of material twenty-two or more inches wide. The Capuchin hood needs one yard and three-eighths of goods twenty-two inches wide, or one yard thirty or more inches wide. Price of pattern, 5d. or 10 cents.

LADIES' HOODS. (KNOWN AS THE IRISH PEASANT AND GOLF HOODS.) FOR CAPES, WRAPS, CLOAKS, ETC.

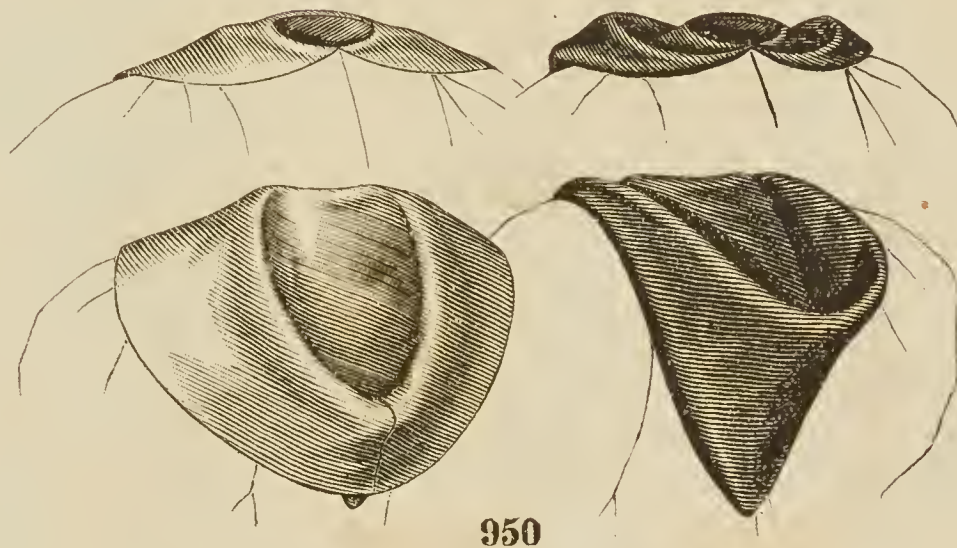
No. 946.—Both of these hoods are decidedly stylish accessories. The Irish peasant hood, which is pictured made of double-faced cloth of a sober brown hue on one side and gaily plaided on the other, is of rounding outline and very deep on the shoulders; it is seamless and is drawn in pretty folds by three rows of shirring at the neck, and deeply reversed at its outer edge. The golf hood is made of rough cloth and lined with silk; it hangs in a point on the back, and is shaped by a seam extending from the point to within several inches of the outer edge, which is reversed attractively, the edges above the seam flaring widely in points. Both hoods close at the throat.

The hoods will be made of the various eloaking fabrics used for capes, wraps and coats, and if the material is not double-faced, they will be lined with silk.

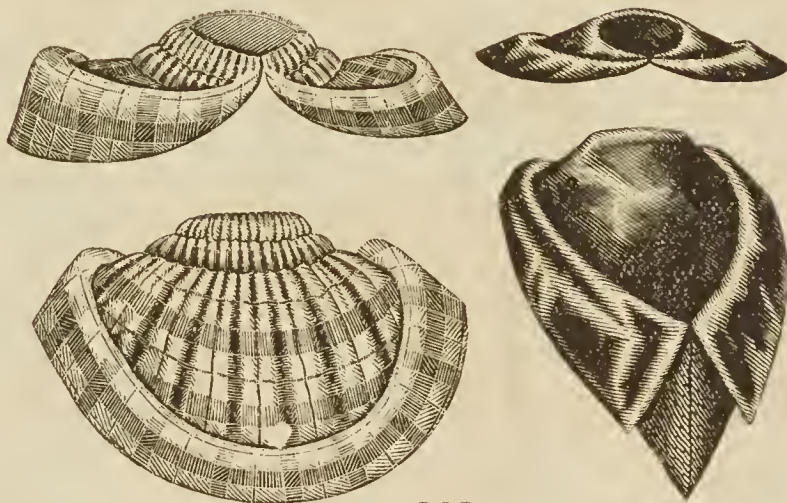
We have pattern No. 946 in three sizes, small, medium and large. To make the Irish peasant hood in the medium size, requires a yard and five-eighths of material twenty-two inches wide, or seven-eighths of a yard thirty-six or more inches wide. The golf hood needs three-fourths of a yard of goods twenty-two inches wide, or five-eighths of a yard thirty or more inches wide, with seven-eighths of a yard of silk twenty inches wide to line. Price of pattern, 5d. or 10 cents.

MISSES' AND GIRLS' HOODS. (KNOWN AS THE INVERNESS AND CAPUCHIN HOODS.)

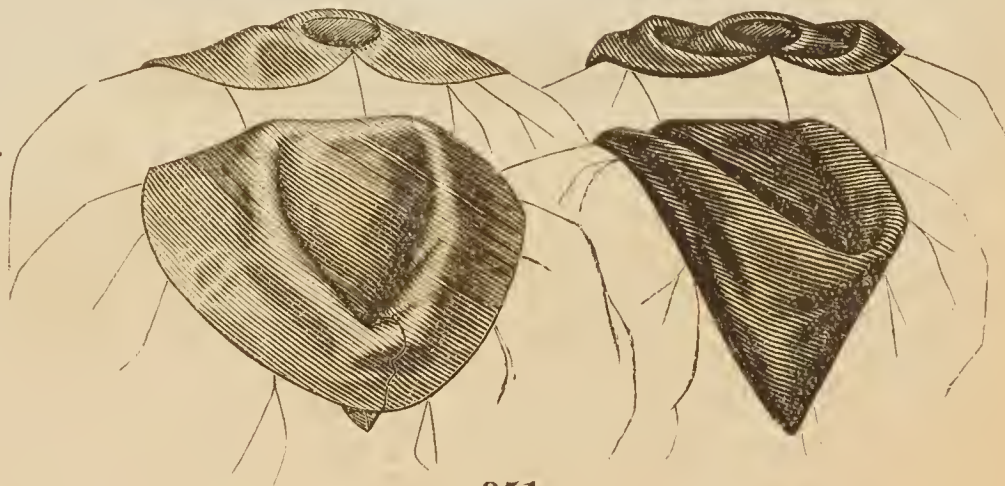
No. 951.—The two styles of hoods included in this pattern are illustrated made of cloth. The Capuchin hood is shaped by a seam extending from the neck to the point and has a cloth lin-



950
 LADIES' HOODS. (KNOWN AS THE INVERNESS AND CAPUCHIN HOODS.) (COPYRIGHT.)



946
 LADIES' HOODS. (KNOWN AS THE IRISH PEASANT AND GOLF HOODS.) FOR CAPES, WRAPS, CLOAKS, ETC. (COPYRIGHT.)



951
 MISSES' AND GIRLS' HOODS. (KNOWN AS THE INVERNESS AND CAPUCHIN HOODS.) (COPYRIGHT.)

ing shaped by a seam reaching from the point to the outer edge, so that the seams are invisible when the hood is made up. The hood stands out well and, in contrast to the usual style, is not reversed.

The shaping of the Inverness hood is performed by a seam extending from the point to the outer edge, which is reversed deeply, the edge being rounded prettily.

Hoods like this are made of velvet, corded silk or of the wrap material and may be added to a coat or cape. The lining is usually of bright silk.

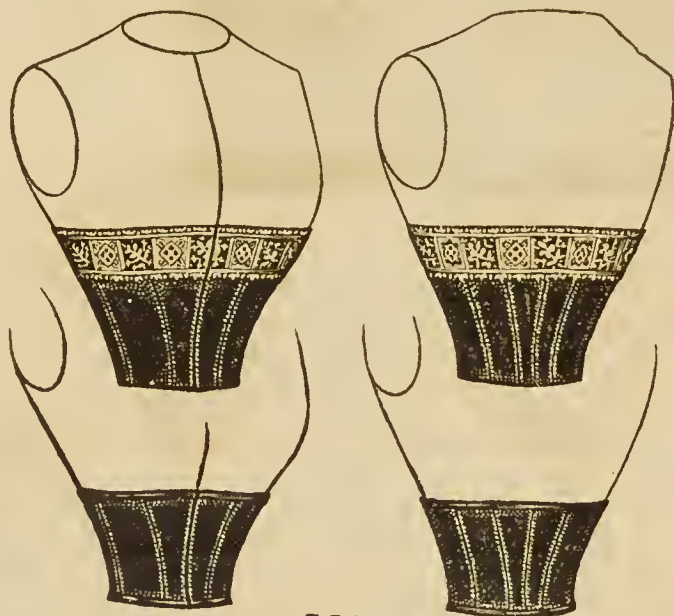
We have pattern No. 951 in eight sizes from two to sixteen years of age. For a miss of twelve years, the Inverness hood needs five-eighths of a yard of material twenty or more inches wide, while the Capuchin hood requires one yard twenty-two inches wide, or seven-eighths of a yard twenty-seven or more inches wide. Price of pattern, 5d. or 10 cents.

LADIES' GIRDLE. (TO BE CLOSED AT THE CENTER OF THE FRONT OR BACK OR UNDER THE ARM.)

No. 961.—This girdle may be made in either depth illustrated. The material pictured is velvet and the shorter girdle is piped at the top and bottom with satin, while the deeper one is finished plainly at the bottom and decorated at the top with a row of handsome bastiste insertion. The girdle may be closed at the center of the front or back or under the arm and consists of center-front and center-back sections and side-front, side-back and under-arm gores, all joined in seams that are well curved to follow the lines of the figure.

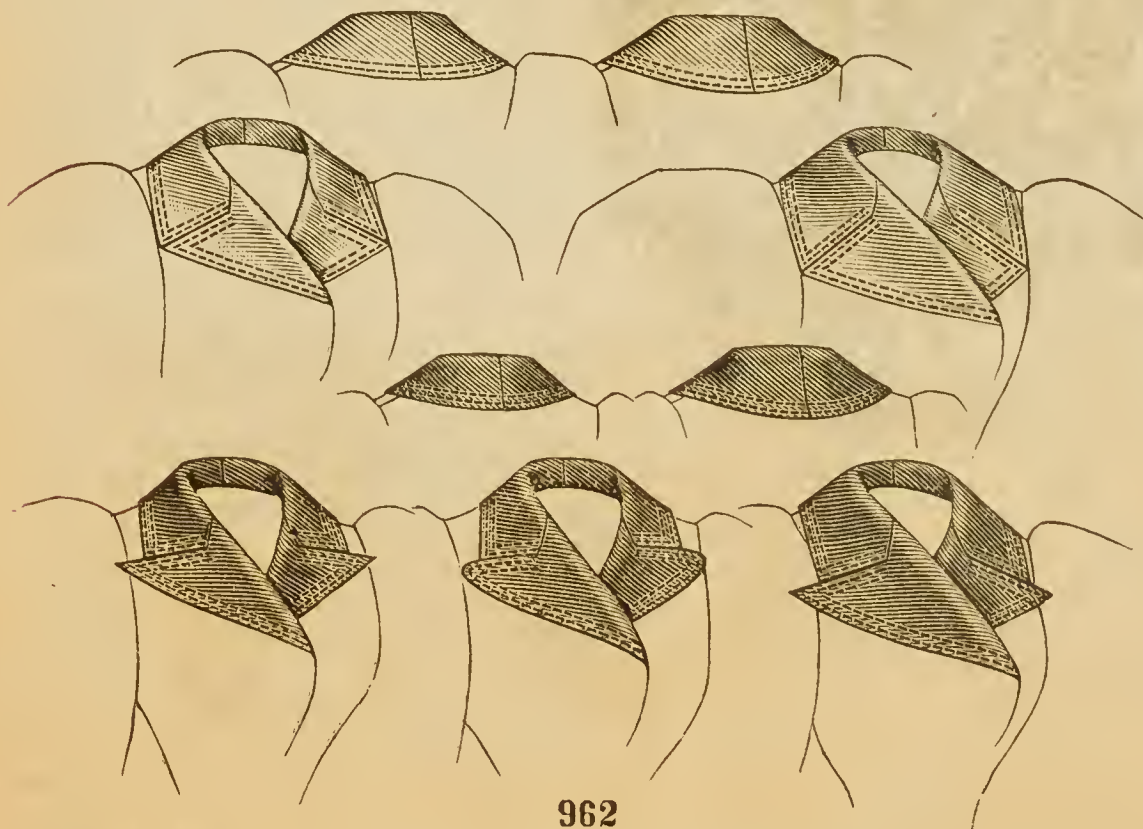
Satin, velvet, fancy silk or dress goods may be used for these girdles, and trimming may be contributed by spangle gimp, appliqué lace, silk or jet passementerie or rows of narrow ribbon.

We have pattern No. 961 in nine sizes for ladies from twenty to thirty-six inches, waist measure. For a lady of medium size, the deep girdle will require three-fourths of a yard of material twenty inches wide, while the shallow girdle calls for five-eighths of a yard twenty inches wide. Price of pattern, 5d. or 10 cents.



961

LADIES' GIRDLE. (TO BE CLOSED AT THE CENTER OF THE FRONT OR BACK OR UNDER THE ARM.) (COPYRIGHT.)



962

LADIES' COLLARS AND LAPELS. (FOR DOUBLE-BREADED COATS, JACKETS, ETC.) (COPYRIGHT.)

LADIES' COLLARS AND LAPELS. (FOR DOUBLE-BREADED COATS, JACKETS, ETC.)

No. 962.—Four styles of collars and lapels for double-breasted garments are included in this pattern. They are all illustrated made of cloth and neatly finished at their free edges with a double row of machine-stitching. The collar in each instance is in rolling style, shaped with a center seam, and its ends meet the lapels without a flare. In one style the collar is moderately deep, and the lapels, which may have round or pointed corners, extend beyond its ends. Another style has a very deep collar and unusually wide lapels, and the ends of the collar

are of the same width as the lapels. These two collars and lapels are for garments that lap widely,

while the others, which are similar in style, are for garments lapping less broadly.

These accessories may match the remainder of the coat or jacket and be finished with stitching, fur binding or braid, or they may be of fur or velvet or inlaid with velvet or satin. If the collar and lapels are to form part of a coat for dress occasions, they may be all-over decorated with silk braid or passementerie.

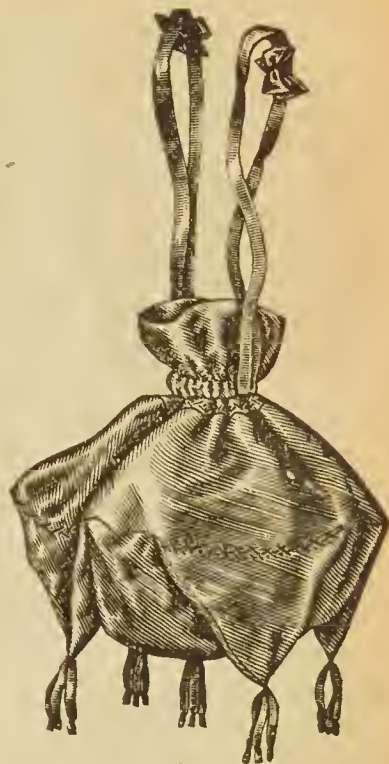
We have pattern No. 962 in three sizes, small, medium and large. Quantities for these collars and lapels are not given because the amount required for them varies according to the way the collars and lapels are made up. Price of pattern, 5d. or 10 cents.

LADIES' FOLLY BAG. (FOR SHOPPING, ETC.)

No. 929.—A pretty novelty in shopping-bags is here illustrated made of black silk. Although specially designed for shopping, the bag will also be pretty developed in bright-colored silk for fancy-work, laces, etc. It consists of a square upper-section with a circular opening at the center and a square under-section joined together at their outer edges and caught together across the corners by a row of fancy stitching. To the circular opening is joined a doubled section of silk that is caught together a little above the joining by a row of fancy stitching to form a casing, a row of similar stitching being also made over the joining. Long draw-ribbons are inserted in the casing and tied in bows, and when the bag is suspended its corners hang over quaintly in dog-ear fashion. Each corner of the bag is decorated with a bunch of three short ribbons tipped with fancy ball ornaments, and a similar bunch of ribbons is tacked to the under section at the center.

Silk, satin, velvet or some soft, pretty woollen goods may be utilized in making these bags, which may be quite elaborately decorated with lace, ribbon, gimp, ball fringe, etc., about the overhanging corners.

We have pattern No. 929 in one size only, and to make it requires a yard and a fourth of material twenty inches wide, or seven-eighths of a yard thirty-six inches wide, each with two yards and a half of ribbon for draw-strings. Price of pattern, 5d. or 10 cents.



929

LADIES' FOLLY BAG. (FOR SHOPPING, ETC.)

FLORAL WORK FOR NOVEMBER.

POT SHRUBBERY.

Half-hardy shrubs grown in large pots or tubs were exceedingly popular some years ago. They were crowded out for a time by the taste for novelties, but are now coming in again for a large and well deserved share of attention. Pot shrubbery has an advantage over other pot plants in that it can be wintered in the cellar year after year. Each season adds to its size and value. No other class of plants will furnish so much beauty in return for so little care.

Hydrangeas are, perhaps, the most popular tub plants grown. They are largely planted by florists for Easter and early Summer decorations. For growing upon piazzas, or to place on each side of a flight of steps, they are especially valuable, as their immense, close panicles of bloom are wonderfully showy and last in perfection for months. Hydrangeas are natives of China and Japan, and the name means "water vessel," implying that these plants are very fond of water. This fact must be borne in mind by the cultivator, who should supply them with an abundance of water during the growing season. Rich soil is the only other essential to the perfection of their growth and bloom.

The "Hortensia" is an old and well known variety of hydrangea, producing large clusters of pink flowers, which turn green as they mature. The "Thomas Hogg" is a fine white variety, while the "Rosea" has blossoms of a rich rosy-red which turn to blue in the Autumn. The "Red-branched" is a new variety. Its stems and branches are of a dark, purplish-red which with the fresh, green leaves admirably set off the clouds of rosy blossoms.

The oleander (*nerium*) is a lovely old plant, which succeeds well with the same treatment recommended for the hydrangea. As its name indicates, it is found in swamps and low, moist places, its greatest need being plenty of water. The dark-green, waxy foliage of the oleander and its delicate, satin-like flowers, have a beauty distinctively their own. The blossoms may be pink, white, crimson or yellow. The white and the pink varieties are, perhaps, the more popular sorts. The leaves are the same, whatever the color of the blossoms. Oleanders may either be kept growing all the year or may be allowed to rest in the cellar during Winter.

The *ardisia crenulata* is a very handsome, evergreen pot shrub, producing a profusion of white flowers and clusters of vermilion berries which are greatly valued at Christmas. Being evergreen and covered the year round with either berries or flowers, or both, the plant is always highly ornamental. It succeeds well when given the same treatment as that ordinarily accorded to geraniums.

The *azalea indica* is a plant much used for Easter decorations. Though attaining a good size, it commences to bloom when quite small. The flowers are always much admired, as they range from white to deep crimson in color, with all the immediate shades and markings. It is easily grown, but must not be planted in soil containing lime or watered with hard water. Earth from the woods is the best fertilizer for this plant.

The *olea fragrans* ("fragrant olive") belongs to the tea family, and its perfume is of the sweetest sort, making it much prized as a pot shrub. Its leaves are thick and firm in texture, and its flowers are so small as to be hardly visible without the

closest inspection. A tiny cluster of them will, however, make a room deliciously fragrant. They have a rich, heavy odor akin to that of the tube rose and cape jessamine. The plant requires a rich, loamy soil which must not be kept too moist.

The foliage should be kept clean by frequent washings with whale-oil soap, as scale often troubles it unless this is done.

If it is desired to keep the plants above described in the cellar over Winter, they must not be watered after being put away, unless the soil seems to be particularly dry. By keeping them as cool as possible, without freezing, they will remain in a sort of dormant condition, from which they will emerge in the Spring without having sustained the least injury. The season of rest will make them all the readier to begin growing and blossoming. It may be well to state that pot shrubs should not be repotted any oftener than is absolutely necessary, as disturbing their roots is sure to retard

their growth during the season they are repotted. Every Spring several inches of the top soil should be removed, the space being filled with well decayed compost. In watering this will be washed down to the roots and will furnish them with all the food necessary. The tops of the plants should be pinched back occasionally to give a bushy and compact appearance.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

LOVER OF FLOWERS.—The calla is rested by withholding water and allowing the leaves to ripen and die down. Some florists turn the pot upon its side under a tree or shrub or in some other shady place. The resting should begin in June or by the first of July at the latest, as it must be repotted and started into growth the latter part of August or the first of September, if early Winter flowers are wanted.

INVALID :—There is no lack of variety in Winter blooming bulbs, nor do they require greenhouse facilities for their culture. October is the best time to select your bulbs and pot them.

MISS E. M. :—A very pretty new geranium that you might add to your Winter collection is known as "Mme. Jules Chretien." It is of a lovely pink shade, with a white center.

FERN :—The *campsidium* should be planted in rich soil in a well drained pot. Water sparingly, as it will not stand an excess of moisture.

IOWA :—You will probably have no trouble in growing the rubber plant. A warm, sunny situation and plenty of water when growing is the only treatment required, in addition to sponging the foliage regularly.

J. W. L. :—Oleanders should be taken to the cellar when it gets too cold

for them outside and allowed to rest during the Winter. Give them just enough water to prevent the soil from drying out.

E. L. C. :—An empty and unused fire-place is a good place in which to display Autumn trophies from the fields and woods. Let golden rod be the principal flower used, and place here and there red clusters of wild-rose hips, the seed pods of the wild feathery elematis, etc. Avoid using too much of such decorative material, so that the whole may have a light and airy appearance.

P. D. R. :—The "Lady Hume Campbell" is a valuable new violet recommended for Winter blooming. Its blossoms are dark blue.

A. M. STUART.



HOUSEKEEPERS' DEPARTMENT.

(This department is open to all inquirers desiring information on household topics of any description.)

LITTLE MAUD:—To prepare kidney balls, chop a veal kidney with a little fat and some onions; pepper and salt to taste; roll it up with an egg into balls and fry them; serve on toast very hot.

OLLIE T.:—For bisque of oysters take the following:

1 pint of water.	1 bay leaf.
1 quart of liquid oysters.	1 stick of celery.
1 pint of rich cream.	1 sprig of parsley.
1 pint of milk.	A slight grating of nutmeg.
1 pint of stale bread.	2 table-spoonfuls of butter.
$\frac{1}{2}$ tea-spoonful extract of beef.	1 table-spoonful of flour.
1 slice of onion.	$\frac{1}{8}$ tea-spoonful of cayenne.
1 generous tea-spoonful of salt.	

Chop the oysters, and put them in a stewpan with their liquor, half a pint of water, the vegetables, herbs, salt, pepper and nutmeg; cook for thirty minutes on rather a cool part of the stove; dissolve the beef extract in half a pint of water, and put it in a stewpan with the bread-crumbs; cover the stewpan, and cook slowly for twenty minutes; at the end of that time rub through a fine sieve; strain the oyster mixture on this, pressing out every particle of moisture; return it to the stove, and add the hot milk, as well as the flour and butter, which should be beaten together; let this mixture simmer for ten minutes, and rub it through a fine sieve once more; return it to the fire, and add half the cream; beat the yolks of the eggs; then beat the remaining half of the cream into them; draw the soup back, and stir the eggs and cream into it; cook for just one minute, stirring all the time, and serve immediately.

M. R. B.:—When flowers are taken indoors preparatory to Winter blossoming, carefully wash the outside of the pots, pick off all dead or decayed foliage, thoroughly cleanse the leaves, and see that the soil does not quite reach the top of the pot, thus giving room for watering without an overflow.

COUNTRY HOUSEWIFE:—Cup pudding has these ingredients:

Stale bread.	1 pint milk.
3 ounces of raisins.	1 lemon.
3 eggs and a little sugar.	

Soak the bread in the milk and beat the mixture smooth with a fork; add the raisins and sugar to taste, then the rind of the lemon and the three eggs well beaten; mix all well together; bake in cups well greased for twenty-five minutes, only partly filling the cups; turn out before serving.

Mrs. M. M.:—Fairy pudding is made as follows:

$\frac{1}{4}$ of a pound of flour.	$\frac{1}{4}$ of a pound of suet.
$\frac{1}{4}$ " " golden syrup.	$\frac{1}{4}$ " " potatoes.

Boil the potatoes and pass them through a sieve; chop the suet quite fine; warm the syrup and mix all the ingredients thoroughly together; place in a buttered mould and steam for two and a half hours; turn out to serve.

EMMA:—For snow cake, take:

1 pound of arrow root (ground).	$\frac{1}{2}$ pound of butter.
$\frac{1}{2}$ pound of sugar.	Whites of 7 eggs.
Flavoring of essence of lemon.	

Beat the sugar and butter to a cream; then add the arrow root, which has been sifted; when well mixed, stir in the whites of the eggs whisked to a very stiff froth, and essence of lemon to suit the taste; again whisk the mixture for nearly half an hour; place a piece of buttered paper around the sides of the tin, and bake in a moderately heated oven.

PETIT SOUPER:—Anchovies may be fried in this way:

$1\frac{1}{2}$ table-spoonful of oil.	$\frac{1}{2}$ sherry glass of white wine.
Flour to thicken.	18 anchovies.

Make the flour, oil and wine into a paste; cleanse and wipe the anchovies; dip them into the paste and fry to a nice color; serve very hot on slices of dry toast.

CHARLOTTE:—Here is one way to make potato omelette:

4 eggs.	2 ounces of potatoes.
1 ounce of bread-crumbs.	$\frac{1}{2}$ ounce of butter.

Boil the potatoes and mash them with the butter, adding the bread-crumbs, and the eggs, well beaten, leaving out one white; season with salt and pepper; fry the omelette in the pan with a little butter and serve very hot.

ENGLISH GIRL:—Here is a recipe for Hyde Park pudding: Cut the remnants of a plum pudding into slices and line a mould. Make the filling as for a Cabinet pudding, either with bread or sponge cake, and steam until well done.

ANDREA:—Maria Parloa's recipe for braised sweetbreads calls for:

3 pairs of sweetbreads.	1 tea-spoonful of salt.
2 table-spoonfuls of butter.	$\frac{1}{4}$ tea-spoonful of pepper.
1 level table-spoonful of flour.	$\frac{1}{2}$ tea-spoonful of extract of beef.
$\frac{1}{2}$ pint of water.	1 bay leaf.
1 tea-spoonful of minced carrot.	1 small sprig of parsley.
2 tea-spoonfuls of minced onion.	1 small tea-spoonful of lemon juice.

Clean the sweetbreads, and let them soak for one hour in two quarts of cold water into which two table-spoonfuls of salt have been stirred. On taking them from the salt water drop them into a bowl of boiling water for two minutes; then arrange them in a deep baking pan. Put the butter, herbs and vegetables in a frying-pan and set on the stove. Cook slowly for fifteen minutes; then add the flour, and stir until the mixture becomes frothy. Add the water gradually, stirring all the time. When this liquid boils stir in the meat extract, salt, pepper and lemon juice. Cook for five minutes and strain over the sweetbreads. Cover the pan and put in a moderately hot oven. Cook for one hour, basting every fifteen minutes with the gravy in the pan. Arrange the sweetbreads on a warm dish, and pour brown mushroom sauce around them.

DELICIOUS:—For devilled lobster take:

1 pint of lobster.	1 tea-spoonful of salt.
$\frac{1}{2}$ pint of water.	$\frac{1}{8}$ tea-spoonful of cayenne.
1 gill of cream.	1 table-spoonful of flour.
1 level table-spoonful of mustard.	2 table-spoonfuls of water.
$\frac{1}{2}$ tea-spoonful of extract of beef.	6 slices of toast.

Cut the lobster into cubes, and season it with one-half the salt and pepper; put the butter in a saucepan with the flour and mustard, and beat well; dissolve the extract of meat in the water, and pour it on the mixture in the saucepan; place the pan on the fire, and stir until the contents boil; cook for two minutes; then add the cream and the remainder of the salt and pepper; when this mixture boils up add the lobster and cook for five minutes; spread this on the toast and serve immediately.

MARTHA AND MARY:—To make blanc-mange, take:

1 ounce gelatine.	1 quart milk.
Sugar to taste.	Vanilla or almond flavoring.

Dissolve the gelatine in one pint of milk and sweeten with sugar. Put the rest of the milk in a pan and add the gelatine; boil three minutes and flavor with the essence; then strain and, when cool, place in a mould to set.

A SUBSCRIBER FOR FIFTEEN YEARS:—Horse-radish sauce is easily made. Take:

1 tea-spoonful of mustard.	1 table-spoonful of vinegar
3 table-spoonfuls of cream.	A little salt.

Mix and grate as much horseradish into it as is required to make it rather thick.

C. G. O.:—For Worcester sauce, take:

1 quart of vinegar.	10 pounded eschallottes.
6 table-spoonfuls of burnt sugar.	10 " cloves.
6 " of walnut catsup.	1 ounce of cayenne pepper.
1 ounce of golden syrup.	

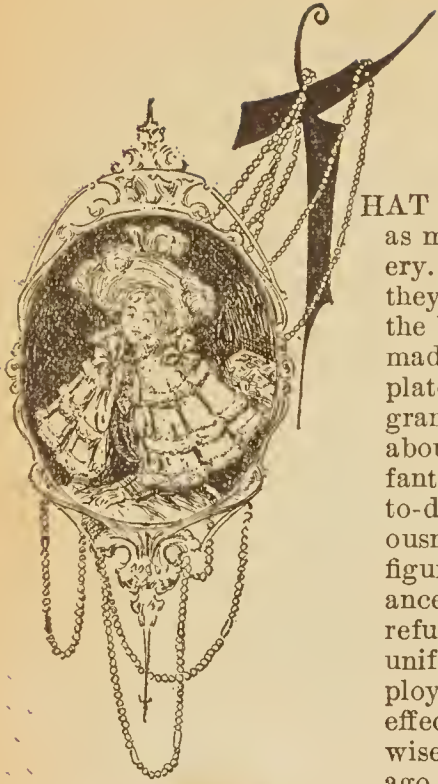
Let this mixture boil up for a short time, stand for twenty-four hours, then strain and bottle.

PEARL:—Delicious Swiss pastry has these ingredients:

2 ounces flour.	2 ounces butter.
2 " sugar.	1 egg.

The egg should be allowed to run through the fingers to take off the skin of the yolk. Beat the butter and sugar together to a cream, put in the flour, then the egg and beat until smooth; put on the fire in a buttered tin and bake to a nice brown; then cut it in rounds, place jam between them and serve with whipped cream.

A PERFECT INTERLINING.



HAT we live in a scientific age is as manifest in modes as in machinery. Historic fashions revert, but they are no longer wrought out in the bungling and inartistic manner made manifest by antique fashion plates. Doubtless our great-great-grandmothers knew what they were about when they planned the bouffant attire worn by the women of to-day. In its charitable voluminousness the angles of too slender figures and the corporeal exuberance of the unduly plump alike find refuge and semblance of artistic uniformity. It is in the means employed to achieve these desired effects that we are able to excel the wise and artful dames of the long ago. Our leg-o'-mutton sleeves are

not stuffed with feathers to make them stand out as were their originals, nor are our ruffs starched into the uncomfortable stiffness characterizing their Elizabethan prototypes. Our Catharine de Medici collars are no longer upheld by wire, nor—crowning triumph of modern modistes—are our skirts distended by the graceless and mercilessly-ridiculed hoop.

When distended skirts first re-entered the field of fashion, it was predicted that the mode was an avant-courier of the steel-stayed crinoline, and that, as in bygone days, no other means could be found to give proper pose to wide skirts. Those who remember the last reign of crinoline emphatically declaimed against its revival as grotesque and unsuited to current modes of living. Under the pressure of emergency human ingenuity usually rises equal to the demands made upon it, and thus it came about that this wave of protest resulted in the invention of means whereby a skirt could be distended and, at the same time, allowed to fall in graceful flute folds without the aid of the unwieldy hoop-skirt. Various fabrics firm enough to afford stiffening, yet of sufficient pliability to fall into the curves and ripples wherein lies the beauty of the fashionable skirt, were invented, tried and each in turn supplanted by something better until finally an interlining was put upon the market which, by common consent, was conceded to combine in an ideal way every requirement of adaptation to the use intended at a price placing it within the reach of all.

That interlining, it is almost superfluous to say, was Fibre Chamois, a fabric which has stood the tests which entitle it to the highest rank among all the materials of its class. Some fabrics crush easily or become limp when exposed to a damp

atmosphere. Others again are so heavy that they cannot be worn with comfort, or they are difficult of adjustment and slip away from the material, or cut or work through it. Fibre chamois is not only free from these shortcomings, but it has a host of positive good qualities. The textile is a smooth tissue of great firmness, but of perfect elasticity. The chief element in its composition is a vegetable fibre. Being entirely free from dressing of any kind, it may be exposed to pressure or twisted or wrung, like a cloth, between the hands, and when lightly shaken it will resume its original freshness and smoothness. And while this is true of fibre chamois in the piece, it is none the less the case when it is adjusted in a garment.

Interlining materials that are stiffened with glue or other dressing, when used in bouffant sleeves are invariably disappointing. Not only do they crease easily, but after the first wearing beneath a coat or other top garment of heavy material, they present a most dejected appearance. Dressed interlinings are not proof against the slightest pressure and seem actually to melt away when exposed to the least moisture.

The beauty of the new sleeve, as every one knows, lies in its expansiveness. This attribute may only be maintained when the sleeve is supported by a substantial interlining. Fibre

Chamois is calculated to achieve and retain the effect that is generally sought in sleeves, and not the least anxiety need be felt about the appearance of sleeves containing it when they are freed from the confining coat sleeves.

Then, too, the many dress accessories which play so important a rôle this season are much the better for interlining. Whether such accessories are of a formal character, like a sailor or cape collar or lapels, or are waved or rippled like epaulettes or bretelles, Fibre Chamois will be found invaluable for the purpose of giving them form and enabling them to retain it, its flexibility adapting it to all requirements.

In skirts—and upon these garments much stress is laid—the superiority of this wonderful fabric is again made manifest. On account of its great width, sixty-four inches, a comparatively small quantity is required, even for a very wide skirt. But when narrow, expensive interlinings are employed, the price of a gown is very materially increased, often proving a serious objection. Since the advent of the voluminous skirts very frequently more money has been expended on the interlinings

than for the material itself. This statement seems absurd, yet it is literally true.

Fibre Chamois is made up in light, medium and heavy weights, and in black, brown, slate and the natural color, which, as its name implies, is that of chamois. The price for all weights and any color is the same—35 cents a yard.

Fibre Chamois is woven so compactly that it will neither stretch nor fray at the edges, as did so many of its predeces-



sors, and when once adjusted on a lining of silk, percaline or any other cotton lining material, it will remain firm. Being so light it does not sensibly increase the weight of the skirt, a merit which will specially appeal to the woman who seeks comfort as well as good style in her dressing. Then, too, this remarkable fabric lends itself to the curves and ripples of skirts as no other fabric can, and by reason of its extra width it naturally will require less piecing than narrow



goods—a decided advantage in some styles of skirts. In many-gored skirts (and there are skirts having no less than nine) the flute-like waves into which the gores roll below the hips would suffer in appearance were a less pliant interlining used.

It goes without saying that stiffening is a necessity in full skirts and skirts seem to be gaining width continually. Without it the skirt, whether of silk or of heavier textures, would cling and wrap itself about the figure in a most uncomfortable way. This would, of course, impede the wearer's progress in walking and the garment would become a burden to her. Such a skirt would actually seem heavier than one properly held out by a material like Fibre Chamois.

Whether applied to knee depth only or quite to the belt of a skirt, this interlining is equally satisfactory in appearance. The varying temperature of Winter no more affects Fibre Chamois than they would the natural chamois skin. When rain-soaked, if given a reasonable time in which to dry, it will be none the worse.

With a Fibre Chamois lining clothes will endure any amount of compression, and when released from captivity will be as free from wrinkles as they were when they entered the trunk. Even the material that is stretched over Fibre Chamois will show neither breaks nor creases. The skirt will spring of its own accord into graceful volutes; the folds in the sleeves will be no more disturbed than if each sleeve had been slipped over a form; the same is also true of frills, bows and the like, for all these furbelows are indebted to the presence of the interlining material.

Tailors are almost as lavish in their use of Fibre Chamois as are the modistes, finding it an invaluable stiffening material for men's garments. Its durability as an interlining for coats and wraps is unrivalled. The lapels and collars stiffened with it never lose their smart shape and are as firm and well shaped when the coat is finally discarded as when it was first assumed.

Despite its lightness, Fibre Chamois keeps out both heat and cold, being a perfect non-conductor, and hence is equally appropriate for Summer or Winter use.

This material does not stubbornly resist scissors and needle; neither does it cut and blister the fingers that sew it, as do so many interlining goods, and it may be sewed as easily by machine as by hand. Whether in a plain seam, plaited or otherwise frilled, it may be managed with equal ease, and without special sewing-machine adjustments or the changing of needle and thread.

The heaviest weight, which is No. 30, is advised for skirts that are to be lined only as far as the knee, and also for smart coat accessories, such as collars, cuffs and lapels. The medium weight, No. 20, is preferred for petticoats and the silk slips which are worn beneath tissues and transparent goods. By-the-bye, these silks apparently gain substance from Fibre Chamois and stand out with as much dignity as the expensive varieties having body and spring. For heavier goods, whether of silk or woollen texture, No. 10, which is the lightest weight, may be used. The several weights are uniformly strong and pliant.

The nature of Fibre Chamois renders it as adaptable to the formal tailor-made suit of cloth as to the fluffy evening gown developed in the most transparent of textiles. Even were it to be used as an entire waist-lining, it would add neither appreciable breadth nor bulk to my lady's *svelte* figure.

Like many other articles of practical value, Fibre Chamois is extending its field of usefulness. Outside of its use in attire for both sexes, it has the promise of a career, being much appreciated as a lining for table and couch covers and also for quilts and like articles of household use and ornament. For such requirements a seventy-inch width is provided in the heaviest weight, which, as has been already said, is No. 30.

In short, the merits of this wonderful fabric can hardly be overestimated. It is not too much to say that absolute perfection has been realized in its composition. While flattering to its manufacturers, it is none the less unfortunate for the public that many imitations of Fibre Chamois are in the market and are sold by unscrupulous dealers to unwary and over-credulous purchasers as the genuine fabric. While in superficial appearance the imitation may resemble the real, it differs totally in substance and possesses not one of the excellent qualities characterizing Fibre Chamois.

Alone the manufacturers are protected by patents and are thus able to battle successfully with those who trespass upon their territory.

One way by which the real and only Fibre Chamois may be recognized is by the copyrighted trade-mark "Fibre Chamois" that the company has stamped on every yard of the material to protect itself and its patrons. The shopper in quest of the one perfect interlining should look for the legend, and if it cannot be found, let her



resist by all means the persuasive assurances of the clerk that the imitation has all the merits of the genuine. Remember that none other is "just as good." There is but one Fibre Chamois.

Publishers' Department.



THE well known dry goods house of James McCreery & Co., located for many years at Broadway and Eleventh Street, announce the opening of a new retail establishment on Twenty-Third Street, West. Business will, however, be continued as usual at the old store. The movement is along the line of retail trade's uptown trend and will, without doubt, bring added prosperity to this reliable firm.

AN AMERICAN INSTITUTION.—There is no more truly American institution in our country than the famous Chautauqua Literary and Scientific Circle, already seventeen years old and exerting an influence upon the education and patriotism of the people which is incalculable. One year out of every four in the C. L. S. C. is devoted to reading upon American topics, and thousands of busy men and women have learned to prize highly the opportunity which this systematic plan gives them for renewing their acquaintance with the principles which underlie American history and institutions. The coming year is the "American Year" in the C. L. S. C. and an attractive set of books written by some of our brightest university men will be offered to all students of the Course.

IF you wish to order a tailor-made suit or cloak of any kind, we would suggest your writing to The National Cloak Co., 152 and 154 West Twenty-Third Street, New York, whose advertisement appears in this issue of THE DELINEATOR. They will send you a catalogue of styles and a very complete line of samples of suitings, cloakings and furs to select from, on receipt of four cents postage. The firm has advertised in THE DELINEATOR for over seven years and we consider them to be thoroughly reliable and attentive to the wants of their customers.

A NEW DRESS SHIELD.—The "Omo" is the name of a new dress shield just put upon the market and which is likely to find great favor among consumers and distributors. It differs from the ordinary dress shield in that no rubber or gutta percha is used. The material employed is a lately discovered natural fibre, colorless and transparent, entirely free from disagreeable odor and light in weight. No chemicals are used in its manufacture. The "Omo" shield can be washed, and from its lightness and freedom from color is peculiarly well adapted to evening gowns. We predict for it a long reign of prosperity. There is a good profit in it for the retailer, and it goes to the best trade.

CANDY-MAKING AT HOME.—"The Correct Art of Candy-Making at Home" is a well written pamphlet of twenty-four pages that should find a place in every household where lovers of wholesome candy and confections dwell. A glance at the book will inform the reader regarding some of the merits of this thoroughly practical work and will show that by its assistance old and young alike can easily make every variety of simple and elegant bonbons and candies at home, at a minimum of cost and without a doubt as to their wholesomeness, the processes described being those followed by the best confectioners. Price, 6d. or 15 cents.

FOR THE MASQUERADE AND CARNIVAL.—Everyone who contemplates giving or attending a fancy-dress entertainment of any kind should possess a copy of "Masquerade and Carnival: Their Customs and Costumes," a large and handsomely illustrated pamphlet in which costumes and decorations are fully considered. A large variety of characters are represented and suggested, and careful instructions given for their impersonation. Price, 2s. or 50 cents.

OUR WEDDING PAMPHLET.—"Weddings and Wedding Anniversaries" is the title of a pamphlet published by us, that treats fully and entertainingly of subjects in which the average

woman is always deeply interested. It gives the rules and regulations approved by good society for the arrangement of church and house weddings, including the latest forms of invitations, announcements and "At Home" cards; illustrates the choicest and most artistic styles for the gowning of brides, bridesmaids and maids of honor; describes the most fashionable

materials and garnitures for wedding toilettes of all kinds; and presents a number of unique and original sketches that contain abundant suggestions for the celebration of the various wedding anniversaries, from the first—the Cotton Wedding, to the seventy-fifth—the Diamond Wedding. In the matter of wedding anniversaries the pamphlet completely covers a field that has never before been entered upon with anything like thoroughness, and the numerous hints regarding house decorations, menus and table ornaments will be found of great value by any hostess who desires to offer tasteful hospitalities to her friends. The price of the pamphlet is 6d. or 15 cents.

A TEXT-BOOK OF DRAWING AND PAINTING.—"Drawing and Painting" is the title of a book published by us that should be within easy reach of everyone who possesses or aims at acquiring skill with the pencil or brush. It treats comprehensively, yet not too technically to suit the ordinary reader, of pencil drawing and sketching, of painting with both oil and water colors on all sorts of materials, and of the uses of golds, enamels and bronzes. The chapters entitled "Oil Painting on Textiles," "Painting on Glass," "Painting on Plaques," "Screens," "Lustra Painting," "Kensington Painting," "Tapestry Painting," "Fancy Work for the Brush," and "China Painting" will be of especial interest to women; and every branch of the delineating art is entered into with a thoroughness that renders the book one of the most complete art works ever published. Price, 2s. or 50 cents.

BIRDS AND BIRD-KEEPING.—This is the name of a carefully prepared pamphlet published by us in which full instruction is given in the most approved methods of caring for cage-birds of every description. Food, breeding and management in both health and sickness are thoroughly considered, and the pamphlet is illustrated with numerous engravings of singing and talking birds, cages, and many convenient appliances for cages and aviaries. The little work may be read with profit by professional as well as amateur bird-fanciers, and is excellent for reference, the information presented being derived from the most reliable sources. The price of the pamphlet is 6d. or 15 cents per copy.

A WOMAN'S PAMPHLET.—The value of pure toilet and flavoring extracts can scarcely be overestimated, yet every woman knows that purity is the quality which is most conspicuously lacking in the majority of such articles offered in the shops. To enable those who doubt the reliability of manufactured perfumes and cooking extracts to make them easily and cheaply at home, we have published a valuable little pamphlet entitled "Extracts and Beverages," in which are presented full and explicit instructions for preparing a large assortment of delicious syrups, refreshing beverages, colognes, extracts, etc. All the recipes and directions are of such a nature that they can be followed by any one, with the aid of the implements and utensils which may be found in the average home. Price, 6d. or 15 cents.

THE BUTTON-HOLE CUTTER.—Among the many minor conveniences which have of late done much toward lightening the labors of the seamstress, none has been of greater practical benefit than the button-hole cutter. The new cutter is made of the best steel, is reliable and may be very quickly and easily adjusted to cut any size of button-hole desired.

PATTERNS BY MAIL.—In ordering patterns by mail, either from this office or from any of our agencies, be careful to give your post-office address in full. When patterns are desired for ladies, the *number* and *size* of each should be carefully stated; when patterns for misses, girls, boys or little folks are needed, the *number*, *size* and *age* should be given in each instance.



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If Ivory was not the best soap it would not be found at more grocery stores than any other.

The vegetable oils of which Ivory Soap is made, and its purity, fit it for many special uses for which other soaps are unsafe and unsatisfactory. Ivory Soap is sold by more dealers and used in more households than any other.

M. 11.

THE "ONEITA" UNION SUIT For Ladies, Misses and Infants.



In colors, white, gray and black, and in qualities all cotton, cotton and wool, all wool, silk and wool, all silk.



1. More easily and quickly put on and off than any other make.
2. Entirely Elastic in every way and perfectly self-adjustable.
3. No buttons under corsets which hurt and injure.
4. No inelastic stay down the front, eventually causing uncomfortable tightness.
5. Allows corsets one size smaller.
6. A PERFECT FIT GUARANTEED.

Ladies' Size 3 will fit figures under 115 lbs. in weight. Size 4, from 115 to 130 lbs. Size 5, from 130 to 150 lbs. Size 6, from 150 to 160 lbs. Extra Sizes 7 and 8, for over 160 lbs.

Misses' Sizes, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8—fitting figures of ages from 3 to 15 years.

If your retailer hasn't the goods in stock, he can obtain them of any leading jobber.

JAS. F. WHITE & CO., WORTH & CHURCH STS., N. Y.,
MILL AGENTS.



AN OPPORTUNITY TO TRY MADAME RUPPERT'S FACE BLEACH

Almost Free. Do Not Miss This Chance.



Mme. Ruppert, the Eminent Complexion Specialist, who gave the ladies of New York a most charming lecture at the Fifth Avenue Theatre, March 19, makes the following liberal offers for this month.

OFFER NO. 1.

To every purchaser of a \$2.00 bottle of her World-Renowned FACE BLEACH she will give a bar of her exquisite Almond Oil Soap FREE. This offer applies to any who live at a distance and order by mail, as well as resident patrons who purchase in person.

OFFER NO. 2.

To all who have not tried her world-renowned FACE BLEACH she offers to sell during this month a trial bottle for 25 cents. This offer also applies to any at a distance, who will receive a trial bottle in plain wrapper, all charges prepaid, on receipt of 25 cents, either silver or stamps.

FACE BLEACH, which is an external treatment, is solely the invention of MME. A. RUPPERT and is the only preparation for the complexion that has withstood the test of time. Eighteen years it has been manufactured and during that time many millions of bottles have been used. It has never failed, if used as directed, to remove Tan, Freckles, Pimples, Eczema, Moth, and, in fact, all diseases the skin is heir to. It is used externally and when applied strikes, as it should, at the root of the trouble.

LIVING EXAMPLES.

Mme. Ruppert has proven the effectiveness of her FACE BLEACH by having patients at her office with but one side of the face cleared at a time, showing the remarkable difference between the side cleared and the side as it was before the application of Face Bleach. Miss Hattie Trainor, whose likeness is shown herewith, is now on exhibition at her Parlors, 6 East 14th Street, New York City, with one side of face cleared from dark, deep-set skin freckles, leaving the other side as it originally was, showing beyond doubt the wonderful transformation due to FACE BLEACH. Call and see for yourself, or write your friends to call and see for you. NO OTHER SPECIALIST HAS EVER GIVEN THIS ABSOLUTE PROOF.

Call or send for Mme. A. Ruppert's book, HOW TO BE BEAUTIFUL, which alone is worth its weight in gold to every woman, and should be read by all. It is given or sent FREE.



Miss HATTIE TRAINOR, now on exhibition at Mme. A. Ruppert's Parlors, with one side of face bleached.

MME. A. RUPPERT, Leading Complexion Specialist,
WESTERN OFFICE: 235 STATE ST., CHICAGO, ILL.
6 EAST 14TH STREET, NEW YORK CITY.

UPON this and the succeeding two pages we have illustrated an assortment of

BICYCLE GARMENTS,

which will, no doubt, be considered seasonable and interesting by our many readers.

The Patterns can be had in all Sizes from Ourselves or from Agents for the Sale of our Goods. In ordering, please specify the Numbers, and Sizes (or Ages) desired.

THE BUTTERICK PUBLISHING CO.
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171 to 175, Regent St., London, W.;
or 7 to 17 W. 13th Street, New York.



863



863



863



830



830



830

Ladies' Bloomer Costume, Consisting of a Box-Paied Blouse (To be Made with Standing or Turn-Down Collar or with Open Neck and Notched Collar and Lapels) and Bloomers (To be Made to Fall to the Boot Tops or to Just Below the Knees, and With or Without Foundation Drawers) (For Cycling, Pedestrianism, etc.) (Copyright): 13 sizes. Bust measures, 28 to 46 inches. Any size, 1s. 8d. or 40 cents.

Ladies' Bloomer Costume, Consisting of a Blouse (To be Made with a Standing or Turn-Down Collar and Straight or Reversed Cuffs) and Bloomers (To be Made to Fall to the Boot Tops or to Just Below the Knees and With or Without Foundation Drawers) (For Cycling, Pedestrianism, Equestrianism, etc.) (Copyright): 13 sizes. Bust measures, 28 to 46 ins. Any size, 1s. 8d. or 40 cents.



7140



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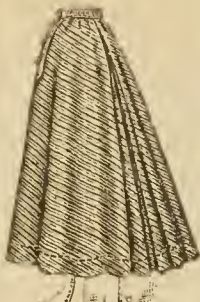


7140

Ladies' Bloomer Costume, Consisting of a Jacket, Short Skirt and Turkish Trousers (To be Worn with a Blouse, Shirt-Waist or High-Necked Vest and with Leggings for Bicycling, Hunting, Pedestrianism, etc.) (Copyright): 7 sizes. Bust measures, 28 to 40 inches. Any size, 1s. 6d. or 35 cents.



868



868

Ladies' Short Three-Piece Skirt (For Wear over Knickerbockers, etc.) (Suitable for Cycling, etc.) (Copyright): 9 sizes. Waist measures, 20 to 36 inches. Any size, 1s. or 25 cents.



700



700



858



858

Ladies' Syrian Divided Skirt, with Fitted Drawers (Turkish Trousers) (For Bicycling or Other Athletic Exercises) (Copyright): 9 sizes. Waist meas., 20 to 36 inches. Any size, 1s. or 25 cents.

Ladies' Short Circular Skirt (For Wear over Knickerbockers, etc.) (For Cycling, Pedestrianism, etc.) (Copyright): 9 sizes. Waist measures, 20 to 36 inches. Any size, 1s. or 25 cents.



7786



7786

Ladies' Circular Cycling Skirt (Copyright): 9 sizes. Waist measures, 20 to 36 inches. Any size, 1s. or 25 cents.



771



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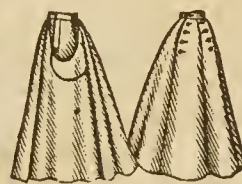


771

Ladies' Divided Skirt or Bloomers (To be Gathered or Dart-Fitted in Front and With or Without Foundation Drawers) (Copyright): 9 sizes. Waist meas., 20 to 36 ins. Any size, 1s. or 25 cents.



870



870



870

Ladies' Divided Cycling Skirt, having an Added Front-Gore and Plaits at the Back to Give the Effect of a Round Skirt when Standing (Copyright): 9 sizes. Waist meas., 20 to 36 inches. Any size, 1s. 3d. or 30 cents.



908



908



908

Ladies' Cycling Trousers (Known as Turkish Trousers) (For wear With or Without Skirts) (To be Gathered or Dart-Fitted in Front) (Copyright): 9 sizes. Waist meas., 20 to 36 inches. Any size, 7d. or 15 cents.



920



920

Ladies' Bicycle Skirt, Fitted with a Saddle-Gore (Copyright): 9 sizes. Waist measures, 20 to 36 inches. Any size, 1s. 3d. or 30 cents.

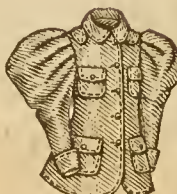


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Ladies' Cycling Trousers, with a Yoke (Known as Turkish Yoke Trousers) (For Wear with Skirts) (Copyright): 9 sizes. Waist measures, 20 to 36 inches. Any size, 7d. or 15 cents.



786



786



786

Sportsman's Sack Coat for Ladies (To be Made with Lapels or to Button to the Neck) (Copyright): 10 sizes. Bust meas., 28 to 46 ins. Any size, 1s. or 25 cents.



7176



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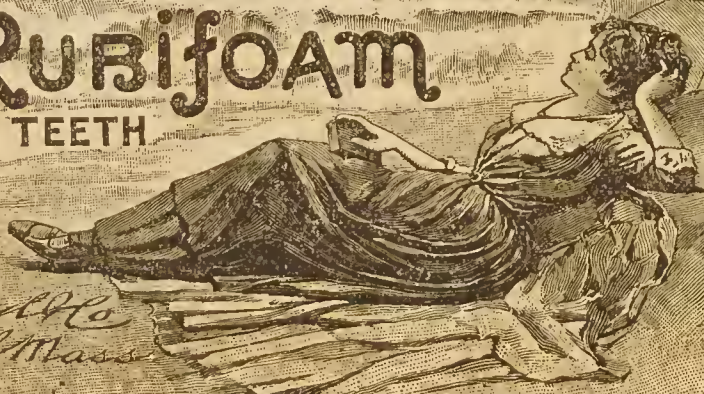
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Ladies' Jockey Coat (For Equestrian and General Wear) (Copyright): 13 sizes. Bust meas., 28 to 46 inches. Any size, 1s. 3d. or 30 cents.

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TAKE YOUR CHOICE. While these Autoharps are only two of our many varieties illustrated in our beautiful story, "How the Autoharp Captured the Family" (sent free to THE DELINEATOR readers), they are the popular ones. The prices are just right, and the capacity of the instruments is such that they are sure to give satisfaction. We guarantee satisfaction or money returned.

WHY SHOULD YOU GET AN AUTOHARP? Because you can learn to play the popular music—Operas, Hymns, Waltzes, Marches, Galops, Mazurkas, Schottisches, Yokes, College Songs—almost at sight. No teacher is necessary, as our instruction book is complete. Our music is in a new figure notation. You do not have to know a single note of the old system. It is easily tuned, and keeps in tune a long time. Never gets out of order.

STYLE 2 3-4 (Upper illustration). Two keys—F and C allowing beautiful modulation. It has 23 strings and five bars producing the following five chords: C, F and Bb Major and C and G Seventh. Its appearance is handsome—imitation ebony bars and bar supports, forming a contrast to the light red-wood sounding board. It measures 18½ inches long by 10 inches wide. Packed in a nice box, including instruction book containing 22 pieces of music, a music rack, imitation tortoise shell pick, brass spiral pick, and a tuning key. Price, \$5.00.

STYLE 2 7-8 (Lower illustration). Two keys, F and C, with the relative Minors, allowing many most beautiful modulations and musical effects. Has 28 strings, seven bars, producing the following seven chords: C, F and Bb Major, C and G Seventh, D and A Minor. In appearance same as 2 3-4. The size, however, is larger, measuring 20 inches long and 11 1-2 inches broad. This gives more volume, and as it has more strings and chord bars, should be very seriously considered. Packed in a nice box, including instruction book containing 24 pieces of music, a music rack, imitation tortoise shell pick, brass spiral pick, and a tuning key. Price, \$7.50.

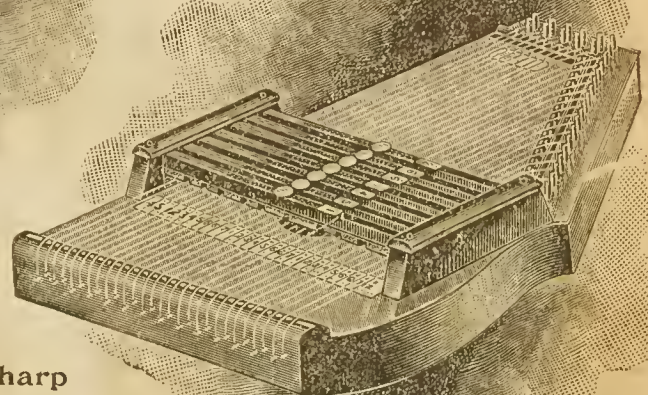
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12 Popular Songs, all for Autoharp No. 2 3-4 or 2 7-8.

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- No. 371. Frohe Botschaft.
Schlier Dreissig Jahre Bist Du Alt.
Guter Mond.
In the Old Church Yard.
- *No. 372. The Little Bunch of Whiskers on his Chin.
- *No. 373a. The Widow's Plea for Her Son.
- *No. 373b. Amaryllis.
- *No. 375a. We'd Better Bide a Wee.
- *No. 375b. The Girl Who Ran Away.
- No. 377. Her Eyes Don't Shine Like Diamonds.
- *No. 383. \$1.00 per dozen; 10c. each. a and b indicates double sheet, 20c. each. * indicates both words and music.

RIVALS.

Style 2 3-4 (upper illustration) versus style 2 7-8 (lower illustration).

These two popular styles have run so well together in public favor that we can hardly tell which is preferred. Certain it is that either instrument gives far more pleasure than any other musical instrument of twice its price, except the higher priced autoharps themselves.



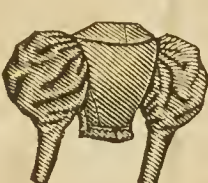
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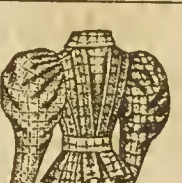
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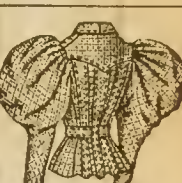
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7807



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Ladies' Eton Jacket (To be Made with a Straight or a Shaped Belt or without a Belt) (Copyright): 13 sizes. Bust measures, 28 to 46 inches. Any size, 1s. or 25 cents.

Ladies' Box-Plaited Basque (Known as the Norfolk Jacket) (To be Made with Plaited or Gathered Sleeves, with a Standing or Rolling Collar and With or Without a Fitted Lining) (Copyright): 13 sizes. Bust measures, 28 to 46 inches. Any size, 1s. 3d. or 30 cents.

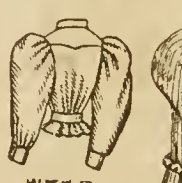
Ladies' Basque, with Yoke and Plaits Laid On (To be Worn with a Chemisette) (Also Known as the Norfolk Basque) (Copyright): 13 sizes. Bust measures, 28 to 46 inches. Any size, 1s. 3d. or 30 cents.



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7513



7513



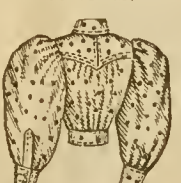
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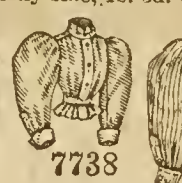
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Ladies' Shirt-Waist (To be Made with Straight or Turn-Up Cuffs and with a Standing or Turn-Down Collar or a Sailor Collar having Square or Rounding Front Corners) (Copyright): 13 sizes. Bust measures, 28 to 46 inches. Any size, 1s. or 25 cents.

Ladies' Pointed-Yoke Shirt-Waist (To be Made with Standing or Turn-Down Collar) (Copyright): 13 sizes. Bust measures, 28 to 46 inches. Any size, 1s. or 25 cents.

Ladies' Shirt-Waist (To be Made with Straight or Turn-Up Cuffs and with a Piccadilly Collar or a High Turn-Down Collar) (Copyright): 13 sizes. Bust measures, 28 to 46 inches. Any size, 1s. or 25 cents.



7397



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7596



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7596



7596



3248

Ladies' Box-Plaited Blouse, with Fitted Lining (Also Known as the Golf or Norfolk Jacket) (To be Made with a High Neck and a Standing or Rolling Collar or with an Open Neck and Notched Collar and Lapels for Wear with a Chemisette) (Copyright): 13 sizes. Bust measures, 28 to 46 inches. Any size, 1s. or 25 cts.

Ladies' Basque-Fitted Jacket, with Plaits Laid On (Also Known as the Golf or Norfolk Jacket) (To be Made with a High Neck and a Standing or Byron Collar or with an Open Neck, a Notched Collar and Lapels and a Chemisette) (Perforated in the Skirt for Shorter Length) (Copyright): 13 sizes. Bust measures, 28 to 46 inches. Any size, 1s. 3d. or 30 cents.

Ladies' Knickerbocker Drawers (Copyright): 9 sizes. Waist meas., 20 to 36 ins. Any size, 10d. or 20 cts.



3637

Commodore Cap (Copyright): 7 sizes. Cap sizes, 6 to 7½. Any size, 5d. or 10 cents.



4940

Alpine Hat, for Ladies, Misses and Children (Copyright): 7 sizes. Hat sizes, 6 to 7½. Head meas., 19¼ to 23¾ inches. Any size, 5d. or 10 cents.



7173

Outing Cap, with Wide Visor: 7 sizes. Cap sizes, 6 to 7½. Head meas., 19¼ to 23¾ ins. Any size, 5d. or 10 cts.



6009



6009

Tam O' Shanter Cap (Copyright): 7 sizes. Cap sizes, 6 to 7½. Head meas., 19¼ to 23¾ ins. Any size, 5d. or 10 cents.



831



831



831

Misses' Bloomer Costume, Consisting of a Blouse (To be Made with a Standing or Turn-Down Collar and Straight or Reversed Cuffs) and Bloomers (To be Made to Fall to the Boot Tops or to Just Below the Knees and With or Without Foundation Drawers) (For Cycling, Pedestrianism, Equestrianism, etc.) (Copyright): 9 sizes. Ages, 8 to 16 yrs. Any size, 1s. 3d. or 30 cts.



7874



7874

Misses' Circular Cycling Skirt (Copyright): 7 sizes. Ages, 10 to 16 years. Any size, 1s. or 25 cents.



723



723

Misses' and Girls' Syrian Divided Skirt, with Fitted Drawers (Turkish Trousers) (Copyright): 6 sizes. Ages, 6 to 16 years. Any size, 10d. or 20 cents.



909



909



909

Misses' Cycling Trousers (Known as Turkish Trousers) (For Wear With or Without Skirts) (To be Gathered or Dart-Fitted in Front) (Copyright): 7 sizes. Ages, 10 to 16 yrs. Any size, 7d. or 15c.



915

Misses' Divided Cycling Skirt, having an Added Front-Gore and Plaits at the Back to Give the Effect of a Round Skirt When Standing (Copyright): 7 sizes. Ages, 10 to 16 years. Any size, 1s. or 25 cents.



915



915



7281



7281

Misses' Box-Plaited Basque (Known as the Norfolk Jacket) (To be Made with Plaited or Gathered Sleeves, with a Standing or Rolling Collar and With or Without a Fitted Lining) (Copyright): 9 sizes. Ages, 8 to 16 years. Any size, 1s. or 25 cents.



7611



7611



7611



7611

Misses' Box-Plaited Blouse (With Fitted Lining) (Also Known as the Golf or Norfolk Jacket) (To be Made with a High Neck and a Standing or Rolling Collar or with an Open Neck and Notched Collar and Lapels for Wear with a Chemisette) (Copyright): 7 sizes. Ages, 10 to 16 years. Any size, 10d. or 20 cents.



7769

Misses' Basque-Fitted Jacket, with Plaits Laid On (Also Known as the Golf or Norfolk Jacket) (To be Made with a High Neck and a Standing or Byron Collar or with an Open Neck, a Notched Collar and Lapels and a Chemisette) (Perforated in the Skirt for Shorter Length) (Copyright): 9 sizes. Ages, 8 to 16 years. Any size, 1s. or 25 cents.



7843



7843



7843

Misses' Eton Jacket (To be Made with a Straight or a Shaped Belt or without a Belt) (Copyright): 7 sizes. Ages, 10 to 16 years. Any size, 10d. or 20 cts.



7735



7735



7735

Misses' Shirt-Waist (To be Made with Straight or Turn-Up Cuffs and with a Standing or Turn-Down Collar or a Sailor Collar having Square or Rounding Front Corners) (Copyright): 7 sizes. Ages, 10 to 16 years. Any size, 10d. or 20 cents.

Misses' Shirt-Waist (To be Made with Straight or Turn-Up Cuffs and with a Piccadilly Collar or a High Turn-Down Collar) (Copyright): 9 sizes. Ages, 8 to 16 years. Any size, 10d. or 20 cents.



7871



7871



3251

Misses' Basque, with Yoke and Plaits Laid On (To be Worn with a Chemisette) (Copyright): 7 sizes. Ages, 10 to 16 years. Any size, 1s. or 25 cents.



845

Tam O'Shanter Cap (Copyright): 7 sizes. Cap sizes, 6 to 7 1/2; or head meas., 19 1/4 to 23 3/4 ins. Any size, 5d. or 10 cents.



3166

Cap for Outdoor Sports (Copyright): 6 sizes. Cap sizes, 6 1/4 to 7 1/2; Any size, 5d. or 10 cts.



7422



7422



7207

Misses' and Girls' Legging and Over-gaiter (Copyright): 7 sizes. Ages, 4 to 16 years. Any size, 5d. or 10 cts.



7836



7836



849

849

Octagonal Tam O'Shanter Cap (Copyright): 7 sizes. Cap sizes, 6 to 7 1/2; or Head meas., 19 1/4 to 23 3/4 ins. Any size, 5d. or 10 cts.

Outing Cap (To be Made with One or Two Peaks) (Copyright): 7 sizes. Cap sizes, 6 to 7 1/2; or Head meas., 19 1/4 to 23 3/4 ins. Any size, 5d. or 10 cts.



4794



4794



927

Ladies' Legging and Over-Gaiter (Copyright): 5 sizes. Shoe Nos. 2 to 6; or Calf measures, 13 to 17 inches. Any size, 7d. or 15 cents.

Ladies' Legging and Over-Gaiter, Laced Up the Front: 5 sizes. Shoe Nos. 2 to 6; or Calf Meas., 13 to 17 inches. Any size, 7d. or 15 cents.

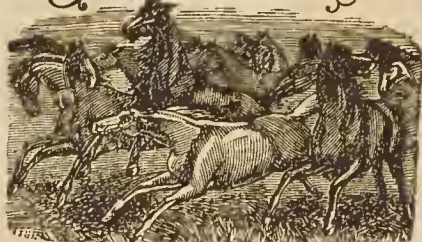


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10/4, 14/4 10/5, 98/3 for SKIRTS. 84/3, 146/3, 170/3, 200/4 for SLEEVES.



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Our advertisements have appeared continually in THE DELINEATOR for more than seven years, and we number among our patrons many thousand readers of this publication. Never before, however, have we shown such a choice assortment of styles in Tailor-made Suits, Jackets, Capes and Furs as we illustrate in our new Winter Catalogue, which is now ready. Our catalogue and samples should be in the hands of every lady who desires to dress stylishly at reasonable cost. We make every garment especially to order for you, thus insuring an absolutely perfect fit and finish. Our prices are always the lowest at which reliable goods can be sold. We pay express charges. Our new Winter Catalogue gives illustrations, descriptions and prices of

Tailor-made Suits and Costumes for Winter wear in the latest and most exclusive styles, \$12.50 to \$50.

Stylish Jackets, Cloaks and Walking Coats in the newest and most popular styles, \$6 to \$30.

Beautiful designs in Cloth Capes, both single and double, \$5 to \$25.

Plush Capes, stylish and dressy, with or without elaborate trimmings, \$10 to \$40.

Fur Capes in reliable qualities only and in all leading furs, \$8.50 to \$100.

Newmarkets, Ulsters and Storm Cloaks, \$13.50 to \$50.

Plush Jackets, Separate Skirts, Fur Neck Scarfs, Muffs, etc.

Write to-day for our new Winter Catalogue. We will send it to you by return mail together with a 48-inch tape measure, new measurement diagram, which insures perfect fit, and more than

SEVENTY SAMPLES

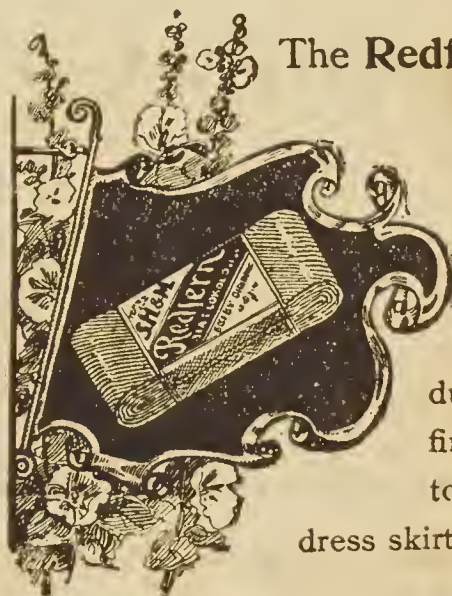
of materials from which we make our garments to select from, on receipt of four cents postage. Our samples include a full line of materials for Tailor-made Suits, Cloth and Plush Jackets, Cloth and Plush Capes, Ulsters, Skirts, etc., together with an assortment of Fur samples. We are showing some entirely new materials in suitings which should be seen by every lady. Our cloakings include Bouclés, Chinchillas, Beavers, Cheviots, Kerseys, Vicunas, Diagonals, Plushes, etc., in great variety. You may select any style and we will make it to order for you from any of our materials. We also sell cloth by the yard for Tailor-made Suits and Cloaks at from 90 cents to \$5 per yard, 52 inches wide. Please mention THE DELINEATOR when you write us.

THE NATIONAL CLOAK CO., 152 & 154 West 23d Street, New York.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

I. T. H.:—We give below the addresses of Woman's Exchanges in a few States: Madison Avenue Depository and Exchange for Woman's Work, 628 Madison Avenue, corner 59th Street, New York; Woman's Educational and Industrial Union, 98 Boylston Street, Boston; The Philadelphia Exchange for Woman's Work, 1602 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia; Chicago Exchange for Woman's Work, 219 Wabash Avenue, Chicago; Woman's Industrial Exchange, Milwaukee, Wis.; Woman's Industrial Exchange, 628 Penn Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.; Society of the Woman's Exchange, San Francisco, Cal.

RIN RAY:—Finger-bowls are used at the termination of a meal, but are not called for after such simple refreshments as sandwiches, ices, cakes, etc. A fancy bowl will not do; regulation finger-bowls must be provided. Cocoa butter can be bought at any drug store. Consult a physician relative to the callous spots under your finger nails. "The Art of Garment Making, Cutting and Fitting," published by us at 2s. or 50 cents, will prove valuable to the professional as well as the amateur dressmaker. Bone dishes and butter plates are in order on the family dinner-table, although at formal dinners butter is not served. Reading standard works and current magazines will improve your conversational ability.



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the
most
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gant
and
durable
finish
to the
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25c.

Walter P. Webber, Lynn, Mass. Box M

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS,
(Continued).

DOT:—Lock bracelets are seldom worn nowadays. A lady precedes her escort into a railway car, as he generally assists her from the platform. Ivory is whitened or bleached by rubbing it with finely powdered pumice stone and water and exposing it to the sun while still moist under a glass shade to prevent dessication and the formation of cracks.

TRILBY:—Part and wave your hair as you have been doing, and arrange the back in a figure eight below the crown, twisting the remainder of the hair in a Psyche knot at or a little above the crown.

JESSIE:—Frequent shaving causes a growth of hair. You might try it on the neck where the hair refuses to grow.

ELEANOR:—In order to tone down the color of a too red face restrain the appetite, take a great deal of exercise and practice cold bathing.

ANIMAL FRIEND:—Call your watch dog Fido or Watch.

OLD SUBSCRIBER:—To clean your painted porcelain plaque we would recommend following the directions for cleaning oil paintings given in "Preservation and Renovation" in THE DELINEATOR for June. The process will not prove detrimental to the colors.

READER:—We do not quite understand your question as to whether you can sell or exchange an author's book which has become your property. If you mean whether you can sell or exchange a single copy, you can certainly do so.

HAZEL D.:—Address your question regarding Kindergarten schools to Mrs. Sara Miller Kirby, in care of the Editor of THE DELINEATOR.

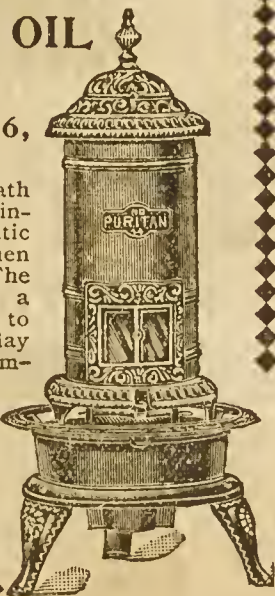
JUINITA:—We do not think you can dispose of your braid profitably. There is little demand for small amounts of human hair as it is imported in large quantities.

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comfort to have a
PURITAN OIL
HEATER

(No. 44, only \$6,
freight paid)

in the house—The bath room, sewing room, dining room, cellar or attic may be cold, just when you want it warm—The Puritan starts in a moment—5c. a day to run and even one day may pay for it in comfort—Money back if not satisfactory. Sold also by dealers. Larger and smaller sizes. Booklet, "Clean Heat," free.

Cleveland Foundry Co.,
73 Platt St., Cleveland O.



VELUTINA

Wonderfully Like Silk Velvet,
Is always Stamped on the Selvage,
"VELUTINA WEAR GUARANTEED."

See that the Name is Spelled:

V-E-L-U-T-I-N-A.

How to Fry with Cottolene



Fry everything from potato chips to doughnuts in Cottolene. Put Cottolene in a cold pan—heat it slowly until it will delicately brown a bit of bread in half a minute. Then put in your food. It will pay you to try Cottolene just this way—see how delicious and wholesome it makes the food.

Get the genuine, sold everywhere in one, three, and five pound tins, with trade-marks—"Cottolene" and steer's head in cotton-plant wreath—on every tin.

THE N. K. FAIRBANK COMPANY, Chicago, St. Louis, New York, Boston, Philadelphia, San Francisco, Montreal.

The Most Perfect-Fitting Union Undergarment

—FOR—

LADIES AND MEN,

Giving Comfort and Freedom of Action.

LOWER PRICES.

NEW STYLES.

If your dealer does not keep them, send a two-cent stamp to us for catalogue giving full information and samples of material.

EVERY GARMENT MARKED WITH OUR NAME.

THE HOLMES CO.,

Retail Department, 49 Temple Place.

Factory and Salesroom, 109 Kingston Street.

BOSTON.





"Superb"

fitly applies to our Fluted and Burnished line of Silverware. Any jeweler can obtain it. Our book, *The Seasons*, free.

Pairpoint Mfg. Co. New Bedford, Mass., U.S.A.
New York. Chicago. San Francisco. Montreal.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS, (Continued).

MAB:—Bunions are usually occasioned by wearing a shoe that is too tight and too short. If greatly inflamed, apply hot poultices or paint the joint with iodine. If warts are rubbed with a moistened piece of muriate of ammonia, it is said they will shortly disappear. We have no personal knowledge of the advertisement referred to, but would suggest writing the advertisers if you doubt its reliability. The continued use of any lubricant upon the face will cause a growth of superfluous hair.

COUNTRY SUBSCRIBER:—Black satin and butter-colored lace Vandyke points may be used to garniture your brown dress. If circumstances compel you to introduce yourself, say, "I am Mary Blank, of whom you have, perhaps, heard through Mrs. Dash." A girl should consult her mother or a near relative when the propriety of establishing a correspondence with one of the other sex is in question.

P. P.:—You could bind the edges of the Mackintosh with narrow silk braid. We know of nothing especially intended for the purpose.

To ADVERTISE the Satin-Seent Natural flower Perfumes, five trial bottles sent postpaid for 10 cents. A. F. Wood, Perfumer, Wood Avenue, Detroit, Mich. **

YOU HAVE SEEN

POZZONI'S POWDER

advertised for many years, but have you ever tried it?—If not,—you do not know what an **IDEAL COMPLEXION POWDER IS.**

POZZONI'S

besides being an acknowledged beautifier, has many refreshing uses. It prevents chafing, sun-burn, wind-tan, lessens perspiration, etc.; in fact it is a most delicate and desirable protection to the face during hot weather.

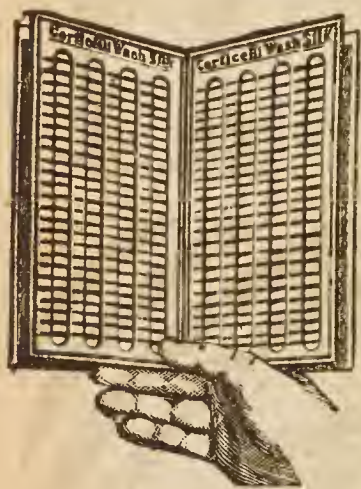
It is sold everywhere.

Silk Waist, \$2.68



Very Stylish Waist of Figure India Silk, lined throughout; large Sleeves; Sailor Collar, tab and blouse front trimmed with Black Velvet Ribbon. Made in dark grounds (black, blues and greens), with very pretty figures; all sizes; usually \$3.75. Special to DELINEATOR readers, at **\$2.68**

BLOOMINGDALE BROS. Third Ave., 59th & 60th Sts., NEW YORK.



Corticelli Color Card.

It shows more than 200 colors in which we sell our Corticelli Fast Dye Wash Silk in different sizes and kinds, including Roman Floss, Rope Silk, EE Embroidery Silk, Etching Silk, Lace Silk, Filo Silk, Crochet Silk and Knitting Silk.

FOURTEEN GOLD MEDALS

have been awarded to Corticelli Silk for Superiority. We mail one of these cards for 12 cents.

"**Florence Home Needlework**" for 1895 is now ready. Subjects: Lace Embroidery, Mosaic Embroidery, (new designs), Crochet, and Correct Colors for Flowers. Send 6 cents, mentioning year, and we will mail you the book, 96 pages, 66 illustrations.

NONOTUCK SILK CO., - Florence, Mass.

MADAM ROWLEY'S TOILET MASK (OR FACE CLOVE)



Is a natural beautifier for bleaching and preserving the skin and removing complexional imperfections.

It is soft and flexible in form, and can be easily applied, and worn without discomfort or inconvenience.

It is recommended by eminent physicians and scientists as a substitute for injurious cosmetics.

COMPLEXION BLEMISHES may be hidden imperfectly by cosmetics and powders, but can only be removed permanently by the Toilet Mask. By its use every kind of spots, impurities, roughness, etc., vanish from the skin, leaving it soft, clear, brilliant and beautiful. It is harmless, costs little, and saves many dollars uselessly expended for cosmetics, powders, lotions, etc. It prevents and removes wrinkles, and is both a complexion preserver and a beautifier.

Illustrated Treatise, with full particulars, mailed free. Address, and kindly mention THE DELINEATOR.

THE TOILET MASK CO.,

To be Worn Three Times in the Week.

1164 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

HOW TO MAKE



Many women with fair faces are deficient in beauty, owing to undeveloped figures, flat busts, etc., which can be remedied by the use of

It is impossible to give a full description in an advertisement; send 6c. in stamps, and a descriptive circular, with testimonials, will be sent you, sealed, by return mail.

ADIPO-MALENE.

L.E. MARSH & CO., Madison Sq., Phila., Pa.

Cuticura



FOR THE
HAIR
and
SKIN

A warm shampoo with **Cuticura Soap**, and a single application of **Cuticura**, the great Skin Cure, clear the scalp and hair of crusts, scales, and dandruff, allay itching, soothe irritation, stimulate the hair follicles, and nourish the roots, thus producing Luxuriant Hair, with a clean, wholesome scalp, when all else fails.

Sold throughout the world. **POTTER DRUG & CHEM. CORP.**, Sole Props., Boston, U. S. A.

WALL PAPER

SAMPLES FREE from the factories not controlled by the Wall Paper Trust, at prices fully 30 per cent. lower than others.

White Blanks that retail at 10c., 4c. a roll.
New Lustres " " " 16c., 7c. " "
Embossed Golds " " " 35c., 15c. " "

Other grades and borders as low,
DEALERS write for large books by express and **TRADE DISCOUNT**
KAYSER & ALLMAN,
The Largest Wall Paper Concern in the U. S.
932-934 Market Street, PHILADELPHIA-
418 Arch Street.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS, (Continued).

THE INSEPARABLE THREE:—Young girls may arrange their hair in the Empire knot, which is pinned below the crown, while a parting extends in front of the knot at the center to the forehead.

INQUIRER:—In using peroxide of hydrogen as a bleach, wash the hair thoroughly in order to remove all grease and put a little carbonate of soda in the rinsing water; then, with a small tooth brush, apply the peroxide to the hair for several successive days until it shows the tint desired, and after this "touch it up" only as its growth compels. The change in color is not instantaneous, but usually appears about the third day, hence it must not be too liberally applied or the shade may be made lighter than is desired.

PET:—A lady should not linger at the door with her escort on returning from an entertainment. Coffee is placed to the right of a guest. Social Life, published by us at 4s. or \$1.00, gives various forms for invitations, acceptances and regrets.

QUEEN BESS:—Follow the advice given "Midget" relative to the arrangement of your coiffure. Much has been said for and against the bicycle, but used in moderation it is an excellent pastime for both sexes.

DOT:—Subdue your purple dress by combining black satin with it, trimming with narrow jet bands. See answer to "Midget" regarding a pretty arrangement of the hair for misses. The engagement ring is worn on the third finger of the left hand.

C. B. B.:—The address of The Poultry Inter-Ocean is Decatur, Ill.

For Colds And Coughs

"Early in the Winter, I took a severe cold which developed into an obstinate, hacking cough, which troubled me for nine weeks, in spite of medical aid.

AYER'S Cherry Fectoral

being recommended me, I began to take it, and inside of 24 hours I was relieved. That one bottle cured me, and I cannot speak too highly of its excellence."—Mrs. E. E. Bosch, Eaton, Ohio.

Highest Awards at World's Fair.

A Pie Family

No. 2.
(The Kid's Sister.)



Look next month for No. 3.

Atmore's Mince Meat Genuine English Plum Pudding

Prepared with the most scrupulous care from the choicest materials. If you want pure goods, free from adulteration and chemicals,

Ask your Grocer for

ATMORE'S

CLIMAX BABY YARDS.



Protection to the baby and help for the mother. Ready, by pulling open, which adjusts duck floor.

40 in. square; 21 in. high.

No. 201, Maple, Plain Spindles, \$2.50 each.

No. 202, Oak Ornamental Spindles, \$3.50 "

Delivered to any part of U. S.

KENOSHA CRIB CO., Kenosha, Wis.

Cribs, Cradles, Child Beds, Folding Beds, Children's Carts, Etc.

To Lady Readers of The Delineator.

This pretty Dress Hat of the best quality English Felt, trimmed in advance style, exactly like cut, with silk velvet, heavy all-silk, plain or fancy ribbon, richly jetted or plain parrot, jetted aigrettes, and fine steel, gilt or jet ornaments, any colors desired, positively could not be duplicated elsewhere for less than \$6.00. In order to promptly gain the business acquaintance of yourself and friends, we will send you one of these beautifully trimmed dress hats, securely packed, upon receipt of \$2.00 and the full address of ten of your most stylish lady acquaintances. Send dress sample and state your own age and complexion.

No extra charge for making any changes desired in the style of trimming or shape of hat.

We will send one of our Catalogues and a sample bottle of **HONEYSUCKLE COMPLEXION FLUID** absolutely free with each order. Address

E. NEWMAN & CO.,
MILLINERY IMPORTERS,

2705 Franklin Avenue, - - St. Louis, Mo.

HAIR ON THE FACE, NECK, ARMS OR ANY PART OF THE PERSON QUICKLY DISSOLVED AND REMOVED WITH THE NEW SOLUTION

MODENE

AND THE GROWTH FOREVER DESTROYED WITHOUT THE SLIGHTEST INJURY OR DISCOLORATION OF THE MOST DELICATE SKIN.

Discovered by Accident.—In Compounding, an incomplete mixture was accidentally spilled on the back of the hand, and on washing afterward it was discovered that the hair was completely removed. We purchased the new discovery and named it **MODENE**. It is perfectly pure, free from all injurious substances, and so simple any one can use it. It acts mildly but surely, and you will be surprised and delighted with the results. Apply for a few minutes and the hair disappears as if by magic. It has no resemblance whatever to any other preparation ever used for a like purpose, and no scientific discovery ever attained such wonderful results. **IT CAN NOT FAIL.** If the growth be light, one application will remove it permanently; the heavy growth such as the beard or hair on moles may require two or more applications before all the roots are destroyed, although all hair will be removed at each application, and without slightest injury or unpleasant feeling when applied or ever afterward. **MODENE SUPERCEDES ELECTROLYSIS.**

Recommended by all who have tested its merits.—Used by people of refinement. Gentlemen who do not appreciate nature's gift of a beard, will find a priceless boon in **Modene**, which does away with shaving. It dissolves and destroys the life principle of the hair, thereby rendering its future growth an utter impossibility, and is guaranteed to be as harmless as water to the skin. Young persons who find an embarrassing growth of hair coming, should use **Modene** to destroy its growth. **Modene** sent by mail, in safety mailing cases, postage paid, (securely sealed from observation) on receipt of price, \$1.00 per bottle. Send money by letter, with your full address written plainly. Correspondence sacredly private. Postage stamps received the same as cash. (ALWAYS MENTION YOUR COUNTY AND THIS PAPER.) Cut this advertisement out.

LOCAL AND GENERAL AGENTS WANTED.

MODENE MANUFACTURING CO., CINCINNATI, O., U. S. A.
Manufacturers of the Highest Grade Hair Preparations.
You can register your letter at any Post-office to insure its safe delivery.

We offer \$1,000 FOR FAILURE OR THE SLIGHTEST INJURY. EVERY BOTTLE GUARANTEE.



ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS, (Continued).

FAIRWEATHER:—For tan or sunburn, try magnesia dissolved in rain water until it is like a thick paste. Spread it on the face and allow it to remain for two or three minutes; then wash it off with Castile soap and warm water, rinsing very thoroughly. Apply to a physical culture school for suggestions as to exercises to increase your height. Something similar to a cork heel has been invented for the purpose of adding to the apparent stature. Horse-back riding reduces flesh in some individuals. The article entitled "Fitting Out The Family" in THE DELINEATOR for October will give you ideas regarding a Winter wardrobe.

ROWENA:—Clean white Suède slippers with a dry nail brush dipped in a mixture of equal parts of fuller's earth and powdered alum, scrubbing them until clean. White glacé kid slippers may be cleaned with purified gasoline applied with a flannel cloth. The black material is *poult de soie* and the green checked novelty suiting. Both are in vogue. When one lady calling upon another finds the hostess at home, she need not leave her card; but if married, she must leave two of her husband's cards on the hall table as she goes out.

KNITTING:—As we are still in receipt of letters concerning the mistake in the Knitting Department of THE DELINEATOR for July, we beg to inform those of our subscribers who have not seen the correction, that the latter, with a full explanation, appeared in the Knitting Department of THE DELINEATOR for August.

"See My New Dress"

Not really new
but it looks so;
it was an old
faded frock,
but
**Diamond
Dyes**
at a cost of only
ten cents restored
its freshness in
another color

Sold Everywhere

WELLS, RICHARDSON & CO., Burlington, Vt.

**Do
You
Knit,
or do
other
Fancy
Work?**

If so, ask your dealer for the Glasgo Twilled Lace Thread or send ten cents in stamps and receive a sample spool, 500 yards, by mail. You will pronounce it as thousands of other ladies have, the best you have ever used. Try it.

**Glasgo Lace Thread Co.,
Glasgo, Conn.**

LADY AGENTS WANTED to sell corsets. We pay freight. New plan. Splendid chance to make big money. Write for details. **OHIO CORSET CO., Cincinnati, Ohio.**

Aids Digestion.

Established 1869.

Improves the Appetite.

Capital \$1,000,000.00.

Clears the Throat.

Patented 1871.

ADAMS' PEPSIN TUTTI-FRUTTI

CHEWING GUM.

Save the coupons in each Five-cent package. Adams & Sons are the originators of the now world-famed Chewing Gums. ALL OTHERS ARE IMITATIONS.

ADAMS & SONS CO., Sands Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

CHICAGO, ILL.

TORONTO, ONT.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

LONDON, ENG.

LE BOUTILLIER BROTHERS, 14th STREET, NEW YORK.

BLACK DRESS GOODS.

44-inch French Crêpons, Exclusive Styles,....	\$1.29
42-inch French Crêpons, Bedford Weaves,....	\$1.59
38-inch French Crêpons, fancy stripes,.....	79c.
52-inch English Worsted Storm Serge,.....	69c.
48-inch Florentin Pure Mohair,.....	98c.
38 and 40-inch English Brilliantine, 29c., 39c., 50c., 69c. and 98c. per yard, less than importer's cost.	

COLOR DRESS GOODS and CLOTHS.

40-inch Autumn Novelities, Mohair, Silk-and-Wool, Exclusive Styles,.....	49c.
46-inch Cashmeres, Fall Colorings,.....	59c.
46-inch French Serges, latest shades,.....	39c.
42-inch Mohair and Worsted Novelities,.....	75c.
45-inch Silk-and-Wool Novelities,.....	\$1.25
48-inch Blue Storm Serges,.....	49c.
40-inch Silk-and-Wool Lansdowne,.....	98c.
52-inch Scotch Tweeds, Heather Mixtures,....	69c.
54-inch English Bouclé Cloth,.....	\$1.50
50-inch French Broadcloths for tailor-made suits and capes, unsurpassed by any \$2.25 in the market, per yard,.....	\$1.25

BLACK SILKS.

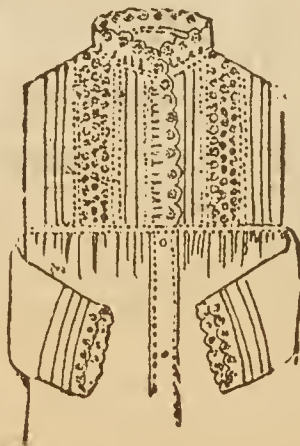
Brocade Taffeta, self color,.....	59c.
Brocade Satin, self color,.....	69c.
Armure Royal, Peau de Soie,.....	79c.
Satin Duchess and Cashmere Grosgrains,.....	79c.
Brocade Grosgrain, self color,.....	89c.

COLOR SILKS.

Fancy Taffeta, new designs,.....	59c.
Faille de Lyon and Satin Duchesse,.....	69c.
Brocade Satin Duchess,.....	79c.
Plaid Taffeta, \$1.25 grade,.....	89c.

VELVETS.

Silk Velvets, new Fall shades,.....	98c. to \$2.50
27-inch Black Cloaking Velvet,.....	\$1.85
32-inch Black Cloaking Velours,.....	\$2.00



Muslin Gown,
trimmed with insertion
and edging, at
59c.

Fine Empire Gowns, at
79c. and 98c.

Umbrella Skirts,
trimmed with deep
ruffle of embroidery,
98c.

Umbrella Skirts, hand-
somerly trimmed with
embroidery; also lace-
trimmed,
\$1.29.

In addressing us, direct all letters to 14th Street.

EVENING SILKS.

Japanese Silk, all shades,.....	39c.
Brocade China, all silk,.....	49c.
Brocade Taffeta, " ".....	59c.
Brocade Satin, " ".....	69c.
Satin Duchess and Rhadamire,.....	75c.

New Winter Jackets.

Short, nobby Reefer of
Chinchilla cloth, blue and
black, bound with braid, ripple
back, value \$6.50,

\$4.98.

Same style, without braid, in
Beaver and Bouclé cloths,
**\$5.98, \$6.98, \$7.48,
\$8.98, \$9.98 and
\$12.48.**

Plush Cape, plain and fur
trimmed,

**\$4.98, \$5.49, \$6.98, \$7.48, \$9.98
to \$35.00.**

Cloth Capes, great variety, **\$2.49, \$2.98, \$3.98,
\$4.98, \$6.98, 7.48 to \$15.00.**



Reefer Suits.

Has the new box front
jacket, ripple back, skirt
very full.

In Cheviot Cloth,
blue and black, **\$6.98**

In Serge, blue and
black,..... **\$8.98**

In fine Bouclé
Cloth,..... **\$12.98**

In Fancy Che-
viots,..... **\$16.98**

Separate Skirts.

Complete assortment, full
width and backs.

In Cheviot Cloth,
unlined,..... **\$1.98**

In fine Serge, all lined, plaited backs,.....
\$3.98, \$4.98, \$5.98 and \$7.48.

In fine Brilliantine, all lined,.....
\$3.50, \$4.98, \$6.48 and \$7.48

In heavy Bouclé Cloth, black and blue,.....
\$4.98, \$6.48, \$7.48 and \$9.98



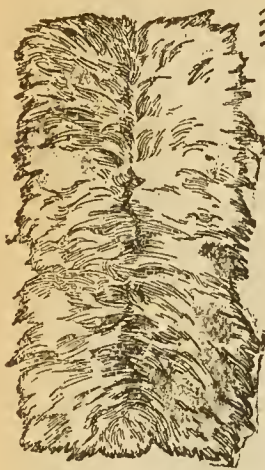
GARRIAGES, BUGGIES, HARNESS

and Bicycles, at Factory Prices. Work guaranteed and 20 to 40 per cent saved. Our goods received the highest awards at the World's Fair. Our 1895 Mammoth Illustrated Catalogue is free to all. It shows all the latest styles and improvements and reduced prices. It has 200 pages and is the largest and most complete catalogue ever issued. Send for it. *It's free.* **Alliance Carriage Co., Cincinnati, Ohio.**

"A" Grade, \$45.
Write to-day.



"A" Grade, \$67.50.
Write to-day.



**Large
FUR
RUG
\$2.00**

Made from selected **Angolia Goat Skins**. Long, soft, silky fur. Odorless, moth-proof. Colors: silver white, cream white, light and dark gray.

GLOSSY BLACK ANGOLIA FUR RUG (same size) **\$3.50.**

These Rugs are elegant for parlors, halls, libraries, bedrooms, etc., and are **guaranteed** to be just as represented. Sent anywhere on request with privilege of examination before buying.

Handsome illustrated catalogue, 32 pages, other bargains in Carpets, Curtains and Rugs, sent free.

**KRAUSS,
BUTLER & BENHAM CO.,
72 High St., Columbus, O.**



THE UNIVERSAL PERFUME
FOR HANDKERCHIEF, TOILET & BATH.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS,

(Continued).

MAY:—You can obtain a list of coins on which premiums are paid from The Scott Stamp and Coin Co., 18 East 23rd Street, New York.

OTTER:—A marriage license must be obtained in the county in which the ceremony is to be performed. If the minister is your friend, why not call upon him with your *fiancé* to engage his services for the wedding?

PRAIRIE FLOWER:—The hair sent by you is chestnut and the person from whose head it is taken may becomingly wear cream color. A plain gored skirt, if it ripples, is in style. Bertha M. Clay is the *nom de plume* of Charlotte M. Braeme.

A YOUNG GIRL:—You can only wait for an introduction. You cannot with propriety talk to any one without being formally introduced. Read "Summer Evening Amusements" in THE DELINEATOR for July for information on that subject.

MRS. J. B. C.:—The facial massage process described in "Beauty," published by us at 4s. or \$1.00, is one of the best preventatives of wrinkles and will often lessen and frequently remove those which come from other causes than years. Premature wrinkles are generally indentations of the scarf skin only and may, therefore, be called superficial. They often result from mental anxiety, and very good advice in reference to them is: "Don't allow yourself to be worried by anything!"

A GOOD CHILD

is usually healthy, and both conditions are developed by use of proper food. The Gail Borden Eagle Brand Condensed Milk is the best infant's food; so easily prepared that improper feeding is inexcusable and unnecessary.

Do You Want One Free?

A CLEAR, SOFT AND VELVET-LIKE

Complexion

Imparted by the Use of the

Home Medicated Steam Vaporizer.

The new and only rational way to treat the skin is by

VAPORIZING AND MASSAGE.

Humanity for years has been trying to discover something which would renew Youth and restore Elasticity and beauty to the human face and form.

THE HOME FACE VAPORIZER

is a recently invented device by which a perfect complexion may be obtained, and all blemishes removed and cured permanently.

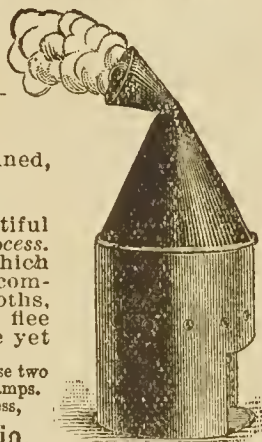
THERE NEVER WAS ANYTHING LIKE IT!

Vaporizing produces a healthy and vigorous circulation. The most beautiful complexions are those now produced by the *Vaporizing and Massage Process*. Relegated to the past must be the face powders and poisonous liquids which fill up the pores and destroy its healthfulness rather than beautify the complexion. Pimples, blackheads, wrinkles, freckles, brown or liver spots, moths, ugly or muddy skin, sallowness, sun-tan, sea-tan, tetter, eczema, etc., flee from it like mist before the rising sun, or **We Forfeit \$500.** This simple yet marvelous invention,

THE HOME FACE VAPORIZER,

will be **SENT FREE** to any lady who desires to test its merits. Address,

THE HOME FACE VAPORIZER CO., Box 275, Cincinnati, Ohio.



Enclose two
2c. stamps.
Address,

Prof. I. HUBERT'S
MALVINA CREAM

For Beautifying the Complexion.

Removes all Freckles, Tan, Sunburn, Pimples, Liver Moles, and other imperfections. *Not covering but removing* all blemishes, and permanently restoring the complexion to its original freshness. For sale at Druggists, or sent postpaid on receipt of 50c. Use **MALVINA ICHTHYOL SOAP** 25 Cents a Cake. Prof. I. Hubert TOLEDO, O.

Coffee, Spices & Extracts

direct from Importers to Consumers. For 18 years we have been offering Premiums to Clubs and large buyers of Dinner, Tea and Toilet Sets, Silverware, Table Linen, Lace Curtains, etc., all of our own importation, and bought for Cash direct from manufacturers. Large discounts on goods without premiums. Our fully illustrated

170-page Catalogue will interest, and we will be pleased to mail YOU one upon receipt of your address. LONDON TEA CO., 189 Congress St., Boston.

Purchasing Agency, Etc.

siring her to purchase goods, her arrangements enabling her to fill orders, whether for large or small quantities, with **despatch** and at **reasonable prices**.

Dress Goods, Cloakings, Infants' Wardrobes, Millinery, Trimmings, Publications, Stamping Patterns, Hand-made Laces, Accordion-Plaiting and Wall Paper, Netting and Lace Samples, Materials and Implements; in fact, all Materials and Implements for Fancy Work are **Specialties** in her business; but orders for other articles will be as punctually attended to and as carefully executed.

Parties who anticipate giving an order are requested, when writing for information as to prices, to enclose a 2c. stamp for reply and state the expense to which they wish their purchases limited. Those desiring a collection of samples must enclose 50 cents in payment for the time taken to procure them. As purchases can be made more satisfactorily with ready funds than upon terms of credit, no orders will be accepted unless the full amount be sent with order. Address, with stamp,

MISS C. F. MORSE, 40 East 14th Street, New York, N. Y.

MISS C. F. MORSE, who refers by permission to THE BUTTERICK PUBLISHING Co. (Limited), wishes to announce that she is prepared to receive orders from those de-

SEWING MADE EASY.

The ... **Lightning Needle.**

TRADE MARK

LIGHTNING NEEDLES are tapered from centre to eye, one push is sufficient to pass the entire needle through the fabric. Try it once and you will use no other. The eyes of Nos. 8, 9 and 10 are as large as

these in 5, 6 and 7 of other makes. If you cannot get them from your merchant, send 5 cents for each paper desired to

**THE LIGHTNING NEEDLE CO.,
18 to 22 Washington Place, New York City.**

Superfluous Hair

Quickly Removed—

Without Injury to the Skin.

The Great Scientific Discovery,

DEMELVO

A Fragrant Liquid Compound,

Will quickly

Remove Hair from

**Face, Neck, Arms, Hands,
or any part of the Body.**

Our Guarantee.—We will refund the money paid for DEMELVO, in any case where it is used according to directions, and does not produce the results promised.

Price, \$2.00 a Bottle, by Mail.

THE CHARLES A. VOGELER CO., Baltimore, Md.

On this and the succeeding three pages is illustrated an assortment of

COSTUMES

For Ladies' Winter Wear,

which styles our readers will no doubt be pleased to inspect. The Patterns can be had from either Ourselves or Agents for the Sale of our Goods. In ordering please specify the Numbers and Sizes desired.

The Butterick Publishing Co.

(LIMITED),

171 to 175 Regent St., London, W.;
or 7 to 17 W. 13th St., New York.



7579

7579

Ladies' Costume, with Seven-Gored Skirt Arranged in Four Godets at the Back (Copyright): 15 sizes. Bust measures, 28 to 48 inches. Any size, 1s. 8d. or 40 cents.



7824

7824

Ladies' Tailor-Made Costume, with Blouse Front, and a Six-Gored Skirt having the Three Back-Gores Arranged in a Double Box-Plait at the Top and Forming Three Godets (Copyright): 13 sizes. Bust measures, 28 to 40 inches. Any size, 1s. 8d. or 40 cents.



7890

7890

Ladies' Tailor-Made Costume, with Strapped Seams and a Seven-Gored Skirt (Copyright): 14 sizes. Bust meas., 28 to 46 inches. Any size, 1s. 8d. or 40 cents.



7877

7877

Ladies' Costume, with Six-Gored Skirt Forming Three Godets at the Back (Copyright): 11 sizes. Bust meas., 28 to 42 inches. Any size, 1s. 8d. or 40 cents.



7424

7424

Ladies' Costume, with Six-Gored Skirt Arranged to Form Three Godets at the Back (Copyright): 13 sizes. Bust measures, 28 to 46 inches. Any size, 1s. 8d. or 40 cents.

You will NEVER be annoyed with a Broken Corset

if you wear the improved Pearl Corset Shields

They prevent corsets breaking at the sides, make your broken corset as comfortable as new, and do not enlarge your waist.

Mrs. Frank Leslie says: "I have found them of great use in preventing the breaking of corset bones and also in keeping them in shape."

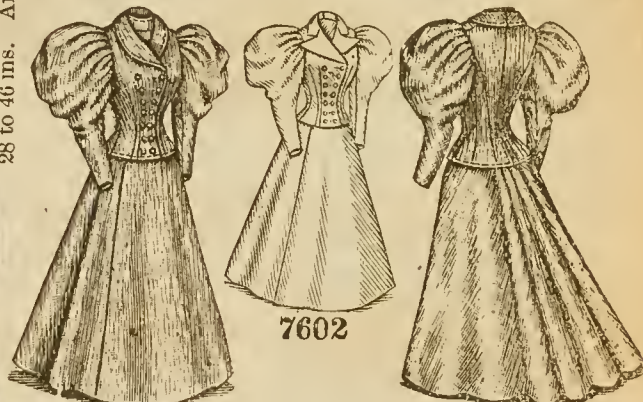
Sold everywhere. If your dealer hasn't them, send his name, your corset size and 25 cents for sample pair to

EUGENE PEARL

23 Union Square, New York.



LADY AGENTS WANTED



7602

7602

Ladies' Costume, Consisting of a Basque (To be Made with a Shawl Collar or with a Notched Collar and Lapels), a Removable Chemisette, and a Four-Gored Skirt Forming Four Godets at the Back (Copyright): 15 sizes. Bust measures, 28 to 48 inches. Any size, 1s. 8d. or 40 cents.



7501

7501

Ladies' Costume, with Six-Gored Skirt Arranged to Form Three Godets at the Back (Copyright): 13 sizes. Bust measures, 28 to 46 inches. Any size, 1s. 8d. or 40 cents.



7564

7564

Ladies' Costume, having a Fancy Sailor-Collar, Blouse-Front and Six-Gored Skirt (Copyright): 13 sizes. Bust measures, 28 to 46 inches. Any size, 1s. 8d. or 40 cents.

The Black That Lasts

The black of the NUBIAN Fast Black Cotton Dress Lining can't be washed out, rubbed out, or faded out. It is positively, absolutely, totally, and forever unchangeable, uncrockable and unfadable.

You can buy it everywhere.

Look for this on the selva of every yard.

Nubian Fast Black



7589



7589

Ladies' Costume, with Five-Gored Skirt having a Spanish Flounce (That may be Omitted) (Copyright): 13 sizes. Bust measures, 28 to 46 ins. Any size, 1s. 8d. or 40 cents.



7640



7640

Ladies' Costume, with Skirt Circular at the Front and Sides and in Three Godets at the Back (Copyright): 13 sizes. Bust measures, 28 to 46 inches. Any size, 1s. 8d. or 40 cents.



7374



7374

Ladies' Costume, with Skirt having Three Godet Gores at the Back (Copyright): 13 sizes. Bust measures, 28 to 46 inches. Any size, 1s. 8d. or 40 cents.



7743

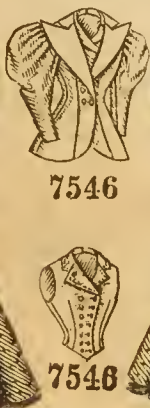


7743

Ladies' Costume, with Skirt Circular at the Front and Sides and having the Three Back-Gores Arranged to Form a Double Box-Plait (Copyright): 13 sizes. Bust measures, 28 to 46 ins. Any size, 1s. 8d. or 40 cents.



7546



7546

7546



7546

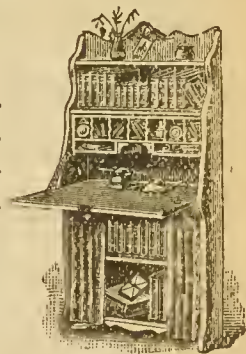
Ladies' Costume, Consisting of a Vest with Removable Chemise, a Jacket, and a Six-Gored Skirt having Three Godets at the Back (Copyright): 14 sizes. Bust measures, 28 to 46 inches. Any size, 1s. 8d. or 40 cents.

FREE WITH A COMBINATION BOX OF "SWEET HOME" SOAP.

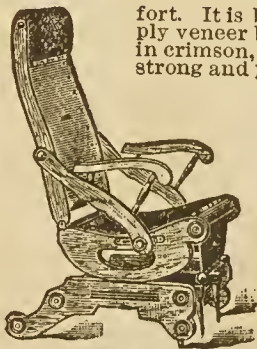
Your Choice of Premiums. "Chautauqua" Desk

MOST POPULAR EVER MADE.

Number in use exceeds any other one article of furniture. Has gladdened half a million hearts. Solid Oak throughout, hand-rubbed finish. Very handsome carvings. It stands 5 ft. high, is 2½ ft. wide, writing bed 24 inches deep. Drop leaf closes and locks. A brass rod for curtain.



"CHAUTAUQUA" RECLINING CHAIR



It can be adjusted to any position, and changed at will by the occupant while reclining. A synonym of luxurious ease and comfort. It is built of oak, polished antique finish, with beautifully grained three-ply veneer back. The seat, head and foot rests are upholstered with silk plush in crimson, old red, tobacco brown, old gold, blue or olive, as desired. It is very strong and perfectly simple in construction. It is fully guaranteed.

"CHAUTAUQUA" OIL HEATER

Heats a large room in coldest weather, will quickly boil a kettle or fry a steak. Very large Central Draft, Round Wick, Brass Burner, heavy embossed Brass Oil Fount, richly nickel-plated. Holds one gallon, which burns 12 hours. Handsome Russia Iron Drum. Removable Top. Unites every good quality approved to date.

Our soaps are sold entirely on their merits with a guarantee of purity. Thousands of families use them, and have for many years, in every locality, many in your vicinity.



OUR GREAT COMBINATION BOX.

100 BARS "SWEET HOME" SOAP	\$5.00	1-4 DOZ. LARKIN'S TAR SOAP	.45
Enough to last an average family one full year. For all laundry and household purposes it has no superior.		Infalible Preventive of dandruff. Unequaled for washing ladies' hair.	
10 BARS WHITE WOOLEN SOAP	.70	1-4 DOZ. SULPHUR SOAP	.45
A perfect soap for flannels.		1 BOTTLE, 1 OZ., MODJESKA PERFUME	.30
9 PKGS. BORAXINE SOAP POWDER (full lbs.)	.90	Delicate, refined, popular, lasting.	
A unequalled laundry luxury.		1 JAR MODJESKA COLD CREAM	.25
1-4 DOZ. MODJESKA COMPLEXION SOAP	.60	Soothing. Cures chapped skin.	
Exquisite for ladies and children. A matchless beautifier.		1 BOTTLE MODJESKA TOOTH POWDER	.25
1-4 DOZ. OLD ENGLISH CASTILE SOAP	.30	Preserves the teeth, hardens the gums, sweetens the breath.	
1-4 DOZ. CREME OATMEAL TOILET SOAP	.25	1 PACKET SPANISH ROSE SACHET	.20
1-4 DOZ. ELITE GLYCERINE TOILET SOAP	.25	1 STICK NAPOLEON SHAVING SOAP	.10
All for \$10.00. (You get the Premium you select Gratls.)		THE CONTENTS, BOUGHT AT RETAIL, COST	\$10.00
		PREMIUM WORTH AT RETAIL	\$10.00
			\$20.00

Subscribers to this Paper may use the Goods 30 Days before Bill is Due.

After trial you — the consumer — pay the usual retail value of the Soaps only. All middlemen's profits accrue to you in a valuable premium. The manufacturer alone adds Value; every middleman adds Cost. The Larkin plan saves you half the cost — saves you half the regular retail prices. Thousands of readers of this paper know these facts.

If after thirty days' trial you find all the Soaps, etc., of unexcelled quality and the Premium entirely satisfactory and as represented, remit \$10.00; if not, notify us goods are subject to our order, we make no charge for what you have used.

Many people prefer to send cash with order — it is not asked — but if you remit in advance, you will receive in addition to all extras named, a nice present for the lady of the house, and shipment day after order is received. Your money will be refunded without argument or comment if the Box or Premium does not prove all expected. We guarantee the safe delivery of all goods.

Booklet Handsomely Illustrating other Premiums sent on request.

Estab. 1875. Incor. 1892.

THE LARKIN SOAP MFG. CO., Buffalo, N. Y.

NOTE.—The publishers of THE DELINEATOR would not insert the above advertisement unless they had abundant evidence of the reliability of the Larkin Co. and that the offers were genuine.—THE DELINEATOR. When ordering be sure to mention THE DELINEATOR.



7733



7733



7519



7519



7679



7679



7770



7770

Ladies' Middy Vest (Copyright): 13 sizes. Bust measures, 28 to 46 inches. Any size, 10d. or 20 cents.

Ladies' Vest, with French Front and Stock and Standing Collar (Copyr't): 13 sizes. Bust measures, 28 to 46 inches. Any size, 10d. or 20 cents.

Ladies' Spencer Vest (Copyright): 13 sizes. Bust measures, 28 to 46 inches. Any size, 10d. or 20 cents.

Ladies' Low-Cut Vest, with Shawl Collar (Copyr't): 13 sizes. Bust measures, 28 to 46 ins. Any size, 10d. or 20 cents.



7687

7687

Ladies' Costume, with a Fitted Body-Lining, and a Six-Gored Skirt having the Three Gores at the Back Gathered at the Top and Forming Godets (Copyright): 13 sizes. Bust measures, 28 to 46 inches. Any size, 1s. 8d. or 40 cents.



7586

7586

Ladies' Costume, Consisting of a Jacket, a Double-Breasted Vest, and a Skirt Circular at the Front and Sides and in Four Godets at the Back (Copyright): 13 sizes. Bust measures, 28 to 46 inches. Any size, 1s. 8d. or 40 cents.



7848

7848

Ladies' Costume, Consisting of a Basque having Two Under-Arm Gores and Leg-o'-Mutton Sleeves and of a Five-Gored Skirt Arranged in Four Backward-Turning Plaits at the Back Desirable for Stout Ladies (Copyright): 13 sizes. Bust measures, 32 to 50 inches. Any size, 1s. 8d. or 40 cents.



7572

7572

Ladies' Costume, with Straight, Full Skirt, which may be Made With or Without a Five-Gored Foundation-Skirt (Copyright): 13 sizes. Bust measures, 28 to 46 inches. Any size, 1s. 8d. or 40 cents.



7889

Ladies' Costume (In 1830 Style), having a Six-Gored Skirt Arranged in a Double Box-Plait at the Back (Copyright): 13 sizes. Bust measures, 28 to 46 ins. Any size, 1s. 8d. or 40 cents.



7889



7922

7922

Ladies' Costume, with Seven-Gored Skirt (Copyright): 13 sizes. Bust measures, 28 to 46 inches. Any size, 1s. 8d. or 40 cents.



7541

7541

Ladies' Costume, with Six-Gored Skirt having Three Godets at the Back (Copyright): 13 sizes. Bust measures, 28 to 46 inches. Any size, 1s. 8d. or 40 cents.



7475

7475

Ladies' Costume, Consisting of a Jacket, a Vest and a Four-Gored Skirt (Copyright): 14 sizes. Bust measures, 28 to 48 inches. Any size, 1s. 8d. or 40 cents.



7777

7777

Ladies' Costume, Consisting of a Pointed Basque and a Six-Gored Skirt (Copyright): 13 sizes. Bust measures, 28 to 48 inches. Any size, 1s. 8d. or 40 cents.



7378

7378

Ladies' Costume, with Three-Piece Skirt (Copyright): 15 sizes. Bust measures, 28 to 48 inches. Any size, 1s. 8d. or 40 cents.



7613

7613

Ladies' Costume (Copyright): 13 sizes. Bust measures, 28 to 46 inches. Any size, 1s. 8d. or 40 cents.



7509

7509

Ladies' Costume, with Three-Piece Skirt (Copyright): 13 sizes. Bust measures, 28 to 46 inches. Any size, 1s. 8d. or 40 cents.

LABLACHE FACE POWDER

THE Queen of Toilet Powders.



The Purest and most Perfect Face Powder that science and skill can produce. It is Invisible. It makes the Skin Soft and Beautiful. Removes all Gloss, Sunburn, Tan, Freckles, Blotches, etc.

50 CENTS.

Of all Druggists, or by Mail.

BEN. LEVY & CO., French Perfumers, 34 West Street, Boston.



"For Dress Binding it is unequalled"—the opinion of experienced Dress-makers who have tried so-called substitutes during the past thirty years.

RED SPOOL, five yards, mailed for 8 cts., stamps, or BLACK SPOOL, 3 1/4 yards, 6 cts., if you cannot find the proper shade at the stores.

D. GOFF & SONS, Pawtucket, R. I.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.

announce the opening of their

New Retail Establishment,

Twenty-Third Street, West.

BUSINESS AT THE OLD STORE, BROADWAY AND 11th STREET,
BOTH WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, will still be carried on as usual.**JAMES McCREERY & CO.,**

New York City.



7808

7808

Ladies' Cos-
tume, with
Four-GoredSkirt Having a Straight Back (Copyright): 13 sizes.
Bust measures, 28 to 46 inches.
Any size, 1s. 8d. or 40 cents.

7745

7745

Ladies' Costume, with Seven-Gored Ripple
Skirt (Copyright): 13 sizes. Bust meas., 28 to
46 inches. Any size, 1s. 8d. or 40 cents.

7667

7667

Ladies' Costume, with Skirt Circular at the
Front and Sides and in Three-Goreds at
the Back (Copyright): 13 sizes. Bust meas.,
28 to 46 ins. Any size, 1s. 8d. or 40 cents.

7695

7695

Ladies' Costume, having a
Fitted Body-Lining and a Seven-Gored Skirt
Gathered at the Back (Copyright): 13 sizes.
Bust measures, 28 to 46 ins.
Any size, 1s. 8d. or 40 cents.

7562

7562

Ladies' Costume, with French Front, and a
Six-Gored Skirt having Three-Goreds at
the Back (Copyright): 13 sizes. Bust meas.,
28 to 46 ins. Any size, 1s. 8d. or 40 cents.

7619

7619

Ladies' Costume, with Six-Gored Skirt hav-
ing Three Goreds at the Back (Copyright):
13 sizes. Bust measures, 28 to 46 inches.
Any size,
1s. 8d. or 40 cents.

7492

7492

Ladies' Costume, with Six-Gored Skirt
(Copyright): 13 sizes. Bust measures,
28 to 46 ins. Any size, 1s. 8d. or 40 cents.

7925

7925

Ladies' Costume, with Six-Gored Skirt (Copyright):
13 sizes. Bust measures, 28 to 46 inches.
Any size, 1s. 8d. or 40 cents.

7820

7820

Ladies' Costume, having a Five-Gored Skirt (Copyr't):
13 sizes. Bust measures, 28 to 46 inches.
Any size, 1s. 8d. or 40 cents.**CENTS**Price is no
longer a barrier between
any one and the best soap.
5 cents buys a cake of**CORCO**
TRADE MARK.The perfect bathsoap. A soap so good that you
can almost see its quality. It isn't a small
cake either. Ask your dealer for it.The N. K. Fairbank Company,
Chicago, New York, St. Louis.

Soapine DID IT!

Is what people naturally say when they see anything clean and attractive upon the person or in the household—in fact everything in every place is perfectly cleansed and sweetened by using **Soapine**. Use it alone, nothing else is needed—nothing half so good as **Soapine**. It relieves you of all hard work in washing. **A WHALE ON EVERY PACKAGE.** It is **Kendall Mfg. Co.'s Trade Mark**. Established 1827. Providence, R. I.

TRADE MARK

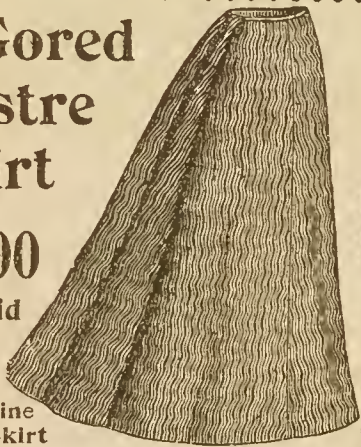
Soapine DID IT!

TRADE MARK

5-Gored Lustre Skirt

\$3.00

Prepaid



The **Serpentine Stripe Skirt**

shown in cut is the **very latest style**. 3½ yards wide at bottom.

Made of Lustre Wool skirting. Will not shrink, crush or wrinkle. Dust and mud do not stick to it. Fits perfectly, hangs perfectly, wears perfectly. Makes a handsome outside dress skirt for walking. **Colors—Black, Navy Blue and Havana Brown.**

Our **Lustre Skirts** are sold by dealers everywhere. **Ask to see them.** If your dealer does not keep them, order direct from factory; sent *anywhere* on receipt of price. In ordering give waist measure, length of skirt and color desired.

If skirt does not give perfect satisfaction return it and we will gladly refund your money. **GEO. MERRITT & CO., 407 W. Washington St., Indianapolis, Ind.**

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS, (Continued).

TWENTY YEAR SUBSCRIBER:—The visiting card of Dr. John Dash's wife reads, "Mrs. John Dash."

A READER:—A tête-à-tête in Sevres, Minton or Copeland ware, a pretty jardinière for the conservatory, hall or outside decoration, or a cloisonné enamelled clock will make an exquisite wedding gift. Less expensive presents are a bijou lamp, a brass hand-mirror or a silver grape dish.

P. C. L.:—Social Life, published by us at 4s. or \$1.00, includes forms of invitations and replies both formal and informal, which may be of assistance to you in answering notes. If a lady is seated when presented to a man, she does not rise, unless he is elderly or distinguished.

EDITH:—There is no practicable way of making the nails narrower. Beauty, published by us at 4s. or \$1.00, contains directions for manicuring.

FLORRIE B.:—Borax is one of the best roach exterminators. There is something either in the odor or touch of borax which is certain death to them. Purchase it pulverized and sprinkle around the infested places. Cocoa butter is said to be excellent for developing the bust and it is one of the best skin foods extant.

THREE EMINENT DOCTORS

On Kidney Diseases.

Over-work Stops your Kidneys from Filtering your Blood. The Sickesses they Cause, and How to Cure them.

Women are very subject to kidney trouble. You may have had it, or may have it now yourself.

What eminent physicians have to say on the subject must be interesting to every woman.

Over-work breeds kidney trouble.

Don't over-work.

Worry, excitement, over-eating, exposure, taking cold, etc., are also bad.

Be more careful of yourself.

Is life worth living when you are ill?

Your kidneys are very delicate. You have a delicate task to do.

This task is to filter your blood.

You know the importance of pure blood.

It is the kidneys that keep it pure,

You can't be well without pure blood.

You can't have pure blood without well kidneys.

If your kidneys are sick, you can cure them with Dr. Hobb's Sparagus Kidney Pills.

Impure blood, sick kidneys, gives you aches and pains all over your body, a feeling of tiredness and depression (caused by poisonous blood acting on the muscles and brain), Sleeplessness, Headache, Nervousness (no nourishment for brain or nerves), Pale and Sallow Complexion, Anæmia, Chlorosis or Green Sickness (poor, thin, uncolored blood), Dizziness, Hysteria, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Bright's Disease, Diabetes, etc., etc.

There is nothing more depressing and disagreeable than kidney and blood trouble. There is hardly anything more dangerous.

But the cure is close at hand. It is Dr. Hobb's Sparagus Kidney Pills.

Dr. Hobb's Sparagus Kidney Pills are made from the root of the Asparagus by a special process, and will cure your kidneys if they are sick.

They will cure all your disorders caused by sick kidneys. They will cure them permanently so they will never come back, unless you yourself bring them back.

Dr. John Dobson of Chicago, Dr. Wm. Watson Hinish of Chicago, and Dr. T. F. Joyce of Lynn, Mass., are three out of many well-known physicians who highly recommend and use Dr. Hobb's Sparagus Pills in their practice for kidney and blood troubles.

DR. DOBSON SAYS: "I have used Dr. Hobb's Sparagus Kidney Pills for some time and know of no preparation which has such immediate and lasting curative power over all diseases caused by impure blood."

DR. HINISH SAYS: "Until now I have tried all the different remedies which are alleged to have a specific action on the kidneys, but found nothing that was entirely satisfactory until I began the use of Sparagus Kidney Pills."

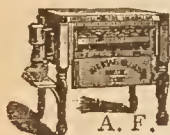
DR. JOYCE SAYS: "I found in one particular case, which has baffled all my previous efforts, that Dr. Hobb's Sparagus Pills performed a remarkable and complete cure in a very short time, and ever since I have used them in my practice with the most pleasing results in all cases."

If doctors recommend them, they must do good.

DR. Hobb's Sparagus Kidney Pills

Hobb's Medicine Co., Dept. H.,
Chicago. San Francisco.

Ask for them at your druggist's, or send 50c. for a box by mail prepaid. Write for valuable pamphlet "A Filter for Your Blood".



THE MONITOR

INCUBATOR, self regulating. Large Ills. 64 page catalogue for 4 cts. in stamps. **Buy the Best.**

A. F. WILLIAMS, 30 Race St., Bristol, Conn.

Pins

The pin that won't pin isn't the Puritan Pin—sold by all who sell pins.

If you can't buy them at your store, send five 2 cent stamps to American Pin Company, Waterbury, Conn.

"CLEANFONT" NIPPLE



SEAMLESS
Ribbed inside, cannot stick together, cannot collapse.
By mail 6c. each; 50c. doz. All Druggists, or of
FOX, FULTZ & CO.,
52 Park Pl., N. Y. 18 Blackstone St., Boston
Catalogue of Rubber Goods FREE.

Our New Leader

Made of Genuine Dongola, solid leather sole and inner sole. All styles and sizes. Fit and quality guaranteed. Catalogue of all grades of boots and shoes free.

POSTAL SHOE CO.,
64 Federal Street,
Boston, Mass.

\$1.45





COLD DAYS during the early Fall cause many a cold, resulting in serious sickness. Avoid this risk by getting a

Banner Oil Heater \$6

Freight Paid.

Will heat a room from 15 to 20 ft. square perfectly, in the most severe weather. Our pat. double drum gives twice the radiation of any oil heater made. Indicator shows exact amount oil in fount. Inside feed wick burns oil till exhausted. Outside ratchet controls flame perfectly. Handsomely made. Largest and most powerful oil heater for price. 2 ft. 3 in. high.

**No Odor!
No Smoke!
No Chimney
to Break!**

Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. When not kept by dealers will send, charges paid, on receipt of \$6. Our book of Points on stoves and lamps free.

**THE PLUME & ATWOOD
MFG. CO.** NEW YORK
BOSTON
CHICAGO
Factories: Waterbury and Thomaston, Conn.



The Finishing Touch
of beauty—just a kiss of Tetlow's

Gossamer Powder

to lend a velvety softness and a delicate beauty to the skin. Perfectly pure, entirely harmless, absolutely invisible. Popular for 20 years. Be sure and get **HENRY TETLOW'S**. Price, 25c. by mail, or at Druggists. Sample Free.



Henry Tetlow, Cor. 10th & Cherry Sts., Phila.



"WORN OUT WITH PAINS"

"Aches, and weaknesses, but still compelled to labor on." To all such sufferers **Anticura Anti-Pain Plaster** is a priceless blessing.

YPSILANTI DRESS REFORM UNDERWEAR.

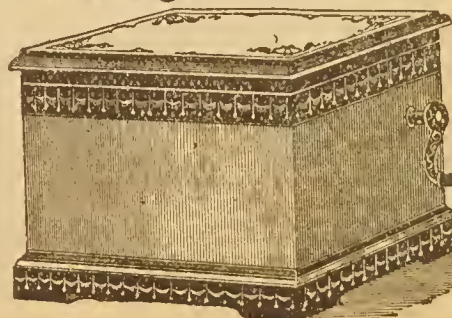
The only sanitary underwear. Endorsed by physicians throughout the country. This is a good time to become acquainted with the merits of Ypsilanti—for 1895 you will find

PRICES DOWN.

Send for Catalogue and our new book entitled, "*Modern Underwear and How to Wear It*." They are free.

HAY & TODD MFG. CO.,
YPSILANTI, MICH.

A \$10 Organ for \$5.00 The Great Musical Wonder.



Plays 500 Tunes. Most charming musical instrument made. Plays Hymns, Songs, and Dance Music. Any one can play it. Our object is to introduce it at once, so as to sell thousands at the regular price, \$10. To this end I will send one to any reader of this paper for \$5. If you want the **Best**, send direct to **Makers**. We will please you. Just what you want to make home happy. Send \$5.00 with this notice and we send Organ at once, all complete. Satisfaction, or money refunded. Address, **BATES ORGAN CO., 100 High Street, BOSTON, MASS.**

If you desire
A Pure, Soft,
White Skin,
FREE FROM EVERY SPOT and BLEMISH,
You must use

Derma-Royale



The new discovery for dissolving and removing discolorations from the cuticle, curing cutaneous affections, and bleaching, brightening, beautifying and preserving the complexion.

In experimenting in the laundry with a new bleach for fine fabrics, it was discovered that all spots, freckles, tan and other discolorations were quickly removed from the hands and arms without the slightest injury to the skin. The discovery was submitted to experienced Dermatologists and Physicians, who prepared for us the formula of the marvelous Derma-Royale.

THERE NEVER WAS ANYTHING LIKE IT! Its effects are so wonderful that it is already widely known and highly appreciated. Leading actresses, professional beauties, society ladies and people of refinement everywhere eagerly unite in its praise. It is as harmless as dew and so simple a child can use it. The marvelous improvement apparent after a few applications will surprise and delight you, for the skin will become as Nature intended it to be—soft, smooth, clear and white, free from every blotch and blemish. Derma-Royale never fails—**IT CANNOT FAIL!** It has proven its merits by curing thousands of cases of the most obstinate and unsightly skin blemishes after everything else had failed. We have already received more than forty thousand testimonial letters from grateful witnesses, people of the highest standing in church, social and business circles, whose veracity and disinterestedness are equally beyond question. Testimonials with portraits will be sent free by mail to everyone who writes for them. Derma-Royale is highly recommended by physicians. Its sure results warrant us in making the following offers:

\$500 REWARD.—We will give Five Hundred Dollars cash for any case of eczema, tetter, pimples, blotches, moth-patches, brown or liver spots, blackheads, ugly or muddy skin, unnatural redness, freckles, tan or any other cutaneous blemish (excepting birth-marks, scars and those of a scrofulous or kindred nature) that Derma-Royale will not quickly remove and permanently cure. We will also give Five Hundred Dollars to any person whose skin can be injured in the slightest manner, or to anyone whose complexion (no matter how bad) will not be cleared, whitened, improved and beautified by the use of Derma-Royale.

Put up in elegant style, in large eight-ounce bottles. Price, \$1. FOR SALE AT DRUGGISTS. or sent to any address, safely packed and securely sealed from observation, safe delivery guaranteed, upon receipt of price, \$1 per bottle. Send money by registered letter or money order, with your full post-office address written plainly. Correspondence sacredly private. Two-cent stamps taken as cash.

Address **THE DERMA-ROYALE COMPANY,**
Corner Baker and Vine Sts., CINCINNATI, OHIO.

AGENTS WANTED.

Others Make \$10 to \$20 per Day—Why Don't You?

Derma-Royale is the best selling article ever handled. Wherever it is once tried, everybody wants it. It will make friends as well as money for you. Our agents everywhere are having grand success and making lots of money—you can do the same. Write for our liberal Terms to Agents.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS, (Continued).

OLD SUBSCRIBER:—Your sample is gloria and the side showing a twill is the right side.

SUBSCRIBER D.:—There is no good reason why you should reserve all dances for your escort; in fact, you would be guilty of a social indiscretion in according more than two or three dances to the same person.

A SUBSCRIBER:—Your bunion may be considerably reduced in size by having your boots made to order by a good shoemaker, who will give you a well-shaped toe but will leave one side of the boot straight to prevent the large toe from being turned in. He will also allow you a little room for the joint and thus prevent its being too prominent. If you wear short or pointed shoes, you will certainly make the out-growing joint more perceptible. Be careful that the vamp seam crosses the foot well back of the large toe joint. If the bunion is greatly inflamed or very tender, apply this ointment:

Iodine, 12 grains,
Spermaceti ointment, ¼ ounce.

XENIA:—Ask your caller to hang his hat in the hall, but do not offer to take care of it yourself.

Rheumatism

can be cured without internal medicine; the direct effect of Electro-Magnetism is to drive out of the system all traces of this troublesome enemy.

Dr. Scott's Electric Belt,

for men and women, will quickly cure Rheumatism, Gout, Liver and Kidney trouble, Nervous Debility, Indigestion and kindred complaints.

Standard Belt, 36 Power, \$3.00. At all druggists, or sent postpaid on receipt of price.

"THE DOCTOR'S STORY," a valuable book, free.

GEO. A. SCOTT,

Room 1. 846 Broadway, New York.

Agents Wanted Quick sales. Liberal pay. Satisfaction guaranteed.



THE FAULTLESS QUAKER DISH WASHER



Will make your wife smile, your daughters rejoice, your home happy & bright. You don't have to wait. It washes, rinses, dries and polishes dishes at once. No chipping or breaking, no scalding hands, you don't touch them—so simple a child can use it, lasts a lifetime. Honest agents, women or men wanted to introduce this humane device. A good paying business offered if you write at once.

The Quaker Novelty Co. Salem, O.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS, (Continued).

T. O. T.—For a home wedding to which only a few relatives are invited, we should think verbal invitations would do. Gloves are usually worn, but the custom may be set aside, if desired. At a day wedding choose street shades. "Stand up" refreshments may be served.

W. S.—The safest of all chemical depilatories is made of sulphuret of calcium, 2 parts, quicklime, 1 part. Powder each ingredient by itself and then unite the two, keeping the mixture in a closely stoppered bottle. To use it, mix a little with water to form a paste, which spread on the part covered with superfluous hair and allow it to remain until it smarts; then wash it off with tepid water.

CONSTANT READER.—Write to John Woodbury, 127 West 42d Street, New York, in regard to the cost of electrolysis.

POLLY.—A remedy for pimples and blackheads was given in "Around The Tea-Table" in THE DELINEATOR for July. A remedy for reddened and inflamed lids which any druggist will put up for you is:

Red oxide of mercury, 6 grains.
Atropine, - - - 1 grain.
Vaseline, - - - 1 ounce.

Apply a little under the lids at night. If the eyelids burn or itch, consult an oculist.

The New Manhattan Mohair Skirt Binding

Yarn Dyed, Steam
Shrunk and
Fast Color.

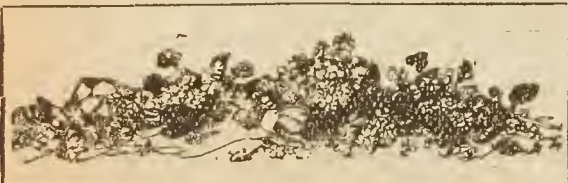


Guaranteed
for Quality
and Durability.

If you cannot obtain this
Braid from your dealer,
send us 20 cents for a 5-yard
piece of any color.



Manufactured by
THE CASTLE BRAID CO.
15 & 17 MERCER ST.
NEW YORK.



VIOLETS.—WATER COLOR. SIZE, 8½ x 35 INCHES.
PRICE, SOLD SINGLY, 50 CENTS.

THIS is the handsomest picture in color ever put on the market. A new and superior edition has just been completed. Every reader of THE DELINEATOR should have a copy, but you must order at once. To show the high character of our work, we will send to any address a copy of this exquisite picture, together with a specimen copy of

THE ART INTERCHANGE,

for only 25 cents. (Regular price of the Violets alone is 50 cents.)

SPECIAL LIMITED OFFER.—For \$1.00 will be sent to any address 6 attractive numbers of THE ART INTERCHANGE, all superbly illustrated and abounding in valuable information on art matters and Home Decoration, 12 design supplements and 15 oil and water color pictures. This collection includes the Violets and an exquisite companion picture (Yard of Chrysanthemums). Those who subscribe for a full year at \$4.00 will receive this generous offer FREE as a premium.

We offer exceptionally liberal terms to all who get subscriptions for us. Remit at once for the above offer, with particulars of Club Rates. **IT WILL PAY YOU.** Catalogue of over 200 pictures for 2c. stamp.

THE ART INTERCHANGE,
152 W. 23D ST., NEW YORK.



One of the Colored Plates given with a
Subscription for 1896.

The Art Amateur.

BEST AND LARGEST PRACTICAL ART MAGAZINE.

(ESTABLISHED 1879.)

Monthly (size of page 11x16). Sumptuously printed and richly illustrated. Price, \$4.00 a year, including all supplements. Single copies, 35 cents, each containing exquisite Color Plates and 8 extra pages of Working Designs for Painting, Carving, China Decoration, Modeling, Pyrography, Embroidery, etc. For sale by all first-class newsdealers.

Invaluable to all who seek to make a living by Art, or who take up Art as an accomplishment. The only art periodical awarded a medal at the World's Fair, where twenty diplomas were awarded to its special writers and artists. The following are the principal departments:

OIL PAINTING	DESIGNING FOR THE ART TRADES	CHINA PAINTING
WATER COLOR	CHURCH AND HOME EMBROIDERY	WOOD CARVING
PASTEL PAINTING	HOME DECORATION AND FURNISHING	MODELING IN CLAY
TAPESTRY PAINTING	BIOGRAPHIES OF ARTISTS	PYROGRAPHY
ILLUSTRATING	ADVICE BY CORRESPONDENCE	WROUGHT IRON WORK.

A choice of the following two liberal offers is open to all who, before January 1, 1896, will send to the publisher \$4.00—the regular subscription price—and enclose this (DELINEATOR) ad.:

OFFER

A

GIVES, with a year's subscription to the Magazine, any one of Seven Portfolios, each containing 12 admirable Reproductions of Studies and Pictures after original paintings in Oil, Water Colors, and Pastels by some of the very best artists. Thus, Portfolio No. 1 contains 12 Exquisite Flower Subjects, painted for The Art Amateur by Paul de Longpré; Portfolio No. 2: 12 Animal Studies, by Heine Maguire; Portfolio 3: Figure Subjects; Portfolio 4: Fruits, Flowers, and Still Life; Portfolio 5: Landscapes and Marines; Portfolio 6: Genre, etc. Portfolio 7: China Designs. The contents of any one of the Portfolios, at our catalogue prices, would cost from \$3.00 to \$4.00. They are some of the same pictures that are framed in thousands of cultivated homes; that are used as models for students in the leading art schools and academies, and in the Chicago High Schools. These portfolios full of beautiful pictures are **PREMIUMS** and are given in addition to the Color Plates which go with every number of THE ART AMATEUR.

OFFER

B

GIVES THREE MONTHS' SUBSCRIPTION FREE, beginning with any issue. That is, for \$4.00 you get 15 months' subscription for the price of 12 months. To avail yourself of either Offer A or Offer B, you must enclose with your \$4.00 this (DELINEATOR) advertisement. If you choose one of the Portfolios, state if you prefer Flower, Animal, Landscape, Figure or China painting subjects.

Specimen Copy of THE ART AMATEUR (with Color Plates and 8 Pages of Working Designs for all kinds of art work) sent for 25 cents if this advertisement is mentioned. Our new illustrated catalogue of 300 Color Studies and Pictures for a 2-cent stamp.

MONTAGUE MARKS, 28 Union Square, New York.

Flavor!

Gudahy's REX BRAND Extract of Beef

Put up in Jars, Bottles and Capsules.
Sample Box of Capsules mailed for
4c.; full size box, 50c. Booklet "From
the Ranch to the Table," containing
many valuable recipes, mailed free.

Insist on Gudahy's "Rex Brand" and you
are insured the finest quality of Extract
of Beef.

The Gudahy Pharmaceutical Co.
South Omaha, Neb.

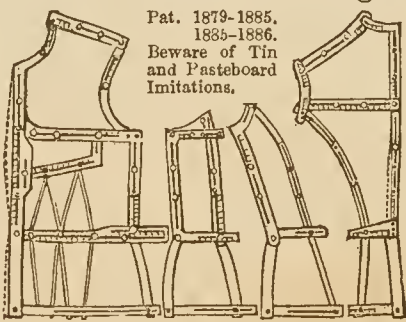
WHY NOT BE UP TO DATE?

Dressmaking Simplified.

Any Lady Can now Learn to Cut Perfect-Fitting Dresses

with The McDowell Garment-Drafting Machine.

The ONLY Improvement
on The Tailors' Square
Ever Invented.



Madam, show this to your
Dressmaker; it is just what
she has always wanted.

Easy to Learn. Rapid to Use. Follows Every Fashion.
All first-class Dressmakers are adopting this Wonderful
Garment-Drafting Machine.

Highest Awards and Gold Medal at World's
Fair and California Midwinter Exposition.

ITS SUCCESS HAS NEVER BEEN EQUALLED.

You can test it at your own house for 30 days Free.

Write now for Illustrated Circular and Liberal Offer.

THE McDOWELL GARMENT-DRAFTING MACHINE CO.,
6 West 14th Street, New York.

A BOSTON GIRL'S LIFE

Saved from Ruin and Despair by the
Timely Aid of a Noted Woman.

[SPECIAL TO OUR LADY READERS.]



IS there anything more truly
pathetic than the cry
for help that springs
from the an-
guished heart
of a young girl
— a beautiful
girl who sees
ahead only suffer-
ing and un-
certainty?

But oh, what
joy and glad-
ness her young
heart pours
forth when she
realizes that her
dreaded enemy,
the blasting influ-
ence, is gone, — ban-
ished forever.

This sunshine and joy is
now the happy portion of Miss Florence
— of Beacon Street, Boston.

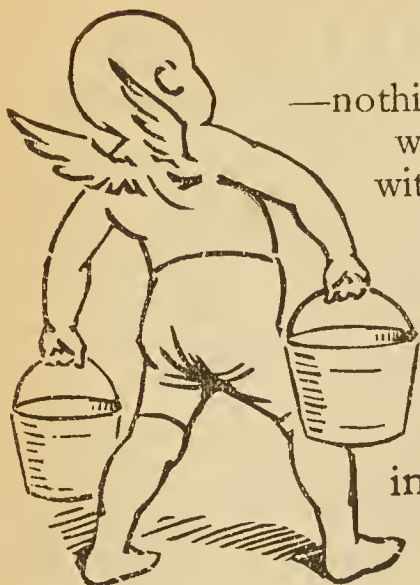
She often tells of her suffering, and
the doctors, instead of removing the
cause of her ailment, plied her each
month with morphine to prevent con-
vulsions; but the trouble was permitted
to exist.

When she could endure no more, —
prostration was imminent and future
hopeless, — her family procured a bottle
of *Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Com-
pound*, which, surprising to all, rapidly
and permanently cured her.

In writing to Mrs. Pinkham, pouring
forth her gratitude and happiness, she
says: "Oh! that I could make every suffer-
ing woman to try your valuable medi-
cine! How they would bless you!"

STOUT ABDOMENS AND LARGE HIPS

Are reduced by my **Own Methods**, Safe, Easy, Per-
manent. For full information, Address, with stamp,
Dr. Edith Berdan, 113 Ellison St., Paterson, N. J.



Water

—nothing but water. That's all you need with Pearlina. Don't use any soap with it. If what we claim is true, that Pearlina is better than soap, the soap doesn't have a chance to do any work. It's only in the way. Besides, some soaps might cause trouble—and you'd lay it to Pearlina. You'll never get Pearlina's very best work till you use it just as directed on the package. Then you'll have the easiest, quickest, most economical way of washing and cleaning.

477

Millions ^{NOW} USE Pearlina



(Finished.) (Before Covering.)

Price, 50c. per pair, postpaid.

holds the sleeve to the stylish fullness. Made of fine Braided Wire. It is light, cool, comfortable and very durable. Coat sleeves go on without trouble. Made in two sizes, large and medium.

THE NEW
"B. W."
Sleeve
Distender

THE W. & W. Skirt Distender.

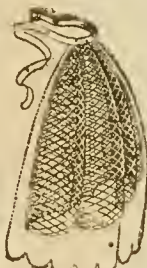
Improved and adapted to
WINTER STYLES.

STYLE AND COMFORT.

Made of fine Braided Wire. Gives the proper fullness to the back of the skirt. Is light and cool, and distributes the weight of the skirt. No crushing of the pleats.

9 in. lengths, 35 cts.
12 " " " 50 "

By mail, postpaid.



The Improved Health Braided
Wire
DRESS
FORMS:



Price, 50 Cents, postpaid.

are light, cool
and cleanly.

THE WESTON & WELLS MFG. CO.,
1110-1116 Noble St., PHILADELPHIA.



HYACINTHS. TULIPS. ELEGANT FLOWERING BULBS.

Sent by Mail, postpaid, at the following special prices:

- | | |
|----------------------------------------------------------|--|
| 3 named HYACINTHS, different colors, fine, for 10 cents. | |
| 5 " TULIPS, lovely sorts, all different, " 10 " | |
| 4 " NARCISSUS, " " " 10 " | |
| 3 JAPAN LILIES, " " " 10 " | |
| 10 CROCUS, 5 sorts, named, " 10 " | |
| 10 FREESIAS, fine mixed sorts, " 10 " | |
| 1 BLACK CALLA, new, from Palestine, " 10 " | |
| or the whole 86 Bulbs, postpaid, for 50 cents. | |

OUR CATALOGUE, ELEGANTLY ILLUSTRATED, of all kinds of Plants and Bulbs, for Fall Planting and Winter Blooming, also new Fruits, Shrubs, etc., is now ready, and will be mailed FREE to all who apply. Choicest Hyacinths, Tulips, Narcissus, and other Bulbs, at greatly reduced prices. Write for it at once. Address
JOHN LEWIS CHILDS, FLORAL PARK, N.Y.

WHY WOMEN SUFFER.

Nine-tenths of all their troubles arise from disordered kidneys.

And it should be remembered that there is, absolutely, but **one** known and certain remedy for these troubles, and that is

WARNER'S SAFE CURE.

Are you wise if you suffer longer when certain relief can be obtained?

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS, (Continued).

DOT:—A miss of seventeen wears her dresses full length. Bangs are seldom seen nowadays. The hair enclosed is auburn.

MRS. D. F.:—It is courteous in social life to give a person the highest title to which he lays claim.

A. M. T.:—All hair dyes are more or less injurious, and we do not recommend their use. We would advise permitting your dyed hair to return to its normal color without artificial aid. The result may not be slightly for a time, but the final effect will be better than if chemicals were used.

T. J. F.:—If you will state the article you wished crystallized, whether it is fruit, grasses or flowers, we shall be glad to tell you how it may be done.

AN OLD SUBSCRIBER:—Your Bengaline will make a stylish Winter gown developed by pattern No. 7875, which costs 1s. 6d. or 35 cents, and is illustrated in THE DELINEATOR for September. Trim with batiste lace.

PRICE
\$10.48



Made of the finest
English
Kersey Cloth
Length, 26 inches
The very latest
style.
Mandarin sleeves
ripple back, half
silk lined, large
imported buttons

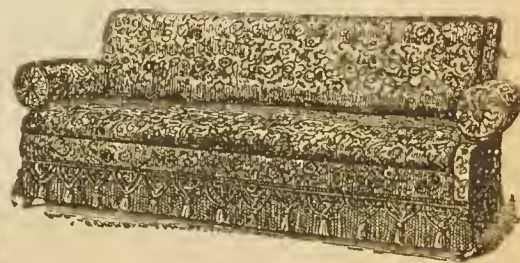
COMES
IN BLACK
ONLY

The same style in **BLACK BOUCLE CLOTH** all silk serge lined, \$9.37. Sent express paid. Money refunded if not satisfactory. Write for catalogue of 100 unparalleled bargains in Cloaks and Furs.

PARISIAN CLOAK CO., 115 N. High St., Columbus, O.

SQUIRE'S SOFA BEDS

ARE STANDARD.



THE LEADING SOFA BED ON THE
MARKET FOR YEARS.

Nothing but the best materials are used, and we guarantee our goods superior to all others for comfort, elegance and durability.

CAN BE TAKEN ALL APART BY ANYONE.

WE PAY THE FREIGHT.

SIDNEY SQUIRES & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS,

329-331 TREMONT STREET, BOSTON.
Write for Catalogue and Prices.

Mothers Should

SEND FOR SAMPLES
OF OUR



Boys' Knee Pants.

We take remnants of **Fine Woolens** from our Merchant Tailoring Department, and make them up into **BOYS' KNEE PANTS**, which we retail for 50 cts., 75 cts. and \$1.00.

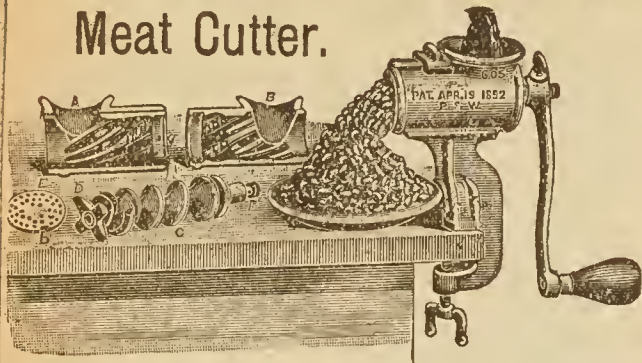
SEND FOR SAMPLES.

MILLS & AVERILL,

BROADWAY and PINE ST.,

St. Louis, Mo.

A Necessity to Housewives, THE NEW TRIUMPH Meat Cutter.



Excels all Others in These Respects:

Is durable,
Easy to operate,
Can be very quickly washed.
Cutting parts are forged steel
And can be cheaply and easily replaced.
Is NEEDED BY EVERY HOUSEKEEPER
For preparing cold Ham for the table,
For making Beef or Veal Loaf,
For cutting tough Beef Steak,
For making Croquettes
Or Mince Pies.

How often does your butcher wash his Meat Cutter?
Buy your own and know that it is clean.
To wash the New Triumph is as easy as to wash
FOUR PRESERVE DISHES.
To wash any other is as hard as to wash
TWO GRIDIRONS.

If your dealer does not keep it, write for circular
and address of Agent to

THE PECK, STOW & WILCOX CO.,
Southington, Conn.

A Ragged Gown

doesn't seem more odd in this day of smart
dressing, than a Sagging Skirt.



The Alpine Skirt Retainer

dispenses
with belt tape,
holds waist
and skirt firmly
together and
brings weight
of skirt on the
shoulders,
preventing
that drag on
the hips
and making the heavy
skirt light.

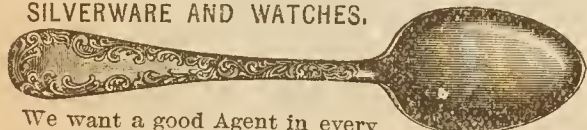
WORN ALL SEASONS
OF THE YEAR.

10 Cents at all Dry
Goods Stores, or we will
mail you sample direct,
on receipt of price.

ALPINE MFG. CO.
PITTSBURGH, PA.



SILVERWARE AND WATCHES.



We want a good Agent in every
county to introduce our Silverware. A set of six silver
plated teaspoons with our Catalogue, 35 cts. Dep't 15
HARTFORD SILVERWARE CO., HARTFORD, CONN.

CONSUMPTION

To THE EDITOR—Please inform your read-
ers that I have a positive remedy for the
above named disease. By its timely use
thousands of hopeless cases have been per-
manently cured. I shall be glad to send
two bottles of my remedy free to any of your
readers who have consumption if they will
send me their express and post office address.
T.A. Slocum, M.C., 183 Pearl St., New York.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

(Continued).

H. A. G.:—Many valuable paintings suffer
premature decay from the attacks of a micro-
scopic insect of the mite family. The best
method of preventing this is to add a few
drops of creosote to the paste and glue used
to line the picture and to make a similar
addition to the varnish. If its inroads have
already commenced, the painting should be at
once carefully cleaned and relined, using a
little creosote in the way mentioned. Paint-
ings should be kept in a pure and dry atmos-
phere, as it is the presence of sulphuretted
hydrogen in the air that blackens the
"lights" and causes the middle tints to fade.
Exposure to damp produces mould and decay
of the canvas. Excess of light, particularly
the direct rays of the sun, also acts injur-
iously on the paintings. The darkened high
lights of old pictures may be restored by
touching them with deutoxide of hydrogen
diluted with six or eight times its weight of
water, afterwards washing with a clean
sponge. For further suggestions regarding
the restoration of oil paintings, see the paper
on "Preservation and Renovation" in the
June number of THE DELINEATOR.

LOIS BROWNE:—Short hair is not advised
where it is adopted from choice. It is not
womanly and certainly not fashionable at
present. We cannot predict the styles in
coiffures for next season. To cure the biting of
nails in children, rub the finger tips with ex-
tract of quassia. It is very bitter and tends
to prevent the pursuance of the habit.

DAISY:—For insomnia, try a hot bath and a
glassful of hot milk on retiring. A pillow filled
with hops is also recommended as quieting to the
nerves. If these remedies fail, consult a doctor.

Six Spools Best **THREAD** Six Cord. **FREE** Or Solid Silver **THIMBLE** (any size). **FREE**

Cut the "Terra Cotta" label as shown here from only
One box of Sterling Dress Stays, send to us, and we
will mail you your choice of above articles FREE.



Same price as other stays, but better than any. Out-
lasts the garment. Moisture proof. Clock Spring
Steel used. Patent end protectors. Guaranteed not
to cut through. Superior to whalebone. Received
only Columbian Exposition award for stays.

CROTTY & MITCHELL, Weedsport, N.Y.

"The Blue Book"

Issued by us we think well nigh perfect. 600 pages
of illustrations and reading matter descriptive of
Jewelry and Precious Stones.

There may be errors of grammar and typography in
our book. We will give valuable prizes to those who
discover the most mistakes. For particulars and free
copy of "The Blue Book," address,
OSKAMP, NOLTING & CO., 1 to 5 Fifth St., Cincinnati, O.



FREE!

The late Prof. Basil Manley, of
the South. Bap. Theo. Seminary,
Louisville, Ky., says of the Aerial
Medication: "I can cordially re-
commend its use." Write for a fac-
simile of his letter.

Rev. W. E. Penn, the noted evan-
gelist of Eureka Springs, Ark., says:
"I was cured of Catarrhal Deafness
in 1886, by the use of the Aerial
Medication, and it has proved to be
a permanent cure. I recommend
this treatment wherever I go, and
know of many cases of Catarrh and Lung trouble
that have been cured by its use.—Rev. W. E. PENN."

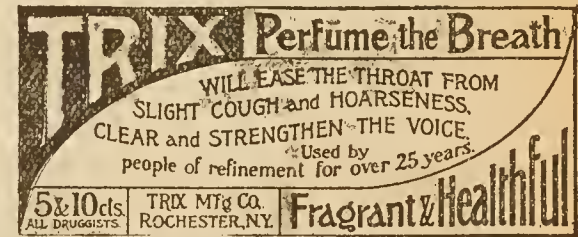
Medicines for 3 Months' Treatment FREE.
To introduce this treatment and prove beyond
doubt that it will cure Deafness, Catarrh, Throat
and Lung Diseases, I will, for a short time, send
MEDICINES for Three Months' Treatment FREE.
Address, **J. H. MOORE, M.D., Cincinnati, Ohio.**



Never Breaks Down on the Sides, and Gives the Wearer a Beautiful Figure.

If not in stock at your retailer's, send
\$1.00 for a Corset, free by mail, to

BRIDGEPORT CORSET CO.
FITZPATRICK & SOMERS, Sole Agents,
85 LEONARD STREET, NEW YORK.



WORMS!

are the cause of more sickness of a serious
nature, especially in children, than any other
known disorder. They cause sleeplessness,
irritability, loss of appetite, convulsions and
often are the

Cause of Death.

If your little ones are ailing without appar-
ent cause, you may be sure they are afflicted
with worms. To obtain immediate relief and
get rid of stomach, seat and pin worms, use

KICKAPOO Indian Worm Killer

It is purely vegetable, absolutely harmless
and positively effectual. To convince you of
its merits we will mail you a package free if
you will mention this paper.

Healy & Bigelow, New Haven, Conn.

Send for Free Sample.

FITS CURED

(From U. S. Journal of Medicine.)

Prof. W. H. Peeke, who makes a specialty of Epilepsy,
has without doubt treated and cured more cases than
any living Physician; his success is astonishing. We
have heard of cases of 20 years' standing cured by him.
He publishes a valuable work on this disease which he
sends with a large bottle of his absolute cure, free to
any sufferer who may send their P.O. and Express ad-
dress. We advise anyone wishing a cure to address,
Prof. W. H. PEEKE, F.D., 4 Cedar St., New York.

AWARDED GOLD MEDAL.

DURKEE'S
SPICES
SAUCES
EXTRACTS
OF
PERFECT PURITY
AND
EXQUISITE FLAVOR

COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION.



Magic Oil Heater



Is not a lamp...
No Chimney to Break

Will Not Smoke—
Absolutely Safe
and ...
No Odor

24 inches high; weight,
crated, 25 pounds. Cir-
culates the air and will
heat a larger room than
any stove of equal size.

Oil Tank
Solid Brass—
Nickel Plated

Holds 1 gallon,
has Dial Indicator.
9-in. round burner.

\$5.00

Freight Paid
Safe Delivery
Guaranteed

Send for Circulars.

A. C. Barler Mfg. Co. 102 LAKE STREET
CHICAGO

Serve Better Meals

and yet reduce your food
bills. Easy to do if you
own a new
Perfection Cutter.

How to do it
is told in
"Kitchen
Knacks,"

with re-
cipes
by
Mrs.
Rorer.
ailed
free.



North Bros. M'fg. Co.
Philadelphia.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS,

(Continued).

DAHLIA:—Lemon juice is frequently used with success in banishing Summer freckles. It also whitens the skin. A tonic made of four ounces of bay rum and two ounces of tincture of cantharides, rubbed into the hair daily, is said to stimulate its growth. In regard to having your weight reduced, write to Loring & Co., 113 State St., Chicago, Ills.

AZALEA:—The figured silk will make up girlishly by costume pattern No. 7875, which costs 1s. 6d. or 35 cents, and is illustrated in THE DELINEATOR for September.

SUSIE MAY:—We can fill orders for THE DELINEATOR as far back as 1891. Gas is a term applied to all permanently elastic fluids differing from atmospheric air. Invitations to a coming-out tea or luncheon may read thus:

Mrs. John Blank

requests the pleasure of presenting her daughter

Miss Ethel,

to

Mrs. John Gilbert,

*At luncheon, Wednesday, December Tenth,
at Two O'clock.*

BESSIE:—The manner in which you arrange your hair is styled the Catogan and is still in favor with misses of fifteen.

AN OLD SUBSCRIBER:—A half tea-spoonful of bi-carbonate of soda added to a pint of water will bring out the pretty hues of brown hair.



FINE SUIT \$4.00

Extra Pants and Cap.

Double-breasted suit, extra pants and cap, thoroughly well made of good woolcassimere in Fall and Winter weights, dark colors, absolutely fast. 4 to 15 years. \$4.00, delivered free, at any Express or Post Office. Money refunded if desired.

Write for samples or send order to
Shaughnessy Bros., 7th Ave. & 130th St., New York.

Silver plate that wears.

Get the Genuine

"1847"
Rogers
Silverware

Trade-Mark on Spoons,
Forks, &c.,

"1847 Rogers Bros."

Manufactured by

Meriden Britannia Co.

Meriden, Conn.,
203 Fifth Ave., New York.

Featherbone Corset-Waists.

Latest Model. Gives
Support and Shape to the
Form. Button or Clasp
Front. Best Sateens.

White, Drab, Écru or
Fast Black.

Only \$1.00

For Sale by all First-Class Retailers, or sent post-paid on receipt of price. Twenty different styles of Corsets and Waists. Send for Price List.

Featherbone Corset Co., Kalamazoo, Mich.



Sole Mfrs.,

A STANDARD
FOR THE WORLD.

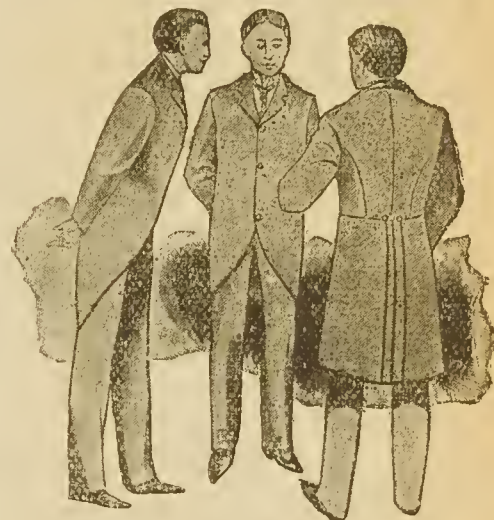
B & H
Lamps

GIVE THE
BEST LIGHT
AS EASY TO
LIGHT AS GAS
DOUBLE CENTRE
DRAUGHT

When you see the stamp B. & H. on a lamp, you can rest assured that you are getting the best. Our reputation for making the finest possible work will always be maintained.

"Little Book" sent free on application, telling more about the lamps and also giving an idea of our very complete and beautiful line of Gas and Electric Light Fixtures, Art Metal Goods, etc.

BRADLEY & HUBBARD MFG. CO.
MERIDEN, CONN.
New York. Boston. Chicago. Philadelphia.



The greatest service you can render your friends is to tell them that The "Putnam" is prepared to dress fifty thousand men in Genuine English Clay Worsted Suits at

\$11.50
for choice
of Suits.

They are fashionably made from the genuine imported fabrics, and you have your choice of four styles: single or double breasted sack, cutaway or Prince Albert, in either black or steel-gray, sizes 32 to 44, including stouts and longs. They have the style, the fit, the finish, of a \$35.00 tailor-made suit.

Fall Overcoats, same goods, same make, same stylish appearance, **\$10.00**

Mail orders filled promptly. Samples of cloth and directions for self-measurement free upon request. Suit will be sent by Express, C. O. D., with privilege of examining before paying.

THE PUTNAM CLOTHING HOUSE,
113 MADISON ST., CHICAGO.

Reference—Any bank, any commercial agency, any newspaper in Chicago.

DO YOU WANT a BARGAIN? DO YOU WISH to sell?
MAGIC LANTERNS WANTED AND FOR SALE
HARBACH & CO. 809 Filbert St. Phila. Pa.

There is Economy



In wearing the **SHAWKNIT HALF-HOSE**,
for they are the **MOST DURABLE** as well as the best-fitting.
Testimonials to the effect that they are the best, and

CHEAPEST IN THE END

are received every day from all classes of wearers.

None genuine unless stamped *Shawknit* on the toe.

SEND FOR DESCRIPTIVE PRICE-LIST.

SHAW STOCKING CO., Lowell, Mass.



Be Sure You Get

**MENNEN'S
Borated Talcum
TOILET POWDER.**

Take no other—it is the best.

It's approved by the Highest Medical Authorities as a Perfect Sanatory Toilet Preparation for infants and adults. Delightful after shaving.

Positively relieves Prickly Heat, Nettle Rash, Chafed Skin, Sunburn, etc. Removes Blotches, Pimples and Tan, makes the skin smooth and healthy. Decorated Tin Box. Sprinkler Top. Sold by Druggists or mailed for 25 cents. (Name this paper.)

FREE

Send us your address on a postal and we will send you "FREE" sample.

Gerhard Mennen Co., Newark, N. J.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS, (Continued).

A SUBSCRIBER:—Saleratus is a salt intermediate in composition between a carbonate and a bicarbonate of potash prepared from pearlash by exposing it to carbonic acid gas. It is used in making bread to neutralize acetic acid or tartaric acid and thus render the bread light by the escape of the carbonic acid gas. Baking soda is not the same as washing soda. Guillaume is French for William. A pretty coat for a child may be made of white Bedford cord by pattern 7527, which costs 10d. or 20 cents. A bonnet may be shaped according to pattern No. 4846, which costs 5d. or 10 cents. We would not advise eider-down.

COR:—You could not make up the dress, removing the parts mentioned, without a great deal of trouble. The smallest size in pattern No. 7840 is two years, but you could alter it to fit a child of fifteen months. Consult a dealer in rubber goods relative to restoring a water-proof coat.

PANSY:—Your sample is Sicilienne. Though not out of date, this fabric is not much used for waists. Cut the goods by basque-waist pattern No. 7822, which costs 1s. 3d. or 30 cents, and is illustrated in THE DELINEATOR for September.

F. ALLEN:—Write to the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Boston, or the Stevens Institute, Hoboken, N. J., relative to taking a course in electricity.

SAMPLE
SENT
FREE



It's a pleasure to get up in the morning if the use of

WRIGHT'S ANTISEPTIC

Myrrh Tooth Soap

is a part of your toilet; put up in elegant China and decorated tin boxes for travellers. Large box for 25c. in stamps. WRIGHT & CO. Chemists, Detroit, Mich. BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

SIGHTLESS AND RUSTLESS

Singer Hooks and Eyes.

Can't Break—Can't Slip—
Distribute the Strain on the Cloth.
They Sell Them Everywhere.

Singer Safety Hook and Eye Co., Grand Rapids, Mich.

Leontin Dress Fastener

Has only two parts which are easily sewed to dress lining and serve for HOOKS, EYES and WHALEBONE. Closes like a seam, yet opens with a single movement. **Never Gaps!** Gives snug fit and graceful form. Worn with or without a corset. Sample, 25 cents, postpaid.

Lady Agents Wanted! Circulars Free!

LEONTIN MFG. CO.

4560 Oakenwald Ave., Chicago.

Something Every Lady Wants!

1,500,000 IN USE.

Rushforth Hair Curling Pins are the **SIMPLEST** and **BEST** contrivance for

**CRIMPING
CURLING or
FRIZZING**

ever used. Small, compact, always ready. Complete set of six pins sent prepaid for 15c., six sets 75c. Agents

wanted everywhere. Send 4c. for terms & sample. THE RUSHFORTH PIN CO., LAWRENCE, MASS.



"It's So Nice"

G=D

CHICAGO WAIST

\$1.00

Wear one, and discover what real comfort means. It allows perfect freedom of movement and perfect development of the body. Gives grace to the form and imparts to the entire person a sense of absolute ease. Made of Sateen—white, drab or black, or White Summer Netting, with clasp or button front. Sizes, 18 to 30.

**COMFORT STYLE
DURABILITY**

For sale by all dealers, or sent postpaid for \$1.00 by

GAGE-DOWNS CO.

262 FIFTH AVENUE, CHICAGO

FRANK BROTHERS,

N. W. Cor.

State and Monroe Sts.,
CHICAGO.

DEPT. F.

Converters of

**Fine
Furs**



Goods sent anywhere in the world, and money returned if not satisfactory. This elegant Hudson Bay Seal Cape, 30 inches long, very full sweep, like cut; Marten Collar and edge—\$38. Same quality, plain, \$34.

Write for our Bargain Catalogue.

The Famous Trilby Song Ben Bolt

Also 161 others, including: Oh! Maidens Fair, Nearest and Dearest, Some One to Love, My Heart With Love is Beating, The Sweetest Hours, Oh! How Lovely, Work, Niggers, Work, The Used-Up Man, Let Me Dream Again, My Little Wife and I, What's the Use of Crying, Home, Sweet Home, The Queer Little Man, How Can I Bear to Leave Thee, Barney, Leave the Girls Alone. All sent in one handsome well-printed book, together with HOURS AT HOME three months on trial, for only 10 cents in silver or postage stamps. Words and music with every song. HOURS AT HOME is one of the best story and family papers in America, and will surely please you. Address: HOURS AT HOME, 26 Reade St., New York, P. O. Box 1198.

King's Anchor Eye Glass.

CAN'T SHAKE 'EM OFF.
TRY IT.

Insist on your Optician or
Jeweler supplying you.

JULIUS KING OPTICAL CO.,
MANUFACTURERS.



RIDING BICYCLE
IS EXERCISE

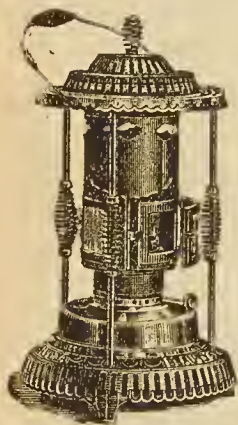


GORMULLY & JEFFERY
MFG. CO.
CHICAGO
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BROOKLYN
DETROIT
GOVENTRY
ENG.

RIDING RAMBLER BICYCLES
IS SAFE & LUXURIOUS EXERCISE

"BEAUTY" OIL HEATERS

(FORMERLY "LADIES' DELIGHT").



**Absolutely Safe.
Oil Never
Gets Hot.**

**No Smoke!
No Smell!!
No Dirt!!!**

**Light,
Portable,
Handsome.**

Better and Cheaper than Coal.

Ask your Dealer or Send for Circulars.

PAGE BROS. & CO.,

231 Cambridge Street, Boston, Mass.

CATALOGUE

FREE



Now is the time to buy a **PIANO or ORGAN** from the largest manufacturers in the world, who sell their instruments direct to the public at wholesale factory prices. **Don't pay a profit to agents and middlemen.** **TERMS** to suit all. No money asked in advance. Privilege of testing organ or piano in your own home 30 days. No expense to you if not satisfactory. Warranted 25 years.

REFERENCE Bank references furnished on application; the editor of this paper; any business man of this town, and to the thousands using our instruments in their homes. A book of testimonials sent with every catalogue. As an advertisement we will sell the first Piano in a place for only \$159. The first Organ only \$25, Stool, Book, &c., **FREE.** If you want to buy for cash, **BUT DON'T BUY UNTIL YOU Write Us.** **BEETHOVEN PIANO & ORGAN CO.,** P. O. Box 801 WASHINGTON, N. J.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS, (Continued).

BESSIE:—Eleanor Kirk's work, "Publications that Pay Contributors," published at 696 Greene Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y., will prove of assistance to you in sending your MSS. for approval.

GERALDINE:—Unless the liver acts normally and the general health is good, moth or liver spots cannot be successfully removed or treated. A standard remedy is taraxacum, or extract of dandelion. A common prescription is: One large pill of taraxacum four nights in the week, the treatment being continued sometimes for a period of months. Regulate the diet so the digestion will be good.

AN OLD SUBSCRIBER:—Make up your black dress goods, if you are inclined to stoniness, by basque pattern No. 7793, which costs 1s. 3d. or 30 cents, and skirt pattern No. 7775, price 1s. 3d. or 30 cents. The basque pattern has two under-arm gores and is especially designed for stout ladies. As your material is insufficient, make the sleeves and stock of corded silk, using a soft twist of the latter as a finish for the lower edge of the basque. A lady always wears gloves on the street. The limited space at command forbids giving forms for letters. An article on hair-dressing appeared in THE DELINEATOR for December, 1894.

If It Fades! Send Back for Your Money



**Boy's Blue
Chinchilla
Reefer**

Ages 2½ to 7—with Sailor Collar
Ages 4 to 15—with notch Velvet Collar

\$5.00

Warranted all-wool; pure indigodye; worsted-lined; full double-breast across chest; full arm-holes; buttons straight close up to throat and fits perfectly over a heavy under-jacket

Send for free Catalogue Boys' Clothing, and, if you mention the name of this paper, we will send you Scholars' Companion free.

Willoughby, Hill & Co., Chicago

NOW READY—THE OCTOBER

FAMILY HERALD!

Containing Four New and Complete Stories, and the beginning of the New Serial Story,

"A DANCER IN YELLOW,"

together with much entertaining miscellany of practical value in the household. This is one of the **MOST ATTRACTIVE and LOW-PRICED** family magazines ever published.

Price, 15 Cents monthly; \$1.75 yearly.

For sale by all Book and Newsdealers, and by

THE INTERNATIONAL NEWS COMPANY,
83 and 85 Duane St. (one door East of Broadway), New York.



THE YOUNG LADIES' JOURNAL,

The Queen of Fashion Journals.

Enlarged and Improved.

Wonderfully Attractive.

The New Album of Colored Paris Fashion Plates made in Paris is superb. To have this Album is like spending two weeks in Paris amongst the Dressmaking Establishments and Shops of the Boulevards. No Lady wishing to see the very latest correct Autumn and Winter Paris Fashions should fail to ask for the November part of

THE YOUNG LADIES' JOURNAL.

Price 30 Cents; Yearly, \$4.00. Including the Extra Christmas Number. OF ALL NEWSDEALERS.

THE INTERNATIONAL NEWS COMPANY, 83 and 85 Duane Street, New York.
(One door East of Broadway.)

FINE THING FOR THE TEETH.

At last a perfect dentifrice has been discovered. Never was a tooth brush dipped into a preparation so unobjectionable and so effective as **Sozodont**. It renders the teeth pearly white, gives to the breath a fragrant odor, extinguishing the ill humors which usually flow from a bad and neglected set of teeth. No tartar can encrust them, no canker affect the enamel, no species of decay infest the dental bone, if this pure and delicious dentifrice, **Sozodont**, is faithfully used.

SOZODONT

is a composition of the purest and choicest ingredients of the Oriental Vegetable Kingdom. **Every ingredient** is known to have a **beneficial** effect on the **teeth and gums**. Its embalming or antiseptic property and aromatic fragrance make it a toilet luxury.



DOYLEY & CO.
CENTERPIECE BOOK

The Most
"up to date" book on the subject.
Chapters on Embroidery Stitches, Centerpieces, Doyleys, Ideal Honiton, Luncheon and Tea Cloths, Cut Work and Table Spreads in Denim. Over 70 Engraved Illustrations. Instructions for working each pattern are so plain that the beginner need not hesitate to undertake them. Invaluable to every lady who embroiders. Sent postpaid to any address for 10c. or the names of five ladies interested in embroidery and 4c. to cover postage.

The Brainerd and Armstrong Company
5 Union St., New London, Conn.

On this and the succeeding pages
are illustrated some

Patterns of Fancy Articles,

which our patrons will no doubt
be pleased to inspect.

The Patterns can be had from Ourselves or
from Agents for the Sale of our Goods.

ADDRESS:

THE BUTTERICK PUBLISHING CO.
(LIMITED),

171 to 175, Regent Street, London, W.; or
7 to 17 West 13th Street, New York.



775



775

Fancy Work-Bag and Apron, Combined
(Copyright). One size: Price, 5d. or 10 cents.



3108

Pattern for Tea-Cosy
(Copyright).
One size:
Price, 5d. or 10 cents.



714

Pattern for Tea-Cosy
(Copyright).
One size:
Price, 5d. or 10 cents.



824

Laundry-Bag
(Copyright).
One size:
Price, 5d. or 10 cents.



4799

Soiled-Clothes Bag (Copyright).
One size: Price, 5d. or 10 cents.



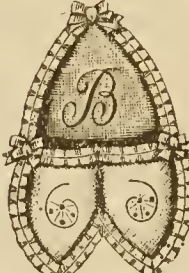
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Head-Rest (Copyright).
One size: Price, 5d. or 10 cents.



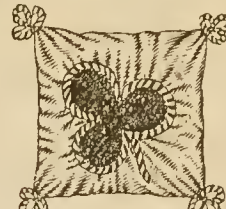
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Photograph-Case (Copyright).
One size: Price, 5d. or 10 cents.



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Shoe-and-Slipper Pocket.
(Copyright).
One size: Price, 5d. or 10 cents.



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Sofa-Pillow (Copy-
right). One size:
Price, 5d. or 10 cents.



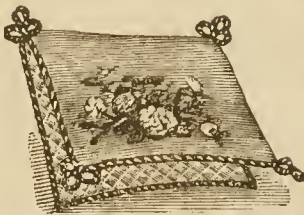
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Pattern for Stocking-
Bag (Copyright).
One size:
Price, 5d. or 10 cents.



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Head-Rest (Copyright).
One size: Price, 5d. or 10 cents.



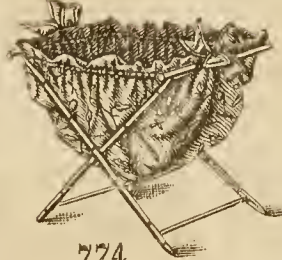
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Mouchoir-Case (Copyright).
One size:
Price, 5d. or 10 cents.



828

Sofa-Pillow (Copyright).
One size:
Price, 5d. or 10 cents.



774

Camp Stool Work-Bag
(Copyright). One size:
Price, 5d. or 10 cents.



823

Sofa-Pillow (Copyright).
One size: Price, 5d. or 10 cents.



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Pumpkin Pin-Cushion
(Copyright). One size:
Price, 5d. or 10 cents.



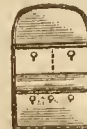
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Catch-All
(Copyright).
One size:
Price, 5d. or 10 cents.



817

Catch-All (Copyright).
One size: Price, 5d. or 10 cents.



4514

Shawl and Travelling
Case. One size:
Price, 5d. or 10 cents.



4514



929

Ladies' Folly Bag.
One size:
Price, 5d. or 10 cents.

BEAUTY ON TRIAL

Here is a chance to test the wonderful merits of Massageo, the original skin food, tissue builder and beautifier. A dainty, fragrant, snow-white histogenetic facial dressing. Harmless as milk; delightful to use; marvelous results! Nourishes and restores youthful texture, feeds cushion tissues of the skin and banishes wrinkles. Not a cosmetic. Wrinkles, Pimples, Blackheads, freckles, tan eradicated. Stop looking old while you feel young.

SPECIAL OFFER!

For ONLY 10 Cents we send prepaid (1) Trial size Massageo, (2) the exquisite Medico-dermal Massageo Facial Cream Soap, price 50c., (3) Flus. book Toilet Topics, (4) Col'd litho "Sylvan Toilets." THE SYLVAN TOILET CO., 727 Woodward Ave., Detroit, Mich. WANTED. Manager in each locality to superintend distribution of our fine samples, books, cards and circles. Pleasant position. Pays well. Send 10c. for samples, soap, &c., and receive special offer to you.



821

Catch-All
(Copyright).
One size:
Price, 5d. or 10 cents.



703

Duster (To be Used on a
Broom in Dusting Walls,
Pictures, etc.) (Copyright).
3 sizes. Lengths of Broom
Head, 16, 18 and 20 inches.
Any size, 5d. or 10 cents.



VIAU'S High Bust CORSET.

LONG WAISTED.

NO PADDING.

These Corsets give a perfect curve to the form, there being no pressure on the chest, as the spring holds the Corset in a natural way without any padding.

We also manufacture Corsets for stout ladies, which give perfect satisfaction.

GREY.....\$2.50 up,
WHITE.....3.00 "
BLACK.....4.00 "
TO ORDER...5.00 "

B. VIAU,

153 W. 23d St., New York.

FORT MORGAN, COLO., July 8, 1895.

Leonard Mfg. Co.,

Gentlemen:—I received your card this morning in regard to the spoons sent us. The spoons came all right and we were well pleased with them. Mrs. Seckner showed them to a few of her lady friends, and all wanted them, but all did not feel as though they could take them.

Yours truly,
REV. H. D. SECKNER.



ARKERSBURG, W. VA., July 15, 1895.

Leonard Mfg. Co.,

Dear Sirs:—Your prompt delivery is appreciated. The spoons received and were very much pleased with them. They are very pretty. I think you will soon get another order from here, from a party who has seen mine.

Yours respectfully,

(Signed) MISS M. L. BARTLETT.
1330 St. Mary's Ave.



STAUNTON, VA., June 27, 1895.

Leonard Mfg. Co.,

Gentlemen:—I received the spoons O. K. and am more than pleased with them. I am delighted.

I presented one set as a bridal present and they attracted more attention and admiration than any of the other presents.

Enclosed please find post-office order for the amount \$6.00, for which you will please forward six sets of your World's Fair souvenir spoons and the cake basket which you offer as premium for same.

Yours truly,

(Signed) LILLIE V. CROFT,
318 Fayette St.

THE DELINEATOR.

SIX SOUVENIR SPOONS.

Each representing a different World's Fair Building

FOR 99 CENTS.



Sent prepaid in elegant plush-lined case. They are after-dinner coffee size, HEAVY COIN SILVER PLATED, WITH GOLD PLATED BOWLS, finely chased handles showing head of Columbus and dates 1492-1893.

GENUINE WORLD'S FAIR SOUVENIRS.

These spoons were made by one of the largest manufacturers in the world for the World's Fair and are the balance of the stock unsold. On the Fair grounds they sold for \$9.00 a set; now the price is ONLY 99c.

YOU WOULD BUY A SET

if you were sure they were just as represented. If they were not we certainly could not continue in business and refer to the First National Bank, Chicago, any express company or to the editors of any of the leading religious papers.

WE REFUND YOUR MONEY IF NOT AS REPRESENTED.

Get the entire set of six spoons and have a set of souvenirs to be proud of. Address

LEONARD MFG. CO., 20 Adams St., FR, Chicago

TOM'S CREEK, P. O., McDOWELL CO., July 2, 1895.

Gentlemen:—The half-dozen souvenir spoons came safely and I am pleased with them.

Respectfully,

(Signed) JAS. HARVEY GREENLEE.

Dear Sirs:—My spoons are beauties. I am very proud of them. There are not more than 25 people here, but I will try to get up that club. I want some more so much.

(Signed) MRS. FLORA G. WILLIAMS,
Inter Lachen, Fla.

BALTIMORE, July 2, 1895.

Leonard Mfg. Co.,

I received the spoons and berry dish in good condition. Many thanks for your kindness. Please find money-order for six more sets with which you will also send the spoons as premium. By so doing you will oblige,

MRS. DR. AUGUST HORN.
732 W. Mulberry St.



LEMARS, IA., May 14, 1895.

Leonard Mfg. Co.,

Gentlemen:—The set of souvenir spoons arrived and think they are well worth the money you ask for them, and I herewith accept your offer and enclose P.O. order, for \$5.94, for which please send me six sets and premium. I think I can dispose of twenty-five or thirty sets.

Yours truly,

MRS. JOHN R. MAYHAR.



AUBURN, ME., May 15, 1895.

Leonard Mfg. Co.,

Dear Sir:—I sent for a set of your souvenir spoons for my wife a short time since and you enclosed an offer to make a present of three sets if we would sell six. My wife went out among her friends and sold six in one afternoon. I enclose money-order for \$5.94 for the nine sets of spoons.

She thinks she could sell many more among her friends here, and want to know what you give as presents beside the souvenir spoons. How much longer will the offer last, or rather how much longer will the spoons hold out?

Yours respectfully,

EDWARD W. BONNEY.
8 Myrtle St.



892

Hassock or Turkish Floor Cushion (Copyright).
One size:
Price, 5d. or 10 cents.



816

Head Rest (Copyright).
One size: Price, 5d. or 10 cts.



4857

Shoe-and-Slipper Bag (To be Made with Eight or Fewer Pockets) (Copyright). One size: Price, 5d. or 10 cents.



4857

Ladies' Hose-and-Shoe Bag (Copyright):
One size: Price, 5d. or 10 cents.



3680



826

Hanging Work-Bag (Copyright).
One size: Price, 5d. or 10 cents.



827

Catch-All (Copyright).
One size:
Price, 5d. or 10 cents.



913

Ladies' Foot Muff.
One size: Price,
5d. or 10 cents.



716

Guitar Cover (Copyright):
2 sizes. Medium and
Concert Grand. Either
size, 5d. or 10 cents.



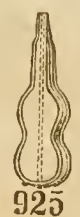
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Banjo Cover (Copyright):
2 sizes. Medium and
Concert Grand. Either
size, 5d. or 10 cents.



925

Violin Cover. One Size:
Price, 5d. or 10 cents.



925

Mandolin Cover
(Copyright). One size:
Price, 5d. or 10 cents.



718



781

Mantel-Lambrequin
(Copyright): 5 sizes.
Widths, 5 to 9 feet.
Any size, 7d. or 15 cents.



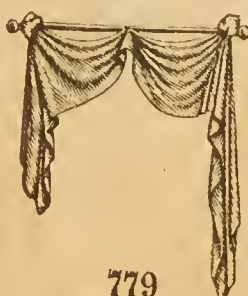
778

Window-Lambrequin
(Copyright): 5 sizes.
Widths, 4 to 6 feet.
Any size,
7d. or 15 cents.



1452

Window-Lambrequin:
5 sizes.
Widths, 4 to 6 feet
Any size,
7d. or 15 cents.



779

Window-Lambrequin
(Copyright): 5 sizes.
Widths, 4 to 6 feet.
Any size, 7d. or 15 cents.



780

Mantel-Lambrequin
(Copyright): 5 sizes.
Widths, 5 to 9 feet.
Any size,
7d. or 15 cents.



1451

Mantel-Lambrequin:
5 sizes.
Widths, 5 to 9 feet.
Any size,
7d. or 15 cents.



9504

Mantel-Lambrequin:
5 sizes.
Widths, 3 to 7 feet.
Any size,
7d. or 15 cents.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.
(Continued).

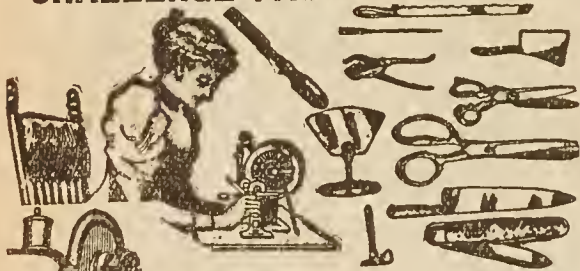
AN OLD SUBSCRIBER:—We do not think the application of oxide of zinc caused the pimples. Zinc ointment is often used as a remedy for pimples. It may be bought, ready for use, at any drug store, and is considered perfectly harmless. A weak solution of isinglass makes a good curling fluid for the hair. Half an ounce of simple tincture of benzoin or two ounces of spirits of wine added to one quart of elder-flower water will help to preserve it.

AMERICUS:—Read all about visiting cards, their proper forms, how to carry, receive and send them, in the first paper on the Social Code by Mrs. Roger A. Pryor, in THE DELINEATOR for March. If anyone calls while you are wearing a wrapper, it would be awkward to ask to be excused in order to change it. Make the best of the situation, but in future always be neatly attired so that you may not have cause for embarrassment when unexpected visitors arrive.

BAWN:—Refer to one of the current newspaper almanacs to ascertain the important events of 1894.

MAUD AND FLORENCE:—Your cheviot sample is one of the shades of russet. Both locks of hair are light-brown. Astrakhan comes from the Astrakhan lamb. The animal is covered with silk-like fur, all the more delicate, it is said, when obtained, as is not unusual, by slaughtering the mother before the birth of the lamb.

Kuyler's
COCOA-CHOCOLATES
For Eating & Drinking
Purity of Material
and Deliciousness of
Flavor Unexcelled
For Sale at our Stores & by Grocers
everywhere
ASK FOR Kuyler's Use no other
Cocoa or Chocolate!


CHALLENGE FAMILY GRINDER.

The only Practical Family Grinder ever invented. Guaranteed *any one* can attach it in a moment without use of tool to *any* Sewing Machine, and grind *anything* perfectly, from a needle to a boy's axe—scissors, with your eyes shut.

Price, express paid, \$1. Agents wanted. The Appleton Mfg. Co. (Desk D), Philadelphia.

**Aluminum Hairpins**

made of the new metal, look like silver. Never tarnish. Have three different patterns at 50 cents each. Sent by mail on receipt of price. Stamps taken. Belt Buckles, 75c. Cigar Cases, 50c. Cigarette Cases, 75c. Match Safes, 25c. Pepper and Salts, \$1.00 per pair. Send for catalogue and prices of 100 useful and fancy articles suitable for fairs, card parties, holiday presents, etc., to

WM. H. EINHAUS, Manufacturer,

Wholesale and Retail. 22 Malden Lane, N. Y.

Yarns and Emb. Materials. Also all Cross-Stitch Emb. Materials. Send stamps for price list. Peter Bender, 111 E. 9th St., N. Y. Established 1860. Beads and Lace Braids.

SUITS, CLOAKS & FURS TO ORDER.

Our new Fall and Winter Catalogue is now ready.

It illustrates all the latest styles in tailor-made.

Jackets from \$5.00 up
Suits " 9.00 "
Cloth Capes 3.50 "

We will mail you our catalogue with a nice assortment of cloth and plush samples to select from, and a measurement diagram which insures a perfect fit, on receipt of 4 cts. postage

We guarantee a perfect fit.

THE H. HARTMAN CLOAK CO.,
45 West 24th Street, New York.

Please mention *The Delineator*.



USE
CASH'S
CAMBRIC FRILLING
NOTE THE DRAWING-THREAD WHICH
SAVES THE TROUBLE OF GATHERING

Made of the finest durable trimming for Ladies' and Children's Underwear and Infants' Washing Dresses, etc.

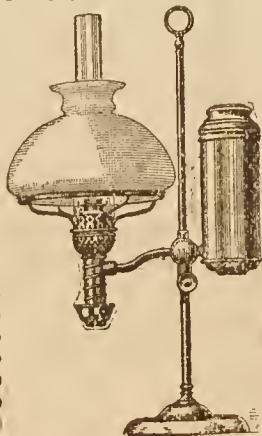
Our New Illustrated Pattern Book contains many useful hints, and woven samples of the material, with a list of the stores where the goods can be obtained. Free by mail from

J. & J. CASH Ltd, 92 Greene Street, N. Y.

BEAUTIFUL WOMEN!
HOW TO ATTAIN AND RETAIN
BEAUTY.



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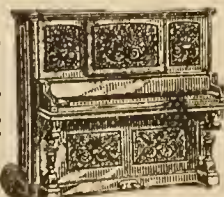
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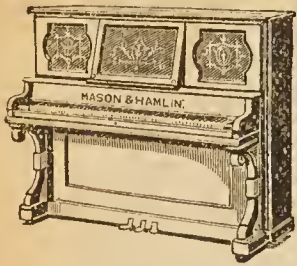
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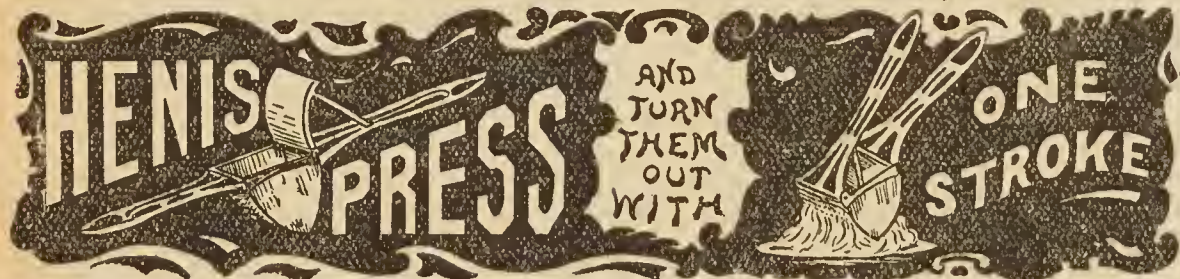
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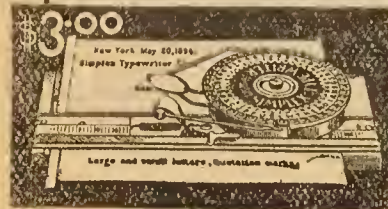
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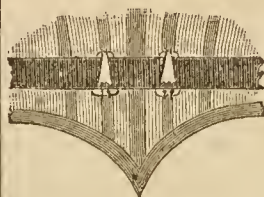


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ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

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Go Buy
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CREAM COMPLEXION SOAP and Save your Face.

You take no chances with it, for its purity is well known and proven. An eminent chemist says:

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ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS, (Continued).

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ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS, (Continued).

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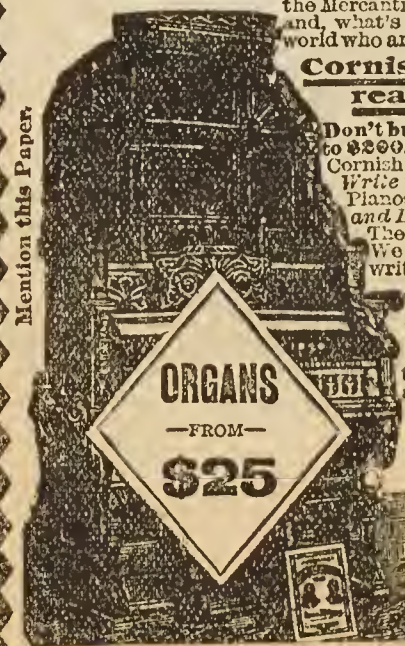
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MOLES, WARTS and all Facial Blemishes destroyed forever without pain by electrolysis—the electric needle operation. Book and consultation free. The

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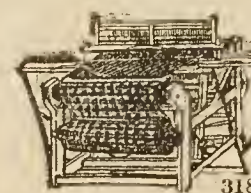
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Real Hand-Cut Pearl Scarf Pin



A Real Oriental Hand-Cut Pearl Scarf Pin, shape of heart, with a fine raised Gold Initial. Something pleasing to the eye, and very exquisite; can be worn by either lady or gentleman, and at the very reasonable price of 15c. or 2 for 25c. One agent for each town wanted.

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WEAVES TEN YARD AN HOUR. 100 Yards a Day. New Catalogue and Price List FREE. Address THE NEWCOMB LOOM CO., 318 West 5th Street, Davenport, Iowa.

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Send 6 cts. for sample and circular. CANNASSERS WANTED. Hygienic Wood Wool Co., 56 Broadway, New York.

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FOLKS REDUCED 10 to 25 lbs. per month. Reductions permanent. Endorsed by the press and leading society ladies. For particulars send 6 cents in stamps to O. W. F. SNYDER, M. D., CHICAGO, ILL.

197, McVicker's Theatre Building, or Room 6D, 907 Broadway, New York City.

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We will send this elegant solid gold front gent's initial Scarf Pin or lady's Bonnet Pin, which is two inches long, Free to each and every person who cuts out this advertisement and sends it to us. Name the letter you want. Address Lynn & Co., 48 Bond St., New York City



ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS,

(Continued.)

MOBILIAN:—The only efficacious treatment for hangnails is to cut them off close with a sharp pair of scissors and let the wound heal under a tiny piece of court-plaster. Do not attempt to pull them out, for intense pain will result and the evil will be worse than it was before. It is said that white specks seen on nails may be removed with pitch and myrrh. equal parts melted together.

RED ROSEBUD:—A dark-blue Eton suit will make a serviceable school dress for a miss of thirteen. Trim your felt hat with merle wings, berries and ribbon. If the shape of your face will admit of the style, wear your hair brushed away from the forehead.

M. I. D.:—Cocoa butter or odororous castor oil applied to the brows and lashes is said to promote their growth.

HAYSEED:—We have not heard of either gray or blue being considered an unlucky color for bridal dresses. Such superstitions are unworthy of credence in this enlightened century. For so few people, invitations are unnecessary. Invite them veritably. Certainly, wedding cake may be eaten at a wedding breakfast if one's digestion will stand the tax.

LADIES:—If you wish paying employment at home, why not manage distributing samples, soaps, specialties, books, do corresponding for Sylvan Co., 727 Woodward, Detroit, Mich. Send 10c. for samples of soap, &c., receive outfit offer.*



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We will send a 50c. package of Gold and Chromo Christmas Cards, very nice and pretty, and the largest and best story paper in the world 3 months absolutely free if you send 10c. to pay postage. This offer is made only to introduce our paper in new homes. Order quick. SOCIAL VISITOR CO., Box 3139, Boston, Mass.

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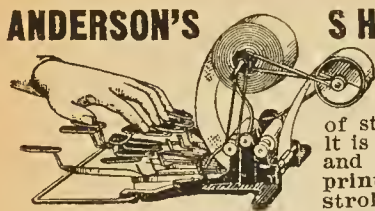
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YOU can reduce your weight permanently from 10 to 15 pounds a month at home, secretly, without starving, sickness or injury by the use of DR. CLARKE'S OBESITY CURE. Perfected in many years' practice. (Established 1877.) Causes no Wrinkles or Flabbiness, Stout Abdomens, Difficult Breathing, relieved by sure scientific methods. No experiments. Guaranteed. Best references. Price \$1 per package, \$2 per month or 3 months' package \$5. For sale by druggists everywhere, or mailed postpaid upon receipt of price. Positive proofs and testimonials for stamp. Address letters,

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Is taking the place of stenography because it is so quickly learned and a typewriter that prints a word at one stroke is plainer and faster than shorthand. 114 Bennett Building, N. Y. City.



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Complete in any Wood you choose. Mothers' Size, nickel trimmed (full size), \$3.00. Baby's Size (one-fourth Mothers' size), \$1.00. Just the thing for Xmas. Both guaranteed good sweepers. Sent prepaid by Express or Mail.

Sweeper City Co., Grand Rapids, Mich.

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If you are married or thinking about getting married, you ought to have Dr. Parker's New Marriage Guide, which contains valuable and necessary information, the knowledge of which will save many dollars to you. It contains 200 pages, bound in cloth. It will be sent to any address on receipt of \$1.00. Address J. S. OGILVIE PUBLISHING CO., 57 Rose Street, New York.

Parker Pays the Postage on his Arctic Sock for men, women, and children. Recommended by physicians and nurses for house, chamber, and sick-room. Only sock for rubber boots; it absorbs perspiration, and sends 25c. with size. J. H. Parker, 103 Bedford St., Boston. Room G.



\$5.75

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Artificial Building Cream, \$1. Anti-Microbic Soap, 50c. Complexio Powder, 50c.

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Has become quite the rage again. Ounce package of waste embroidery silk, bright colors, sent post-paid for 40 cts. 1/2 oz. package, 25 cts. Brainerd & Armstrong Silk Co., 5 Union St., New London, Conn.

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SOAP

BY FAR THE BEST dentifrice; antiseptic—harmless—effective. No soapy taste. A trial will make you its lasting friend. Substitutes are not "as good." All druggists or by mail, 25c. C. H. Strong & Co., Chicago.



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Stamping Outfit, 91 patterns, including outline designs 5x3 inches, conventional designs 6 inches square, patterns for painting and embroidery 8 & 10 in. high, 2 alphabets, 1 a large forget-me-not pattern, and many others very desirable. All this and a 3 months' trial subscription to *The Home*, a 16-page story paper, containing Fashions and Fancy Work illustr'd. Sent for only 10c. The Home, 141 Milk St. Boston, Mass.



INVALIDS, if you can't find at SARGENT's what you need in all such things as Rolling, Reclining, Carrying and Commode Chairs, Tricycles, Invalids' Lifts, Beds, Back Rests, Bed Trays, Tables and Invalids' conveniences generally, you may as well give it up. Write, stating just what you want. No charge. Address, Geo. F. Sargent Co., 814 Broadway, New York.

Mention DELINEATOR in your letter when you write.

If You DYE

With "PERFECTION" Dyes you get BRILLIANT Colors, warranted FAST TO LIGHT and washing. No dull or uneven colors if you use "Perfection" Dyes. We send 6 packages any colors you wish to try for 40c. Single package 10c. New sample cards and catalogue FREE. Agents wanted. W. CUSHING & Co., Box 41, Foxcroft, Me.

OLD CLOTHES MADE NEW. We clean and delicate shades of fabrics. No ripping required. Guarantee no smutting. We pay expressage both ways to any point in the U.S. Write for Catalogue. Repair gents' clothing to order. Aldred's Steam Dye Works and Cleaning Establishment, Nashville, Tenn. Mention this paper.

LEARN the WATCH TRADE.

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Sixty elegant pieces, enough to make a crazy quilt 600 square inches, of silk and satin, assorted bright colors, 25 cts. 5 packages, \$1. 30 plush and velvet pieces, 25 cts. If you are not fully satisfied with every package, you may return it and we will refund your money. The BINGHAM CO., NEW LONDON, CONN.



\$2. to \$25. worth of fast selling Novelties, Jewelry, Medicines, Household Articles, Trick Goods, &c. You make half profit, catalogue free. Trust Co. New York.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS,

(Continued).

C. A. P.:—It is vulgar to use colored ink in correspondence. Large sleeves continue popular.

LITTLE FASHION PLATE:—You will gain full information regarding introductions by reading Mrs. Pryor's article in THE DELINEATOR for April. Sleeves promise to remain bouffant for some time to come. Styles of coiffure have not materially changed during the past few months.

E. E. L.:—Directions for cleaning and varnishing oil paintings are given in the paper entitled "Preservation and Renovation," which appears in THE DELINEATOR for June.

WINONA C.:—Your material is apple-green in color.

GERALDINE:—Cocoa butter applied daily is said to develop the bust. Rub it well into the skin with a rotary motion.

G. B.:—We cannot undertake to prescribe for diseases of a serious nature. Consult your family physician.

A AND A.:—Try alcohol for enlarged pores, applying it at night.

COUNTRY COUSIN:—Read Mrs. Pryor's article on Stationery and Correspondence in the August number of THE DELINEATOR for information on the subject. A bonnet is hardly suitable for a miss of seventeen. A becoming hat is much more youthful.



L. SHAW

Established 33 years.

THE LARGEST Hair and Toilet Bazaar in America.

Perfect fitting WIGS, and WAVES, SKELETON BANGS, in the latest styles. NATURAL WAVY SWITCHES, COCOANUT BALM for complexion; cures pimples, makes the skin soft, fresh and fair as a child's; price, 50c. and \$1.00. EXTRACT TURKISH ROSE LEAVES, for the lips and face, imparts the natural bloom of youth; \$1.00 and \$1.50. MAGIC TONIC, softens and beautifies the hair, prevents it from falling out; 50c. and \$1.00. HAIR DYES for all colors of hair. Book "How to be Beautiful," mailed free.

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SOLID SILVER MARQUISE RING FREE.



Solid Coin Silver.

All the rage in the fashionable world. This beautiful Marquise ring is made of Solid Silver and set with handsome turquoises. A beautiful ring, and one that any lady may feel proud to own. **SPECIAL OFFER.**—Send 35c. in stamps with size of ring, and we will send ring and Ladies' Magazine 1 year, postpaid. Money will be refunded if you are not more than pleased. Address, VISITOR MAGAZINE CO., Box 2931, Boston, Mass.

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Who want to make money send for Sample Copy of EVERY MONTH, contains \$2.00 worth of Latest and most Popular Music. Richest of all in Reading Matter and Illustrations. Liberal Commission and Prizes to Clubs or Agents. Sample, 10c. Yearly, \$1.00.

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Reference: Any music store in the United States or Canada.

BIRD MANNA makes CANARY and other

SONG BIRDS SING. It restores their health and makes their feathers grow. It is the wonderful Secret of the Andreasberg Breeders of Germany. Mailed for 15c. Bird Book free on application. BIRD FOOD CO., 400 N. 3d St. Philadelphia, Pa.

For 14 cts.

We will send a Cream-White Table-Cover, size 36x36, stamped in conventional designs.

For 29 cts.

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By mail, add 5c. extra for postage.

Address: KENSINGTON ART SCHOOL, 12 W. 14th Street, New York. Send for Circular of Special Offers for November.

FURNISH YOUR HOME

FREE

Send your name

at once if you want

a magnificent re-

production of a celebrated painting, measuring 34 inches from side to side. We

send it to you secure. This beautiful specimen of artistic ability, mounted on a

cream mat, and framed in a delicate white enameled frame, even to a most prac-

tised eye might be taken for the original painting, so exquisite is the coloring.

We send the beautiful picture free, to every person answering this advertisement to introduce the Merry Maker, a

publication filled with the funniest illustrations and mirth provoking literature. It brings joy to every home. We will

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We want you to show it to your friends. Address E. PUTNAM & CO., Publishers, 10 Murray St., N. Y. City.

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OUR CANADA WOOL SEAL and
BLACK CONEY 30-inch CAPES
BEAT ANYTHING AT \$15.00.
WALTER BUHL & CO., Detroit, Mich.

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SALT RHEUM
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BY ALL DRUGGISTS OR MAILED POST PAID BY
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USE "DERMASOAP" FOR THE COMPLEXION, 25¢

A Nicely Stamped . . . and Floss to work
Fringed Linen Splasher it, all for 8 two-
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Address, J. F. INGALLS, Lynn, Mass. Box D.

WE TAN Cattle hides and all sorts
of skins whole for ROBES
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goods prominently before the buying Public by
advertising them in THE DELINEATOR, which
has a guaranteed circulation of Over Half a
Million Copies a Month, and is read by a
buying Clientele, whose faith in the Publication
is founded on the fact that we aim to furnish
them with advices the good taste of which
cannot be questioned.

The Advertising Rate is \$2.00 per Agate Line,
which is less than Half a Cent a Line per
Thousand Copies. No advertisement for less
space than 5 Lines will be accepted.

Address communications regarding advertising
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Street, New York.

The Butterick Publishing Co. (Limited),
7 to 17 W. 13th Street, New York.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

(Concluded).

A SUBSCRIBER:—Unless you have more material, you cannot successfully remodel your changeable silk bell skirt. You might insert a front-gore of figured silk, but the result will be likely to disappoint you.

L. O'NEILL:—The book you mention, "A Manual of Music," is published in three styles, cloth, half morocco and full seal. If you will send us a stamped envelope, we will inform you where it may be procured.

A. B. C.:—Sash-curtains arranged on brass rods will be pretty for the sitting room if long ones are not desired. Point d'esprit, dotted Swiss, Brussels net and tambour muslin are suitable materials for them.

LEARNER:—Write to Miss C. F. Morse, 40 East 14th St., New York, for cocoa butter if you cannot obtain it through a druggist. In travelling, a chaperon should be a young girl's constant companion.

A SUBSCRIBER:—Directions for knitting a football sweater were given in THE DELINEATOR for June, 1892.

I WANT my fine perfume and other samples handed your friends or neighbors. Send A. F. Wood, Perfumer, Wood Ave., Detroit, Mich., 10c. for five trial bottles Satin-Scent Perfumes (finest extracts), receiving special offer to you.*

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PROGRESSIVE EUCHRE PLAYERS

Ask your Stationer for
"THE CORRECT" SCORE MARKER.

It pleases everybody.

Booklet free. W. F. BULKELEY, Cleveland, O.

SELF THREADING SEWING NEEDLES.
Weak sighted or blind can thread them.
Finest silver spring steel. One style threads on end,
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SPRING STEEL PINS, sharp points, black or white. Can't break or bend them. Worth a dozen papers of common pins. Sample paper by mail of either kind Pins or Needles, 10c. 2 for 10c. 5 for 25c. 12 for 6c. Money easily made selling them. Address CHAS. E. MARSHALL, LOCKPORT, N. Y.

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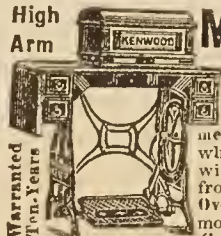
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The FRENCH TRANSFER DESIGNS can be used on Silk, Satin or other Fabrics, Plaques, Panels, Lamp-Shades, etc. Any one can become an expert in the Art. In many respects it is superior to hand painting. Never fails to give satisfaction. Full directions and complete outfit, which contains Varnish, Brushes, Roller and an assortment of Pictures, mailed on receipt of \$1.00. Agents Wanted.

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Can't see how you do it.

\$60 Kenwood Machine for - \$23.00
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27 other styles including Machines at \$8.00, \$11.00 and \$15.00. All attachments FREE. We pay freight ship anywhere on 30 days free trial, in any home without asking one cent in advance. Buy from factory. Save agents large profits. Over 100,000 in use. Catalogue and testimonials Free. Write at once. Address (in full), CASH BUYERS' UNION, 158-164 West Van Buren St., B 6, Chicago, Ill

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With our Improved Elastic Truss. Worn with ease night and day. Retains the rupture under the hardest exercise and severest strain. Examination free. Lady in attendance for ladies. Send for pamphlet.

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HOLD AND INVALUABLE
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The R. R. Appleton Co., 78 Franklin St., New York.

Complete Form, \$5.00.

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Mann's Bone Cutter

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Try it before you pay for it.

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Sets any name in one minute; prints 500 cards an hour. YOU can make money with it. A font of pretty type, also Indelible Ink, Type Holder, Pads and Tweezers. Best Linen Marker; worth \$1.00. Sample mailed FREE for 10c. stamps for postage on outfit and large catalogue of 1000 Bargains.

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Purely Aromatic Vegetable. Unequalled. 60 Cents per Bottle. BOERICKE & TAFEL, 1011 Arch St. and 1118 13th St., Philadelphia; 145 Grand St. and 15 W. 42d St., N. Y.; 44 E. Madison St., Chicago; 228 N. Howard St., Baltimore; 627 Smithfield St., Pittsburgh; 204 W. 4th St., Cincinnati.

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Orders of Dance.

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PILLOW-SHAM HOLDERS. A full set of 3 for 15c. or 2 full sets for 25c., to any address, post-paid. Agents wanted. Directions and screws sent with every set. 15 CENTS. T. M. CANDY, Chester, Conn.

YOUR WEIGHT REDUCED

15 lbs. a month by a new harmless herbal remedy—safe, sure and speedy. Trial package sent FREE on application. Give it a trial, it costs you nothing. Chase Remedy Co. Dept. P, Chicago

NO MORE GRAY HAIR.

BRUCELINE, the only genuine remedy for restoring gray hair to its natural color: no dye and harmless. Thousands of Testimonials \$1.00 per bottle. Druggists or BRUCELINE Co., 377 6th Ave., N. Y. Treatise on the hair sent on application FREE.

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DOUBLE GUNS
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BUY-CYCLES
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Beauty: Its Attainment and Preservation. The MOST COMPLETE AND RELIABLE WORK ever offered to Those Who Desire to Be Beautiful in *Mind, Manner, Feature and Form*. As this Book is more comprehensive in its dealings with the subject of Beauty

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THE Delineator

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of
FASHION,
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and
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ALBERT R. MANN

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CHRISTMAS CAROL.

Words by Rev. Gerald W. Druce, M.A.

Music by Florian Müller.

PIANO.

Andante.

Soprano & Alto.

1. Shades of si - lent night, di - vid - ing, Bursts the glo - ry from a - bove;
Tenor.

2. Heav'n will guard their flocks from danger; Scat-tered o'er the moist greensward,
Bass.

Down the stream of brightness glid-ing Comes the mes-sen - ger of love.

While the swains to Beth'-lem's manger Hie to greet their new-born Lord.

To the shep-herd low - ly tell - ing Of the Christ ex - pect - ed long;
Awe and love ma tern - al blend - ing, Fill the Bless - ed Vir - gin's heart:

While the sud - den an - them swell - ing, Fills the glow - ing Heav'n with song!
While with rev'rent ges - ture bend - ing, Kneel these humble men a - part.

Interlude.

Soprano & Alto.
p Not a-lone do men unlearn-ed Bow the Ho-ly Child be-fore,
Tenor.
p
Bass.
p

Sa-ges, who for truth long yearn-ed, Heav'n's true sun at length a-dore.

To our songs pro-claim a sto-ry, Kings of old have longed to know

Full of Christ the Prince of Glo-ry, Born this night for high and low!

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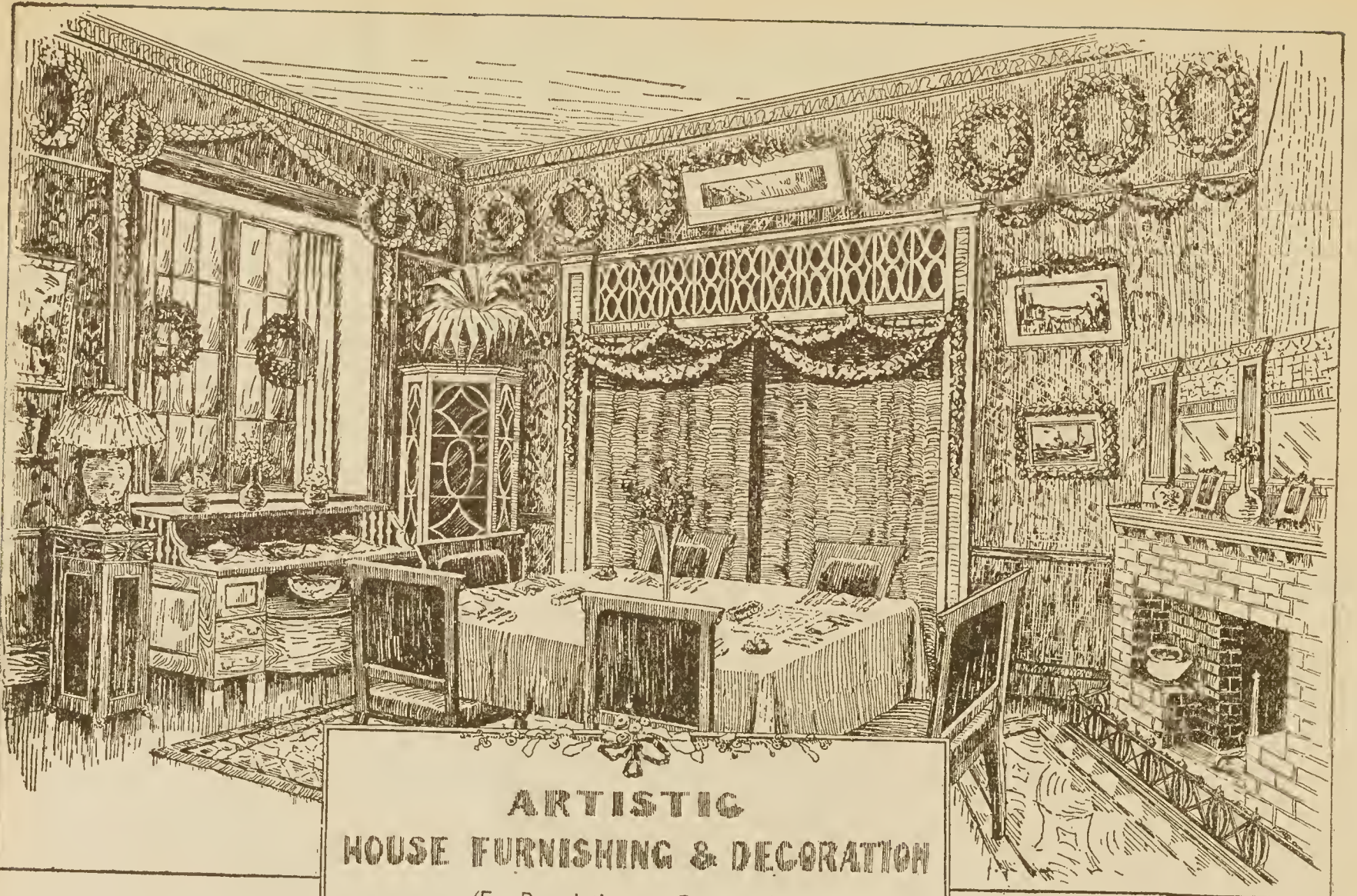
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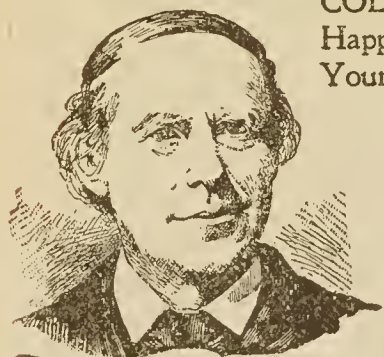


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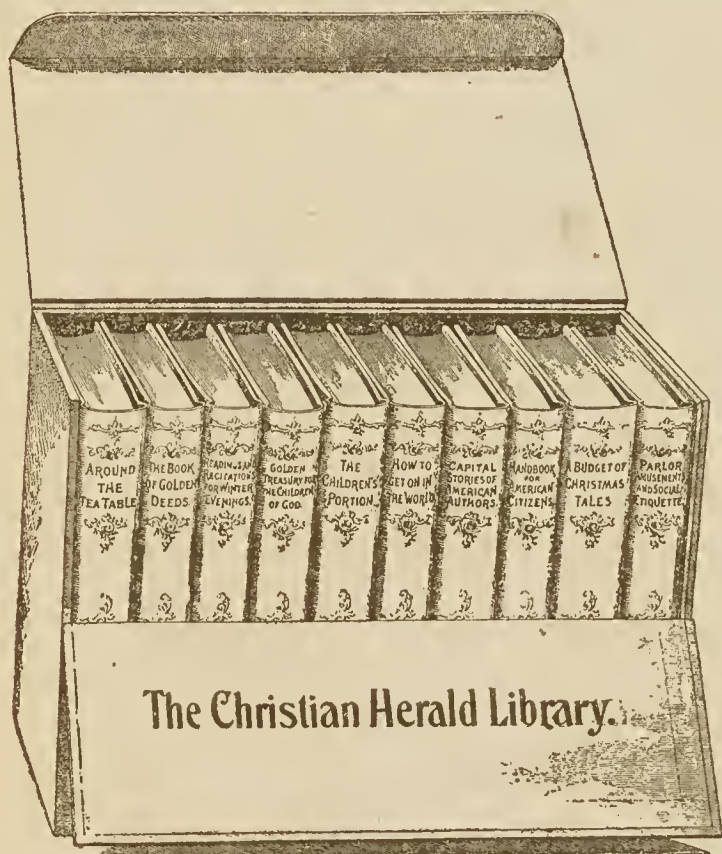


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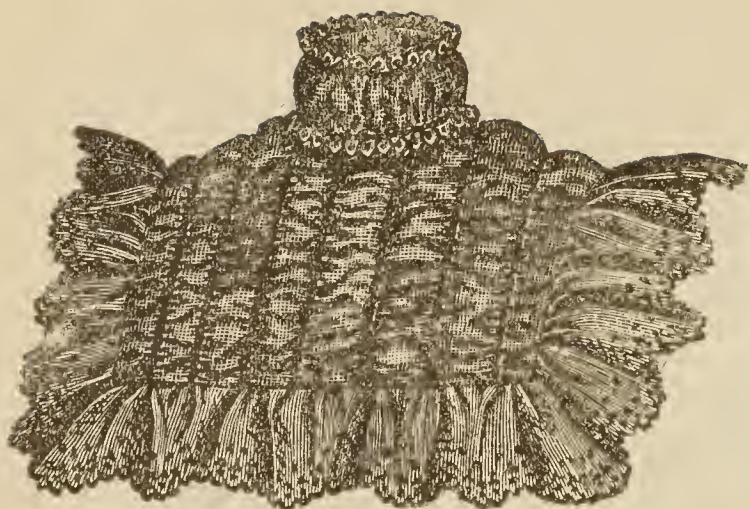


FIGURE NO. 1.



FIGURE NO. 7.



FIGURE NO. 2.

FIGURES NOS. 1 AND 2.—LADIES' FANCY YOKES.—
(Cut by Pattern No. 7039; 3 sizes; small, medium
and large; price 5d. or 10 cents.)



FIGURE NO. 4.

FIGURES NOS. 3
AND 4.—LADIES'
BODICE DECORA-
TIONS.—(Cut by
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medium and
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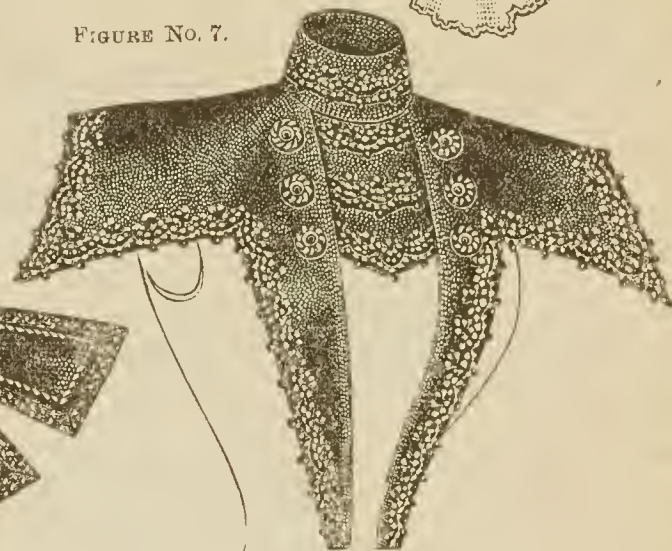


FIGURE NO. 8.

FIGURES NOS. 7 AND 8.—LADIES' WAIST DEC-
ORATIONS.—(Cut by Pattern No. 978; 3 sizes;
small, medium and large; price 5d. or 10 cents.)

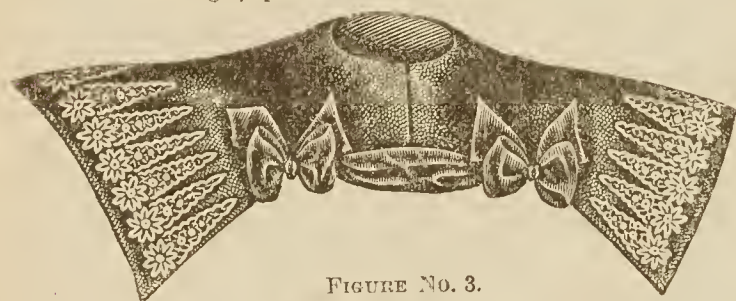


FIGURE NO. 3.

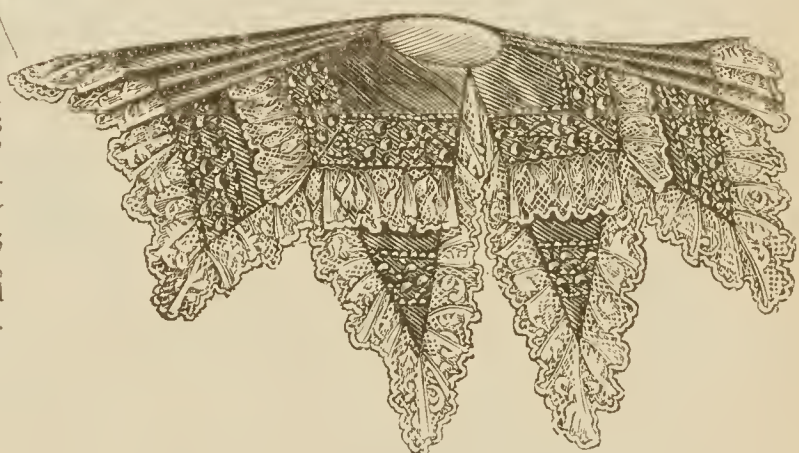


FIGURE NO. 9.



FIGURE NO. 5.

FIGURES NOS. 5 AND 6.—LADIES'
WAIST GARNITURES.—(Cut by Pat-
tern No. 976; 3 sizes; small, me-
dium and large; price 5d. or 10
cents.)

FIGURE NO. 6.

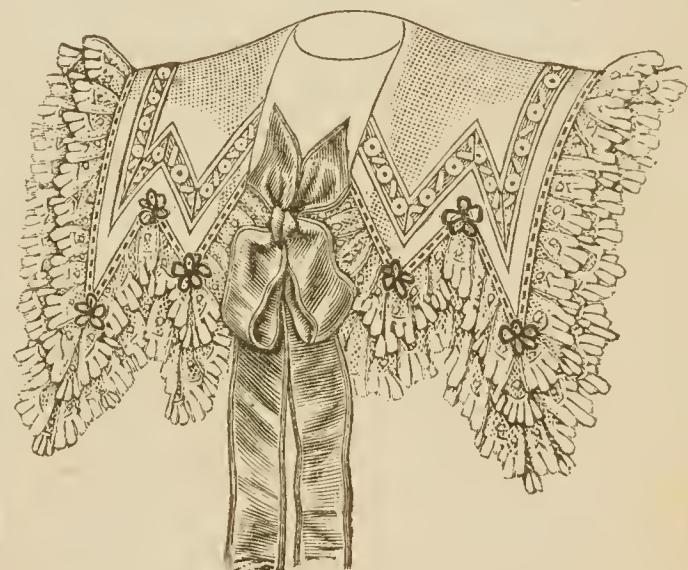


FIGURE NO. 10.

FIGURES NOS. 9 AND 10.—LADIES' FANCY COLLARS.—
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(For Descriptions see Pages 739 and 740.)

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Yours truly,

(Signed),

REDFERN.



FIGURE NO. 1.—LADIES' SKELETON WATER-PROOF CLOAK.—(Cut by Pattern No. 7898; 10 sizes; 28 to 46 inches, bust measure; price 1s. 6d. or 35 cents.)



FIGURE NO. 3.—COMBINATION AND DECORATION FOR A LADIES' TOILETTE.—(Cut by Cloak Pattern No. 8046; 10 sizes; 28 to 46 inches, bust measure; price 1s. 6d. or 35 cents; and Skirt Pattern No. 8006; 9 sizes; 20 to 36 inches, waist measure; price 1s. 3d. or 30 cts.)



FIGURE NO. 6.—COMBINATION AND DECORATION FOR A LADIES' EVENING WRAP.—(Cut by Pattern No. 8015; 10 sizes; 28 to 46 inches, bust measure; price 1s. or 25 cents.)



FIGURE NO. 2.—COMBINATION AND DECORATION FOR A LADIES' TOILETTE.—(Cut by Jacket Pattern No. 8057; 13 sizes; 28 to 46 inches, bust measure; price, 1s. 3d. or 30 cents; and Skirt Pattern No. 8021; 9 sizes; 20 to 36 inches, waist measure; price 1s. 3d. or 30 cents.)



FIGURE NO. 4.—LADIES' COAT.—(Cut by Pattern No. 8039; 13 sizes; 28 to 46 inches, bust measure; price 1s. 3d. or 30 cents.)



FIGURE NO. 5.—LADIES' JACKET.—(Cut by Pattern No. 8017; 13 sizes; 28 to 46 inches, bust measure; price 1s. 3d. or 30 cents.)



FIGURE NO. 7.—LADIES' TOILETTE.—(Cut by Jacket No. 7961; 11 sizes; 28 to 48 inches, bust measure; price 1s. 3d. or 30 cents; and Skirt No. 8022; 9 sizes; 20 to 36 inches, waist measure; price 1s. 3d. or 30 cents.)

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"After a long study of Obesity and its cure I have come to the conclusion that Dr. Edison's Obesity Pills, Fruit Salt and Reducing Compound more nearly fill the requirements of a thorough cure for this malady

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Dr. Edison's Obesity and Supporting Bands should be used by fleshy men and women; his supporting Band by all women in a weak condition.



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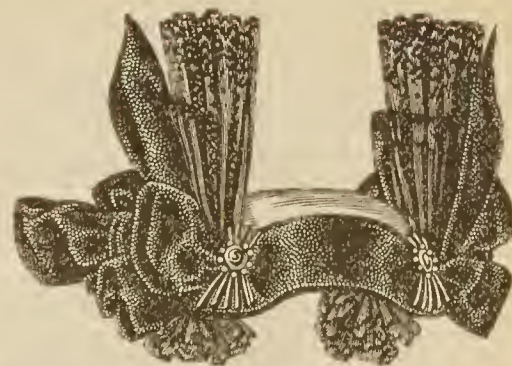


FIGURE NO. 6.—LADIES' CONTINENTAL HAT.



FIGURE NO. 2.—LADIES' HAT.



FIGURE NO. 7.—LADIES' HAT.

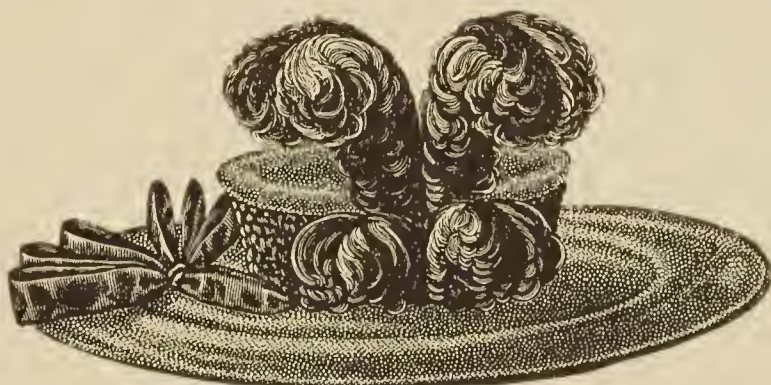


FIGURE NO. 3.—LADIES' LARGE HAT.



FIGURE NO. 8.—LADIES' SAILOR HAT.



FIGURE NO. 9.—LADIES' TOQUE.



FIGURE NO. 4.—LADIES' LARGE HAT.

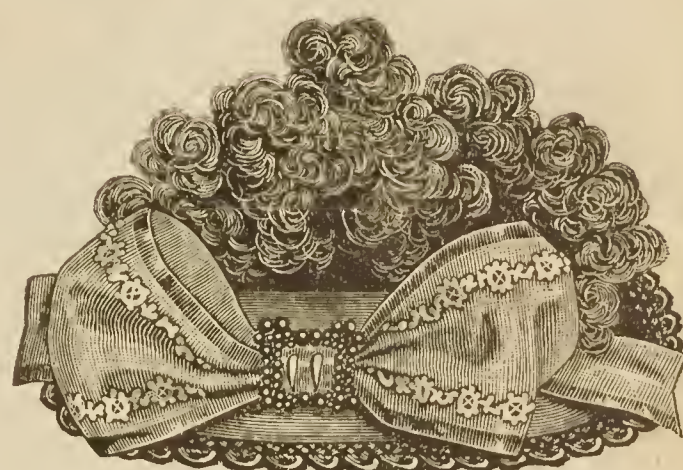


FIGURE NO. 10.—LADIES' SAILOR HAT.

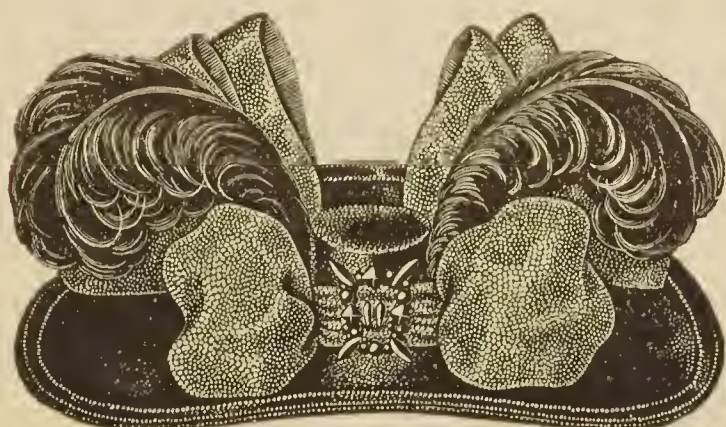


FIGURE NO. 5.—LADIES' VELVET HAT.

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(For Descriptions see Pages 742 and 743.)

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FIGURE No. 8.—(Cut by Pattern No. 8021; 9 sizes; 20 to 36 inches, waist measure; price 1s. 3d. or 30 cents.)

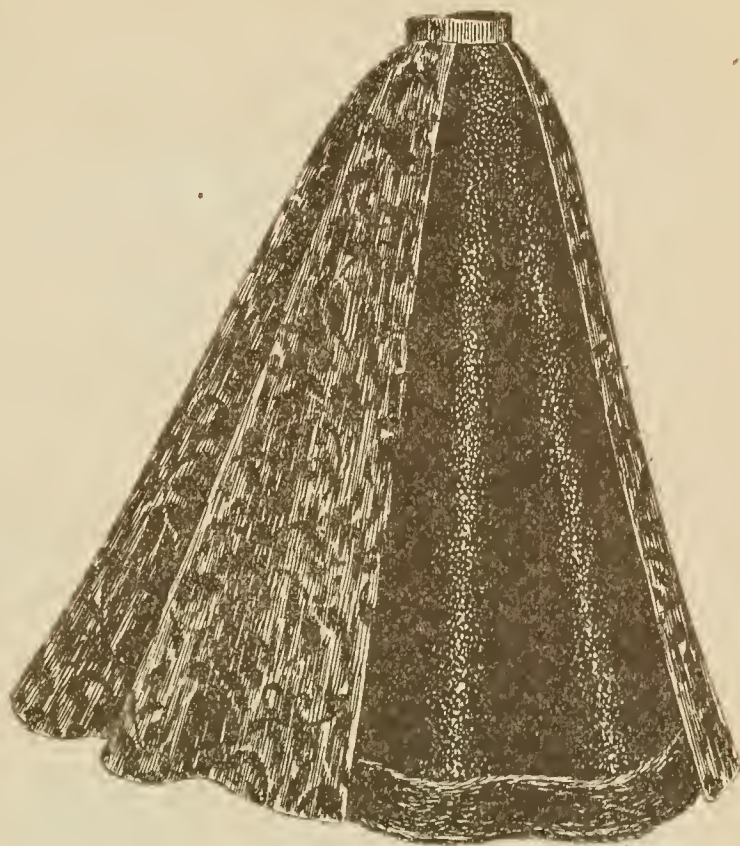


FIGURE No. 9.—(Cut by Pattern No. 8066; 9 sizes; 20 to 36 inches, waist measure; price 1s. 3d. or 30 cents.)



FIGURE No. 10.—(Cut by Pattern No. 8022; 9 sizes; 20 to 36 inches, waist measure; price 1s. 3d. or 30 cents.)

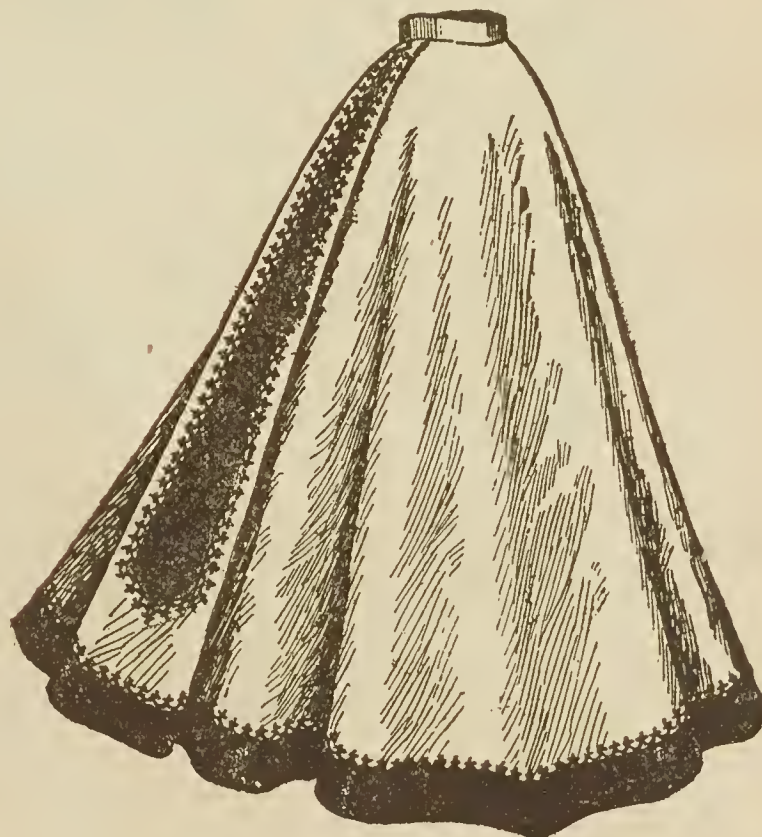


FIGURE No. 11.—(Cut by Pattern No. 8068; 9 sizes; 20 to 36 inches, waist measure; price 1s. 3d. or 30 cents.)

FIGURES NOS. 8, 9, 10 AND 11.—NOVELTIES IN SKIRTS.

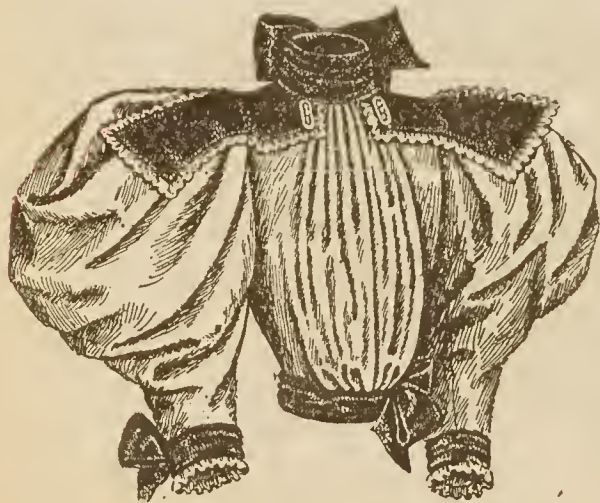


FIGURE No. 12.—COMBINATION AND DECORATION FOR A LADIES' WAIST.—(Cut by Pattern No. 8051; 13 sizes; 28 to 46 inches, bust measure; price 1s. 3d. or 30 cents.)

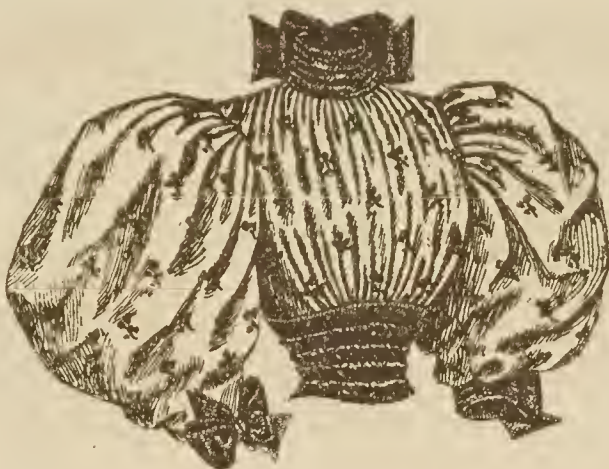


FIGURE No. 13.—COMBINATION AND DECORATION FOR A LADIES' WAIST.—(Cut by Pattern No. 8018; 13 sizes; 28 to 46 inches, bust measure; price 1s. 3d. or 30 cents.)

STYLISH
Skirts and Waists.

(For Descriptions see "Dress-making At Home," on Pages 741 and 742.)



FIGURE NO. 361 P.—LADIES' DIRECTOIRE COSTUME.—This illustrates Pattern No. 8019 (copyright), price 1s. 8d. or 40 cents.

(For Description see Page 686.)

The FINEARTIST

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No. 6.

Fashions of To-Day.

Ripple backs are in evidence in the skirts of jackets.

Mutton-leg sleeves with many gores adorn a jaunty jacket.

Square lapels in jackets are an innovation.

The new Louis Quinze coat imitates its historic prototype in general effect rather than in detail.

A sailor collar and sleeves, with box-plaits extending down the back of the arm, enhance the stylish effect of a Norfolk sailor jacket.

A picturesque storm collar and a very deep tab collar are notable features of a rippling circular cape.

The fulness in a new Marie Antoinette bodice flows over a rather deep, shaped corselet which gives a tapering effect at the line of the waist.

In a very stylish basque lapels frame a full chemisette that

is tucked prettily and quaintly beneath deep bodice - extensions.

Basques that extend below the waist-line have trim ripple backs.

Battlemented epaulettes that extend to the neck impart a dressy touch to a blouse.

The appearance of a plainly fashioned basque may be varied by the adjustment of several styles of collars.

Two sets of under-arm gores in a double-breasted basque render it suitable to all figures.

A suggestion of the Directoire modes is given a basque by the fanciful arrangement of the front.

Full-topped leg-o'-mutton sleeves, both with and without cuffs, are extensively used for basques.

In the Directoire skirt a panel is let in at each side.



FIGURE NO. 362 P.—LADIES' EVENING WRAP.—This illustrates Pattern No. 8015 (copyright), price 1s. or 25 cents.

(For Description see Page 686.)

FIGURE NO. 361 P.—LADIES' DIRECTOIRE COSTUME.

(For Illustration see Page 684.)

FIGURE NO. 361 P.—This illustrates a Ladies' costume. The pattern, which is No. 8019 and costs 1s. 8d. or 40 cents, is in thirteen sizes for ladies from twenty-eight to forty-six inches, bust measure, and is differently represented on page 703.

The costume as here shown in combination of black crépon, light Marie Antoinette silk and Eminence velvet, with a decoration of white lace and beaver fur, is handsome for afternoon receptions or for matinée, concert or carriage wear. The skirt expands decidedly toward the foot and consists of seven gores, the four gores at the back falling in deep flutes, while at the front and sides the skirt falls in ripples.

The basque is closely fitted, and the shaping below the waist-line at the back and sides produces flutes that deepen toward the back. The fronts separate all the way down, except at the waist, where they have the effect of a broad belt closed at the center with buttons and button-holes. A full vest of silk droops slightly over the belt-like portion, which is made more effective by being faced with velvet; and large Directoire revers of velvet extend in points on the sleeves, beaver fur outlining them handsomely. At the neck is a high turn-down collar edged with fur, and between its ends is secured a frill of lace that droops over the vest. The gored sleeves are in melon style, consisting of four sections; the fulness at the top is collected in three side-plaits at each side of three box-plaits, the box-plaits being arranged so that a seam comes at the center of each; these seams are piped with velvet.

The costume has a striking elegance that will be well brought out in the rich silks now offered in elaborate designs, in combination with velvet or brocade.

The large flaring hat is profusely trimmed with ostrich plumes.



FIGURE NO. 362 P.—LADIES' EVENING WRAP.

(For Illustration see Page 685.)

FIGURE NO. 362 P.—This illustrates a Ladies' cape. The pattern, which is No. 8015 and costs 1s. or 25 cents, is in ten sizes for ladies from twenty-eight to forty-six inches, bust measure, and may be again seen on page 709 of this magazine.

The cape as here developed in white llama wool, with a trim-

FIGURE NO. 363 P.—LADIES' CALLING TOILETTE.—This consists of Ladies' Basque No. 8067 (copyright), price 1s. 3d. or 30 cents; and Skirt No. 8068 (copyright), price 1s. 3d. or 30 cents.

(For Description see Page 687.)

ming of ermine and white ribbon, is an exquisite wrap for opera or other evening uses. It is in very full, circular style, with a center seam, and hangs in large, soft ripples all about the figure. Its front edges are trimmed with a band of ermine, and a band



FIGURE NO. 364 P.—LADIES' AFTERNOON RECEPTION GOWN.—This illustrates Pattern No. 8062 (copyright), price 1s. 8d. or 40 cents.
(For Description see Page 688.)

of ermine outlines the deep, fancy collar which falls in two large, square tabs at the front and back; the inside of the flaring collar, which rolls in Medici fashion, is covered with the same beautiful fur. Great bows of ribbon are set on the shoul-

two gores at the back are each laid in a box-plait at the top and the skirt ripples gracefully.

For carriage, visiting and theatre wear the toilette will be made up in a combination of silk or of one kind of silk throughout.

ders, giving a *chic* air to the graceful wrap, which has a handsome lining of pale-green brocade.

For evening wear, brocade, plush and velvet in pale tints will make up beautifully in the cape, while for the street the same materials in darker shades and fine cloths are appropriate. Fur bindings or bands of spangled gimp and handsome silk passementeries may be selected for trimming.

The tiny jet bonnet is trimmed with a jet ornament and fluffy aigrettes.

FIGURE NO. 363 P.—LADIES' CALLING TOILETTE.

(For Illustration see Page 686.)

FIGURE NO. 363 P.—This consists of a Ladies' basque and skirt. The basque pattern, which is No. 8067 and costs 1s. 3d. or 30 cents, is in thirteen sizes for ladies from twenty-eight to forty-six inches, bust measure, and may be seen again on page 715 of this number of THE DELINEATOR. The skirt pattern, which is No. 8068 and costs 1s. 3d. or 30 cents, is in nine sizes for ladies from twenty to thirty-six inches, waist measure, and is shown in two views on page 718.

The toilette in its present development may be appropriately worn at most of the dressy social functions where hat and gloves are demanded. Plain and brocaded satin and eyeletted chiffon form the combination of materials and jet buttons and spangled trimming embellish it tastefully. The fronts of the basque are shaped in low, square outline and are arranged on high-necked lining-fronts; they are closed at the left side, and the handsome jet buttons, which are arranged as for a double-breasted closing, are altogether decorative. A full vest of eyeletted chiffon fills in the low neck and revers of plain satin hollowed at all their edges frame its sides and are bordered with spangled trimming. The standing collar is covered with two rows of the spangled trimming. The one-seam leg-o'-mutton sleeves have the fashionable outstanding effect above the elbow.

The skirt of black satin is new and stylish in its shaping and is circular at the front and sides, with a box-plait over each hip. The



FIGURE NO. 365 P.—LADIES' MARIE ANTOINETTE TOILETTE.—This consists of Ladies' Basque-Waist No. 8047 (copyright), price 1s. 3d. or 30 cents; and Seven-Gored Skirt No. 8066 (copyright), price 1s. 3d. or 30 cents.

(For Description see Page 689.)

Crépon and velvet or crépon and silk will also be chosen for ceremonial wear. For occasions where plainer dress is de-

manded, serge, novelty goods and bouretted wool will answer. Spangled or jetted bands will be used for decoration.

The large hat is trimmed with feathers, ribbon, jet and an aigrette.

FIGURE NO. 364 P.—LADIES' AFTERNOON RECEPTION GOWN.

(For Illustration see Page 687.)

FIGURE NO. 364 P.—This illustrates a Ladies' costume. The pattern, which is No. 8062 and costs 1s. 8d. or 40 cents, is in thirteen sizes for ladies from twenty-eight to forty-six inches, bust measure, and may be seen again on page 704 of this number of THE DELINEATOR.

The costume is strikingly handsome and may be made of the richest materials. The admirable effect produced by the association of a diaphanous with a heavy texture is here illustrated, the materials being novelty plaid crépon and embroidered silk mull. The skirt is in four box-plaited gores at the back and is circular at the front and sides, the circular portion being cut bias at the center so that at the sides the plaid will match the gores. It falls in graceful flutes and stands out well all round.

The basque-waist is closed at the center of the front under a smooth narrow plastron or center-front of the embroidered mull, which is inserted between the smooth side-fronts; a tapering box-plait is applied down the front edge of each side-front, and, being cut bias, is very effective in the plaid goods. The pattern provides for two styles of back, one fitted with the regular basque seams and the other a broad bias French back made with a center seam and mounted on a fitted lining. The standing collar is covered with a wrinkled ribbon over which Paquin points of mull edged with butter-colored Valenciennes lace fall at the front. Similar points turn upward from the wrists of the large leg-o'-mutton sleeves.

Such a costume may be worn at any but the most ceremonious occasions which require full dress, and, when made of unpretentious woolen goods, will also be suitable for general wear. Trimmings of spangled gimp or lace, embroidered bands or the more simple fancy braids and silk gimp may be added, with good effect.

The broad-brimmed hat is of black felt and has a broad trimming of feathers, ribbon, crêpe lisse and a jet buckle.

FIGURE No. 365 P.—LADIES'
MARIE ANTOINETTE TOILETTE.

(For Illustration see Page 688.)

FIGURE No. 365 P.—This consists of a Ladies' basque-waist and skirt. The basque-waist pattern, which is No. 8047 and costs 1s. 3d. or 30 cents, is in thirteen sizes for ladies from twenty-eight to forty-six inches, bust measure, and is also portrayed on page 715 of this magazine. The skirt pattern, which is No. 8066 and costs 1s. 3d. or 30 cents, is in nine sizes for ladies from twenty to thirty-six inches, waist measure, and is again illustrated on page 719.

The color scheme in this toilette is extremely delicate, embracing pale tints of blue and pink in the materials and white and gold in the trimming. The materials are plain blue and plain pink silk and a handsome Marie Antoinette brocade combining the same shade. The waist is made with a moderately low neck that is square in front and in V shape at the back and is drawn into pretty folds at each side of the closing. A fancy collar of the pink silk in two sections follows the upper outline of the waist at the back and over the shoulders and extends down on the fronts for a short distance at each side of the fulness, a frill of white lace headed by a row of gold spangled gimp outlining it richly. The picturesque sleeves are in three-quarter length and are gathered full at the top and bottom and finished with rolling cuffs that are trimmed with spangled gimp. A broad blue silk ribbon is wrinkled about the waist and bowed stylishly at the back.

Seven gores are comprised in the skirt, which shows deep flutes at the sides. The two back-gores are arranged in two box-plaits which flare in handsome tubular folds; and the front-gore, which is of the pink silk striped with several vertical rows of spangled trimming, is overlapped by the nearest side-gores to have the effect of a petticoat as worn during the Marie Antoinette period.

For a toilette like this poult de soie, taffeta and other rich silks, fancy and plain velvet, brocade and silk faced crépons are eminently appropriate, although a satisfactory effect may be produced by combining silk-and-wool novelty goods or woollen goods of fine quality with velvet or fancy silk. Silk and spangled passementerie, batiste insertion and pipings of velvet are stylish trimmings.

FIGURE No. 366 P.—LADIES' PROM-
ENADE TOILETTE.

(For Illustration see this Page.)

FIGURE No. 366 P.—This consists of a Ladies' basque and skirt. The basque pattern, which is No. 8053 and costs 1s. 3d. or 30 cents, is in thirteen sizes for ladies from twenty-eight to forty-six inches, bust measure, and is pictured differently illustrated on page 714 of this magazine. The



FIGURE No. 366 P.—LADIES' PROMENADE TOILETTE.—This consists of Ladies' Basque No. 8053 (copyright), price 1s. 3d. or 30 cents; and Skirt No. 7920 (copyright), price 1s. 3d. or 30 cents.

(For Description see this Page.)

skirt pattern, which is No. 7920 and costs 1s. 3d. or 30 cents, is in nine sizes for ladies from twenty to thirty-six inches,

waist measure, and is also illustrated on its accompanying label.

Illuminated cheviot, dark-green velvet and maize silk are effectively combined in the toilette in the present instance. The skirt, which consists of eight gores, has been styled the octagon skirt. The back-gores are gathered at the top and hang in full folds, and the front and sides fall in very pronounced ripples that result from the shaping. A thick cording of velvet stylishly finishes the lower edge, the skirt expanding fashionably.

and droop fashionably and are ornamented at the wrists with round cuff-facings of velvet on which two buttons are set at the back of the arm.

The toilette is liked for calling, church or promenade wear and will make up stylishly in the new silk-and-wool crépons and other mixtures, or in whipcord, covert or plain cloth, with plaid, plain or fancy silk for the chemisette and fancy silk or soutache braid and buttons in two or more sizes for decoration.



FIGURE NO. 367 P.

FIGURE NO. 368 P.

FIGURES NOS. 367 P AND 368 P.—LADIES' BASQUE.—These two figures illustrate the same Pattern—Ladies' Basque No. 8038 (copyright), price 1s. 3d. or 30 cents.

(For Descriptions see Pages 690 and 691.)

The basque ripples stylishly below the waist-line at the back and is closely fitted. Above the bust the fronts are cut low and square, showing a full chemisette of silk, and are faced with velvet and shaped to have a corselet effect between long, tapering revers of velvet; they are closed invisibly at the center below the chemisette, and a row of small buttons is ornamentally placed down each side of the closing. The standing collar is of velvet and closes at the left side. The *gigot* sleeves flare

The large felt hat is adorned with silk, lace, flowers, a *cog* feather aigrette and a jet ornament.

FIGURES NOS. 367 P AND 368 P.—LADIES' BASQUE.

(For Illustrations see this Page.)

FIGURES NOS. 367 P AND 368 P.—These two figures illustrate

the same pattern—a Ladies' basque. The pattern, which is No. 8038 and costs 1s. 3d. or 30 cents, is in fifteen sizes for ladies from twenty-eight to forty-eight inches, bust measure, and may be seen otherwise developed on page 713 of this publication.

The front view, figure No. 367 P, shows the basque made up in tailor style of fawn-colored cloth and striped silk, with a tailor finish of machine-stitching. The silk is used for the removable chemisette, which is topped by a standing collar and buttoned

out well from the figure in pretty ripples. The large one-scam leg-o'-mutton sleeves fall with the effect of a puff to the elbow; they are completed at cuff depth by two encircling rows of machine-stitching.

The hat is a fancy braid, trimmed with two shades of ribbon, feathers and an aigrette.

The back view, pictured at figure No. 368 P, shows the smart basque developed in fancy cheviot and plainly completed.



FIGURE No. 369 P.

FIGURE No. 370 P.

FIGURES NOS. 369 P AND 370 P.—LADIES' BASQUE.—These two figures illustrate the same Pattern—Ladies' Basque No. 8037 (copyright), price 1s. 3d. or 30 cents.

(For Descriptions see Page 692.)

at the center, the contrast being very stylish. The handsomely fitted fronts are widened by gores to close in double-breasted fashion with button-holes and buttons, and are reversed above the closing in large, tapering lapels that form wide notches with the rolling collar. The basque is short and of uniform lower outline, and is rendered close-fitting by single bust darts, two under-arm gores at each side, side-back gores and a curving center seam, the parts being sprung below the waist-line to stand

The felt hat is fashionably trimmed with ribbon and feathers.

The materials for which the mode is desirable are numerous and it may accompany a skirt preferably of the same material of moderate or exaggerated width. Serge, cheviot, zibeline, plain or serge mohair and cloth of rough or smooth surface are desirable for its development and a severely plain completion or a machine-stitched finish may be adopted. A linen chemisette and a band-bow or four-in-hand scarf may be worn.

FIGURES NOS. 369 P AND 370 P.—LADIES' BASQUE.

(For Illustrations see Page 691.)

FIGURES NOS. 369 P AND 370 P.—These two figures illustrate the same pattern—a Ladies' basque. The pattern, which is No. 8037 and costs 1s. 3d. or 30 cents, is in fifteen sizes for ladies from twenty-eight to forty-eight inches, bust measure, and is shown again on page 714 of this number of THE DELINEATOR.

The basque has the smart air of all perfectly shaped tight-fitting garments and may, if preferred, have a shawl collar instead of the notched collar and lapels here shown.

Figure No. 369 P shows a back view of the basque made of storm serge, a single row of stitching at the edge of the collar, the lower edge of the basque and at the wrists providing the finish. The basque shows the fashionable long, slender waist, and is sprung at the seams to form a series of ripples and make the short, round skirt stand out well from the figure.

The hat has a brim of felt faced with velvet and a velvet crown, and is decorated with tips and ribbon.

Bluet cloth and black velvet form the stylish combination pictured at figure No. 370 P. The easy-fitting appearance below the waist in front is a new and attractive feature. The closing is made at the center of the front with button-holes and buttons. A notched collar and lapels of velvet are applied to the basque and between them the fronts are decorated with a braiding design wrought with black-and-white braid. The standing collar is also braided and a similar ornamentation is wrought on the mutton-leg sleeves above a band of velvet at the wrists. The sleeves are gathered at the top and droop over the elbow with the effect of a puff.

The fawn-colored hat of felt is tastefully trimmed with black and bluet ribbon.

The basque is adapted to the several styles of tailor finish now in vogue and will be made of covert or tailor cloth, zibeline, broadcloth and plain cheviot or the heather mixtures. The collar and lapels may be inlaid with velvet. The pattern also arranges that the basque may be made with an open neck and finished with either the notched collar or a shawl collar for wear with a chemisette.

FIGURE NO. 371 P.—LADIES' TEA-GOWN.

(For Illustration see this Page.)

FIGURE NO. 371 P.—This represents a Ladies' tea-gown. The pattern, which is No. 8061 and costs 1s. 8d. or 40 cents, is in thirteen sizes for ladies from twenty-eight to forty-six inches, bust measure, and is differently pictured on page 705 of this publication.

Shell-pink spotted silk powdered with rose-buds, and plain black silk are here effectively associated in the tea-gown, the grace and elegance of which are at once remarkable. The tea-



FIGURE NO. 371 P.—LADIES' TEA-GOWN.—This illustrates Pattern No. 8061 (copyright), price 1s. 8d. or 40 cents.

(For Description see this Page.)

gown is made over a close-fitting lining that is short at the back and extends to the lower edge in front. Its full fronts show gathered fulness at each side of the closing and are shaped in Pompadour outline at the top, the lining fronts being faced to have



FIGURE NO. 372 P.—LADIES' AFTERNOON TOILETTE.—This consists of Ladies' Marie Antoinette Basque-Waist No. 8018 (copyright), price 1s. 3d. or 30 cents; and Ripple Skirt No. 8021 (copyright), price 1s. 3d. or 30 cents.—(For Description see this Page.)

the effect of a yoke in the opening. The back is arranged in a double box-plait that falls in graceful Watteau folds which conceal the back ends of a handsome collar. The collar is shaped in attractive points both back and front and its outline is defined

by a row of appliqué insertion, a frill of black silk bordered with the insertion drooping from the edge back of the points nearest the front ends. A wide shell-pink ribbon is wrinkled prettily about the standing collar and bowed at the back; and two narrower ribbons are carried from under it to the bottom of the yoke facing, where they are plaited and caught under ribbon bows, frills of black silk trimmed with insertion depending from them with tassel effect. The graceful Paquin sleeves are completed with rolling cuffs of the black silk.

Very rich effects are possible in the tea-gown, but simple developments are quite as suitable. The gown may be made of flannelette or other wash materials and used as a wrapper, and the pointed collar may be omitted if a less elaborate effect be desired.

FIGURE NO. 372 P.—LADIES' AFTERNOON TOILETTE.
(For Illustration see this Page.)

FIGURE NO. 372 P.—This consists of a Ladies' basque-waist and ripple skirt. The basque-waist pattern, which is No. 8018 and costs 1s. 3d. or 30 cents, is in thirteen sizes for ladies from twenty-eight to forty-six inches, bust measure, and is differently portrayed on page 716. The skirt pattern, which is No. 8021 and costs 1s. 3d. or 30 cents, is in nine sizes for ladies from twenty to thirty-six inches, waist measure, and may be seen in two views on page 721.

The brilliant yet refined combination shown in this toilette consists of black velvet and satin and spangled black chiffon over yellow satin. The basque-waist, which is in Marie Antoinette style, has full fronts and a full back drawn in gathers at the neck and shoulder edges and in short rows of shirring at the bottom. A velvet girdle in two sections and in rounding outline surrounds the waist and is closed at the left side. The large, one-seam leg-o'-mutton sleeves are in three-quarter length and are finished at the bottom with a band of ribbon bowed on the upper side of the arm. The standing collar is covered with a softly folded band of ribbon which is bowed prettily at the back.

Eleven gores are comprised in the skirt; the gores at the front and sides are smooth at the top and roll in handsome flutes below the hips, while the four back-gores are arranged in two box-plaits between two forward-turning side-plaits, all the plaits standing out in large tubular folds.

A toilette suitable for dinner wear or for receiving calls may be developed in this manner in the beautiful and stately Marie Antoinette silks or in the Dresden or Persian silks. Inexpensive yet effective toilettes may also be devised from remnants of silk and satin, as the basque-waist may contrast with the skirt, or it may have sleeves differing from the body portion.

FIGURE No. 373 P.—LADIES' DOUBLE-BREASTED COAT.

(For Illustration see this Page.)

FIGURE No. 373 P.—This illustrates a Ladies' double-breasted coat. The pattern, which is No. 8039 and costs 1s. 3d. or 30 cents, is in thirteen sizes for ladies from twenty-eight to forty-six inches, bust measure, and may be seen differently made up on page 710 of this magazine.

Gray kersey was here selected for the coat, which is one of the most attractive novelties in top coats. The close adjustment at the back and sides is accentuated by deep, handsome flutes below the waistline, the flutes rolling backward and being entirely produced by springing the seams. The fronts, though loose, are made to define the form by curved side-front seams and they are widened by laps to close in double-breasted fashion to the throat with



FIGURE No. 374 P.—LADIES' DOUBLE-BREASTED JACKET.—This illustrates Pattern No. 8057 (copyright), price 1s. 3d. or 30 cents.

(For Description see this Page.)

button-holes and large fancy buttons. Pippings of velvet are included in the seams and follow the upper and front edges of the laps. Inserted pockets in the fronts have curved openings that are piped with velvet. The collar is in military standing style and is inlaid with velvet; and the rolling cuffs are inlaid to match. The gored sleeves are of the melon order and in six sections; they are plain at the top and fit smoothly on the forearm, and between these points they are very wide and stand out stylishly. All the seams, except the two that come directly under the arms, are piped with velvet.

The various smooth cloths, covert and tailor cloth are used for these coats and the seams may be pressed open and stitched, or they may be piped or covered with folds or bands of the material.

The English walking-hat is decorated with birds and ribbon.

FIGURE No. 374 P.—LADIES' DOUBLE-BREASTED JACKET.

(For Illustration see this Page.)

FIGURE No. 374 P.—This illustrates a Ladies' jacket. The pattern, which is No. 8057 and costs 1s. 3d. or 30 cents, is in thirteen sizes for ladies from twenty-eight to forty-six inches, bust measure, and may be again seen on page 712 of this number of THE DELINEATOR.

The jacket has the jaunty air so generally approved in top garments, and is here illustrated made of fawn-colored

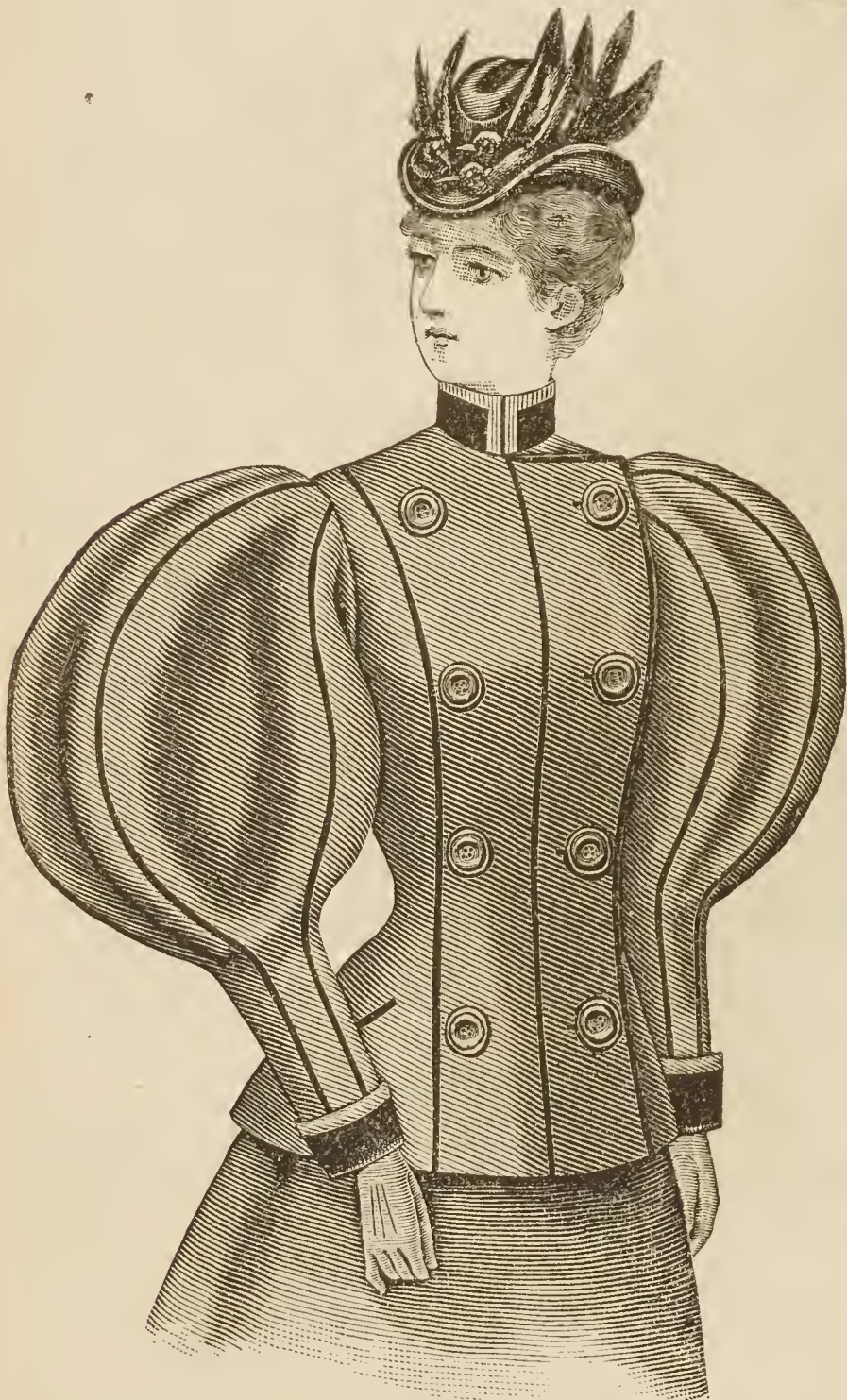


FIGURE No. 373 P.—LADIES' DOUBLE-BREASTED COAT.—This illustrates Pattern No. 8039 (copyright), price 1s. 3d. or 30 cents.

(For Description see this Page.)

FIGURE NO. 375 P.—LADIES' DOUBLE-BREASTED JACKET.

(For Illustration see this Page.)

FIGURE NO. 375 P.—This illustrates a Ladies' jacket. The pattern, which is No. 8017 and costs 1s. 3d or 30 cents, is in thirteen sizes for ladies from twenty-eight to forty-six inches, bust measure, and is differently portrayed on page 713.

The jacket is here pictured made of biscuit box-cloth; it has strapped edges and strapped seams and the collar is inlaid with velvet. The loose fronts are lapped to the shoulders and closed in double-breasted style at the neck and a little below the waist-line with button-holes and buttons and on the shoulder with hooks and loops. A trim and close effect is produced at the sides and back and the parts are sprung below the waist-line to form large flutes. Gored sleeves are a stylish feature of the jacket; each sleeve is in three sections and the fulness at the top is collected in two wide box-plaits between side-plaits, the effect being close below the elbow and bouffant above. The high military rolling collar is made with a close-fitting standing collar that closes at the throat. Square-cornered laps cover the openings to inserted pockets in the fronts.



FIGURE NO. 375 P.—LADIES' DOUBLE-BREASTED JACKET.—
This illustrates Pattern No. 8017 (copyright), price 1s.
3d. or 30 cents.—(For Description see this Page.)

kersey of fine quality. At the back and sides it is close-fitting, the shaping giving the correct long-waisted effect and producing moderately deep ripples below the waist-line. The fronts are loose-fitting and are lapped and closed in double-breasted style with button-holes and large pearl buttons below the bust, above which they are reversed in square lapels that flare very slightly from the broad square ends of an unusually deep rolling collar. The gored sleeves are of the melon order and are in four sections: they flare and droop above the elbow and the fulness at the top is disposed in three box-plaits between forward and backward turning plaits. Openings to side pockets inserted in the fronts are concealed by square-cornered laps. The novel but pleasing decoration is provided by folds of the cloth. A fold is laid over the three prominent seams in the sleeve, two folds encircle each wrist and a single fold follows the free edges of the pocket-laps, collar and lapels and the front and lower edges of the jacket.

The mode is an attractive one by which to develop melton, fine diagonal, beaver, covert and tailor cloth, whipcord and fine striped or checked coating. Machine-stitching is a popular finish.

The small black velvet hat has a soft decoration of chiffon supplemented by a fan of crêpe lisse.



FIGURE NO. 376 P.—LADIES' LOUIS XV. COAT.—This illustrates Pattern No. 8031
(copyright), price 1s. 3d. or 30 cents.

(For Description see Page 696.)

Plans for Winter wardrobes include a stylish jacket like this, which may be made of faced cloth in such shades as tan, cream, biscuit, brown, blue or black. Machine-stitching is the most approved finish, handsome buttons are used for the closing and the collar is generally inlaid with velvet.

The felt hat is trimmed with ribbon and feathers.

FIGURE No. 376 P.—
LADIES' LOUIS
XV. COAT.

(For Illustration see
Page 695.)

FIGURE No. 376 P.—This illustrates a Ladies' coat. The pattern, which is No. 8031 and costs 1s. 3d. or 30 cents, is in thirteen sizes for ladies from twenty-eight to forty-six inches, bust measure, and is shown differently made up on page 709 of this number of THE DELINEATOR.

The Louis XV. coat, much modified, to be sure, is a popular Autumn mode for dressy day wear. A rich effect is produced in the present instance by the combination of tan melton, dark-brown velvet and white moiré antique. The close-fitting back is sharply sprung at the seams to fall in two large organ-pipe folds at the center and in backward-rolling ripples at the sides below the waist-line. The fronts, which are also close-fitting, meet only on the bust and are folded back in revers above and flare decidedly below over a smooth-fitting vest that is closed with button-holes and small pearl buttons from the neck to just below the waist-line, the edges flaring slightly below the closing in stylish points. Pocket-laps of velvet are arranged on the vest close to the lower edge and reach just to the darts; and at the neck is a handsome collar that stands high and rolls over deeply all round, the ends of the

reversed part flaring stylishly. The revers roll back over a double cape-collar in which the velvet and cloth are combined; they are covered with the moiré, and are each decorated with a large pearl button, and four similar buttons ornament the front edge of each front. The cape-collar ripples slightly at the back and is of rounding outline, and a row of stitching follows the lower edge of the under portion, which is of cloth. A row of stitching also outlines shallow cuffs on the large *gigot* sleeves.

The coat will usually be made up in a combination, although a single material will look well if finished with stitching. Kersey, melton, covert and tailor cloth are suitable, and velvet, brocade and faille or Bengaline silk are stylish combination fabrics.

The large hat is decorated with a trio of drooping plumes, an aigrette and a Rhinestone buckle.



FIGURE No. 377 P.—LADIES' WORK-DRESS.—This illustrates Pattern No. 8043 (copyright), price 1s. 6d. or 35 cents.
(For Description see this Page.)

FIGURE No. 377 P.—
LADIES' WORK
DRESS.

(For Illustration
see this Page.)

FIGURE No. 377 P.—This illustrates a Ladies' work-dress. The pattern, which is No. 8043 and costs 1s. 6d. or 35 cents, is in fourteen sizes for ladies from twenty-eight to forty-eight inches, bust measure, and is again shown on page 706 of this magazine.

The dress is thoroughly comfortable and is also neat enough to suit the most fastidious housekeeper. A pretty figured chambray was here used for it, with a simple decoration of Hamburg edging. The waist is made with a box-plait at the center of the front and back, and with gathered fulness at the bottom of the back and at the top and bottom of the front. It is closed

beneath the box-plait in the front, and is rendered trim-looking by a closely fitted lining and an applied belt. At the neck is a standing collar, and below it is a sailor collar that falls deep and square at the back and is rounded to points at the ends, which pass under the box-plait at the bust. The sailor collar is prettily outlined with edging and is left free from the waist in front of the shoulders so that it may be easily laundered. The full sleeves are in bishop style and droop prettily. The full skirt is joined to the lower edges of the waist, and a removable belt with pointed ends is closed invisibly. The skirt is made with a front-gore so as to have the proper width at the bottom and less fullness at the top in front, and is in the regular straight, full style back of the gore.

Gingham, cotton cheviot and chambray are liked for these dresses and flannelette is very desirable during the cold season. White or colored feather stitching, tiny ruffles of the material or colored embroidered edging are suitable trimmings.

FIGURE NO.
378 P.—LADIES'
PRINCESS
WRAPPER.
(For Illustration
see this Page.)

FIGURE NO.
378 P.—This illustrates a Ladies' wrapper. The pattern, which is No. 8030 and costs 1s. 6d. or 35 cents, is in fourteen sizes for ladies from twenty-eight to forty-eight inches, bust measure, and is shown again on page 707 of this magazine.



FIGURE NO. 378 P.—LADIES' PRINCESS WRAPPER.—This illustrates Pattern No. 8030 (copyright), price 1s. 6d. or 35 cents.
(For Description see this Page.)

This comfortable and graceful wrapper is here pictured made up in spotted erépon, with black satin for the cuffs. It fits

closely at the back and sides and has short, fitted lining-fronts that give a trim effect. An underfolded box-plait is arranged below the waist-line at the center seam and the wrapper ripples slightly at the sides. The sack fronts, which are closed invisibly all the way down at the center, are held in to the figure at the waist-line by a black satin ribbon that is passed about the waist and bowed in front. A bow of similar ribbon is placed at the throat between the flaring ends of the rolling collar. The fashionably full sleeves are of the leg-o'-mutton order and are finished at the wrists with upturning cuffs of black satin.

The wrapper may be made quite fanciful by the addition of a fancy collar, jabots of lace down the front or some similar touch of elaboration. Flannel, flannelette, cashmere and various other wools and also numerous pretty wash goods are used for serviceable wrappers of this style.

FIGURE NO.
379 P.—LADIES' TEA-
JACKET.
(For Illustration
see Page 698.)

FIGURE NO.
379 P.—This illustrates a Ladies' tea-jacket. The pattern, which is No. 8065 and costs 1s. 3d. or 30

cents, is in thirteen sizes for ladies from twenty-eight to forty-six inches, bust measure, and may be seen again on page 717.

Rich Persian silk and plain India silk are here tastefully combined in the jacket, and jewelled buttons, ribbon and lace contribute pleasing decoration. The jacket fronts are each laid in a box-plait at their front edges. A finely plaited vest of India silk is disclosed between the fronts and is preserved from a too *négligé* appearance by closely fitted under fronts. The adjustment at the sides and back is close, and the parts are sprung below the waist-line to produce graceful ripples. A Watteau plait follows the center seam at the back. A pretty feature is the fancy pointed collar in two sections bordered with a frill of lace and a row of insertion, rosette bows being set in front of the shoulders. The standing collar is covered with a wrinkled ribbon that is bowed at the back. The Paquin sleeves, which are here made up in three-quarter length, are finished with ribbon bowed at the back of the arm.

Women with slender figures will find this an exceedingly becoming style and a refined taste will see in the mode possibilities for charming contrasts of color and fabrics.

FIGURE NO. 380 P.—LADIES' DRESSING-SACK.

(For Illustration see this Page.)

FIGURE NO. 380 P.—This illustrates a Ladies'



FIGURE NO. 379 P.—LADIES' TEA JACKET.—This illustrates Pattern No. 8065 (copyright), price 1s. 3d. or 30 cents.

(For Description see Page 697.)

dressingsack. The pattern, which is No. 8036 and costs 1s. or 25 cents, is in eleven sizes for ladies from twenty-eight to forty-eight inches, bust measure, and is again illustrated on page 717.

Lavender cashmere figured with black oval spots surrounded by white pin-dots was selected for the sack in the present instance. An attractive feature of the sack is the Watteau at the back, the sack flaring in deep flutes at each side of it below the



FIGURE NO. 380 P.—LADIES' DRESSING-SACK.—This illustrates Pattern No. 8036 (copyright), price 1s. or 25 cents.

(For Description see this Page.)

waist-line. The fronts are thrown into pretty folds by gathers at the neck at each side of the closing which is made with buttons and button-holes; they fall loosely from the neck over smooth lining-fronts that are only slightly deeper than a yoke and are held in at the waist-line by ribbon ties that start from the under-arm seams and are bowed at the left side. At the neck is a rolling collar which is decorated at its edges with a frill of lace edging, and the sleeves are in two-seam leg-o'-mutton style.

The sack is of a particularly attractive style and will make up nicely in wash silk, French flannel, Henrietta cloth or cashmere. Feather-stitching is much liked as a decoration, and quite elaborate effects may be produced by trimmings of lace edging and insertion and ribbon in different widths and varieties.

FIGURE NO. 381 P.—LADIES' TOILETTE.

(For Illustration see Page 699.)

FIGURE NO. 381 P.—This illustrates a Ladies' jacket and skirt. The jacket pattern, which is No. 8020 and costs 1s. 6d. or 35 cents, is in thirteen sizes for ladies from twenty-eight to forty-six inches, bust measure, and is also shown on page 712 of this magazine. The skirt pattern, which is No. 8022 and costs 1s. 3d. or 30 cents, is in nine sizes for ladies from twenty to thirty-

six inches, waist measure, and may be seen again on page 725.

Black mohair of high lustre is here used for the skirt, and velvet with trimmings of mink fur and jet ornaments for the jacket. The jacket fits the figure snugly and is shaped to give a long, slender waist and fall in stylish flutes that roll backward, underfolded fullness being also arranged at the side-back seams. The flowing, circular wrap-sleeves are very wide at the bottom where they are edged with a band of mink. Jet ornaments are applied, point downward, on the upper part of the sleeves, and similar ornaments are arranged on the lower part of the fronts with the points upward. A handsome star collar in two sections that flare at the front and back is bordered at the lower edge with a band of mink and mink tails depend, fringe fashion, from the front edges. The high, flaring collar with widely reversed pointed ends is of mink.

The skirt is in circular style with a gore at the back and flares and flutes in a specially marked manner that recalls old-time modes. It is made with a group of upright tuck-plaits at the front and back of the hips and at the center of the back-gore which is arranged in a broad box-plait.

The toilette is of exceptional elegance and good style. The jacket will be admired for its dressy appearance, and the fact that it can easily be slipped on and off without disarranging the



FIGURE No. 381 P.—LADIES' TOILETTE.—This illustrates Ladies' Jacket No. 8020 (copyright), price 1s. 6d. or 35 cents; and Skirt No. 8022 (copyright), price 1s. 3d. or 30 cents.

(For Description see Page 698.)

dress sleeves will be fully appreciated. Velvet, plush or handsome brocade will be made up for ceremonious wear, and the skirt will be of crépon or some handsome novelty goods.

Braid and ostrich plumage stylishly trim the felt hat.

FIGURE No. 382 P.—LADIES' SILK BLOUSE-WAIST.

(For Illustration see Page 700.)

FIGURE No. 382 P.—This illustrates a Ladies' blouse-waist. The pattern, which is No. 8051 and costs 1s. 3d. or 30 cents, is in thirteen sizes for ladies from twenty-eight to forty-six inches, bust measure, and is shown differently made up on page 716 of this magazine.

The waist is a novel and pretty style and is here pictured in a combination of réséda and shaded pale-blue and gold silk. It has gathered fulness at the center of the back and front, and the front droops at the center in French blouse fashion; under-arm gores and a fitted lining produce a becomingly trim effect. Fanciful epaulettes, which fall in two tabs on each sleeve, increase the dressiness of the waist; they are included in the seam with the standing collar and extend on the front and back to the fulness, two pearl buttons orna-

menting the front ends. The sleeves are in *gigot* style, gathered at the top. The collar is, like the waist, closed in front and a wrinkled ribbon passed around it is formed in a spread-

ing bow at the back. A similar ribbon encircles the waist.

A charming waist may be made up like this of Louis XVI. silk in pale tints, with epaulettes of velvet in a dark shade of the dominating tone in the silk. Simple woollens will also look well made up in a waist of this kind in combination with silk or velvet. Spangle gimp or narrow lace will provide pretty garniture.

FIGURE NO. 383 P.—LADIES' STREET TOILETTE.

(For Illustration see Page 701.)

FIGURE NO. 383 P.—This consists of a Ladies' cloak and skirt. The cloak pattern, which is No. 8046 and costs 1s. 6d. or 35 cents, is in ten sizes for ladies from twenty-eight to forty-six inches, bust measure, and may be seen differently developed on page 708. The skirt pattern, which is 8042 and costs 1s. 3d. or 30 cents, is in nine sizes for ladies from twenty to thirty-six inches, waist measure, and may be seen differently depicted on page 720.

The Inverness cloak, also known as the coaching wrap, is in this instance shown made of a handsome quality of double-faced coating, the outside of which is rough and the inside plaided and fleecy. The cloak is sleeveless and may be worn over a handsome waist without crushing it. The fronts are deeply underfaced and are closed at the center with button-holes and large buttons; they are joined in shoulder seams to the backs, which extend only a little below the waist-line. The deep cape is fitted smoothly at the top by shoulder darts and ripples stylishly at the sides; it is laid in a deep backward-turning plait at each side of the center seam and reaches to even depth with the fronts at the back, the fronts extending in lap fashion over it at the sides; in front it has the regulation cape effect. The neck is finished with a deep rolling collar mounted on a high band; and a hood of the Capuchin order, prettily reversed at the edge, is included in the seam with the band. Large patch-pockets hemmed at the top are machine-stitched to the fronts and are caught to the fronts near the top with a button-hole and button. A strap buttoned to the cape is useful in closing it. All the edges of the cloak are finished with machine-stitching.

The skirt is here shown made of silk and velvet, a velvet

panel appearing at each side in V shape. It is known as the Directoire skirt and is entirely new in its shaping. It falls in ripples at the sides and in two box-plaits at the back.

For the cloak plain cloths or the handsome fancy coatings, some of which are double-faced and others showing a gay mixture of colors, will be selected.

The felt hat is decorated with ribbon and feathers.

FIGURE NO. 384 P.—LADIES' CYCLING TOILETTE

(For Illustration see Page 702.)

FIGURE NO. 384 P.—This illustrates a Ladies' jacket, bicycle skirt, legging and Alpine hat. The jacket pattern, which is No. 8033 and costs 1s. 3d. or 30 cents, is in thirteen sizes for ladies from twenty-eight to forty-six inches, bust measure, and may be seen again differently made up on page 711. The skirt pattern, which is No. 920 and costs 1s. 3d. or 30 cents, is in nine sizes for ladies from twenty to thirty-six inches, waist measure, and is again pictured on its accompanying label. The legging pattern, which is No. 4794 and costs 7d. or 15 cents, is in five sizes from two to six inches, shoe numbers, or from thirteen to seventeen inches, calf measure, and may be seen on its accompanying label. The hat pattern, which is No. 4940 and costs 5d. or 10 cents, is in seven sizes from six to seven and a half, hat sizes, or from nineteen inches and a fourth to twenty-three inches and three-fourths, head

measure, and is also shown on its accompanying label.

An ideal cycling toilette is shown at this figure made of brown covert cloth and light-tan broadcloth. The jacket is closely adjusted and ripples stylishly below the waist-line at the sides and back. On the back is applied a square yoke, below which two box-plaits that curve in toward the waist-line are laid on, the plaits being stitched to position. A similar plait extending from the shoulder to the lower edge is stitched on the fronts at each side of the closing, which is made at the center with buttons and button-holes. Above the closing the fronts are reversed in pointed lapels that flare sharply from the wide ends of the large sailor-collar. The sleeves show a unique arrangement of the fulness; a box-plait extends the entire length of the sleeve



FIGURE NO. 382 P.—LADIES' SILK BLOUSE-WAIST.—This illustrates Pattern No. 8051 (copyright), price 1s. 3d. or 30 cents.

(For Description see Page 699.)

at the outside of the arm and at each side of it for some distance from the wrist edge are two side-plaits that are stitched near their outer folds, the box-plait being similarly stitched; the top of the sleeve is gathered and droops fashionably. The collar and lapels are outlined with two rows of stitching and a chemisette and band-bow are worn. A belt encircles the waist.

The skirt is a very desirable mode; it is fitted to the saddle by an inserted oval-shaped gore and falls evenly all round both in the saddle and while standing. Darts render it smooth at the top, and a backward-turning plait is made at each side of the center of the back. The skirt falls in ripples all round, and plackets finished with underlaps and pointed overlaps at the side-front seams are closed with button-holes and buttons.

The leggings are made of tan cloth.

The hat is in the becoming Alpine shape and both the brim and crown are all-over decorated with closely spaced encircling rows of machine-stitching.

There is a cloth manufactured expressly for bicycle suits that can be had in all desirable shades. Tailor cloth, whipcord, cheviot and serge are also stylish.

LADIES' COSTUME, HAVING GORED SLEEVES, AND A SEVEN-GORED SKIRT WITH FOUR FLUTED GORES AT THE BACK.

(KNOWN AS THE DIRECTOIRE COSTUME.)

(For Illustrations see Page 703.)

No. 8019. — At figure No. 361 P in this number of THE DELINEATOR this fashionable costume is shown developed in crépon, velvet and fancy silk, lace and fur contributing the decoration.

3



FIGURE No 383 P.—LADIES' STREET TOILETTE.—This illustrates Ladies' Inverness Cloak No. 8046 (copyright), price 1s. 6d. or 35 cents; and Skirt No. 8042 (copyright), price 1s. 3d. or 30 cents.

(For Description see Page 700.)

This costume, which is in the picturesque Directoire style, is here illustrated made of blue- and -black fancy suiting and réséda silk. The skirt comprises a front-gore and a gore at each side that are smooth at the top and break into ripples a little below the hips, and four back-gores that are each laid in a box-plait at the top, the back-gores widening toward the foot and hanging in pronounced flutes. At the lower edge it measures five yards and a half in the medium sizes and is completed with a belt, the placket being finished at the center seam.

The basque, which is accurately fitted by a curving center seam, under arm and side-gores and double bust darts, is well sprung at the seams below the waist-line to form deep, outstanding flutes at the back and sides. The fronts are arranged on lining fronts that are closed at the center and fitted by darts taken up with the darts in the fronts; between the first darts they are shaped to have the effect of a broad belt closed at the center with buttons and button-holes, and above the belt a full vest that is gathered at the top and bottom is set in to droop attractively. The vest is sewed to the right lining-front and secured with hooks and loops to the left lining-front, and is framed at the sides by large Directoire revers that are joined to the front edges of the fronts and extend far over on the sleeves in points. At the neck is a turn-down collar having a high standing band that is closed at the throat.

The edges of the collar are piped with velvet and a similar piping outlines the revers, the upper and lower edges of the belt-like part of the fronts and the front edges below the belt. The sleeves,

which are of the new gored shape, are made over coat-shaped linings and each consists of four sections; they fit the forearm closely and widen above in curves that suggest a melon or mandolin; and the fulness at the top is disposed in three downward-turning plaits at each side of three box-plaits, the box-plaits being each placed so that a seam comes at the center. These three seams are made prominent by a piping of velvet.

The costume will make up richly in handsome plain silks or satins in combination with brocaded silks or velvet. Novelty goods and plain cloth may also be associated with plain satin or velvet in its construction, and spangled, soutache or silk gimp, lace insertion and cordings of the combination fabric will afford attractive garniture.

We have pattern No. 8019 in thirteen sizes for ladies from twenty-eight to forty-six inches, bust measure. For a lady of medium size, the costume requires eight yards and seven-eighths of fancy suiting forty inches wide, with five-eighths of a yard of silk twenty inches wide. Of one fabric, it calls for sixteen yards and a fourth twenty-two inches wide, or nine yards and three-fourths thirty-six inches wide, or eight yards and an eighth forty-four inches wide, or seven yards and a fourth fifty inches wide. Price of pattern, 1s. 8d. or 40 cents.



FIGURE NO. 384 P.—LADIES' CYCLING TOILETTE.—This consists of Ladies' Jacket No. 8033 (copyright), price 1s. 3d. or 30 cents; Bicycle Skirt No. 920 (copyright), price 1s. 3d. or 30 cents; Leggings No. 4794 (copyright), price 7d. or 15 cents; and Alpine Hat No. 4940 (copyright), price 5d. or 10 cents.—(For Description see Page 700.)

LADIES' COSTUME, WITH SKIRT CIRCULAR AT THE FRONT AND SIDES AND IN FOUR GORES AT THE BACK.

(TO BE MADE WITH A FRENCH BACK OR THE CONVENTIONAL BASQUE—BACK.)

(For Illustrations see Page 704.)

No. 8062.—This costume is shown again at figure No. 364 P in this number of THE DELINEATOR.

There is a dignified and stylish air about this costume, which is here shown made of bright plaid wool goods and velvet and decorated with buttons. The basque-waist has a rounding lower outline and is provided with a lining fitted by double bust darts, under-arm and side-back gores and a curving center seam and closed at the center of the front. A plastron or center-front of velvet appears in V shape between side-fronts which are bias and drawn smoothly over the lining to fit without darts; a tapering box-plait is applied down the front edge of each side-front and, being bias, is very effective in the plaid goods. The plastron is permanently sewed to the lining at the right side and fastened with hooks and loops at the left side; and a row of five fancy buttons decorates each side edge near the top.

The waist may be made with a bias French back or with the conventional basque-back, as preferred, the French back being made with

only a center seam and being especially pretty in the plaid goods. The large one-seam leg-o'-mutton sleeves, which are arranged over coat-shaped linings, are gathered at the top and droop with full, graceful puff effect over the elbow; and a Paquin point of velvet is turned upward from the wrist. The high standing collar is decorated at each side of the closing with three buttons and a Paquin point of velvet droops and flares prettily over it at each side. A bias band of velvet follows the lower edge of the basque-waist and is decorated at the center of the front with four small buttons.

The skirt is composed of a circular portion extending across the front and sides and four back-gores. The circular portion should be bias at the center in plaid goods so as to have it match the back-gores at the sides, but in other goods it will usually be cut straight; it is smooth at the top and has no darts and its shaping causes it to break into deep, rolling folds below the hips. The four gores at the back are arranged in four box-plaits at the top, the plaits expanding toward the lower edge where the skirt measures five yards and three-quarters in the medium sizes. A placket is finished above the center seam at the back, and the top of the skirt is completed with a belt.

The new plaids that are so rich and beautiful in color will make up stylishly in this manner and so will the new weaves of cr  pon, bouretted wool goods, zibelines and many novelty fabrics. Velvet may be tastefully

fourteen yards twenty-two inches wide, or ten yards and seven-eighths thirty inches wide, or nine yards and five-eighths thirty-six inches wide, or seven yards and five-eighths forty-four inches wide. Price of pattern, 1s. 8d. or 40 cents.

LADIES' TEA-GOWN OR WRAPPER. (TO BE MADE WITH FULL-LENGTH OR THREE-QUARTER LENGTH SLEEVES.)

(For Illustrations see Page 705.)

No. 8061.—Light fancy silk and plain black silk are tastefully united in this tea-gown at figure No. 371 P in this magazine, appliqu   lace and light ribbon supplying the effective decoration.



8019

Front View.



8019

Back View.

LADIES' COSTUME, HAVING GORED SLEEVES AND A SEVEN-GORE SKIRT, WITH FOUR FLUTED GORES AT THE BACK. (KNOWN AS THE DIRECTOIRE COSTUME.) (COPYRIGHT.)

(For Description see Page 701.)

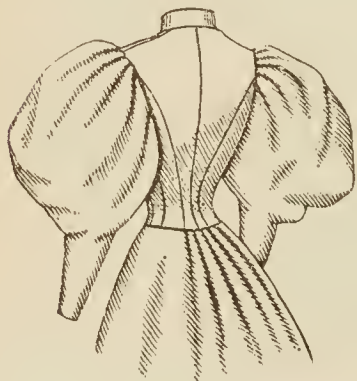
The tea-gown is here pictured developed in cashmere and decorated with lace insertion, ribbon and lace edging. It is provided with a lining which extends to the bottom of the gown at the front and only to basque depth at the back and sides. The lining is closely fitted by double bust, single under-arm darts, side-back gores and a curving center seam, and its fronts are closed to a desirable depth at the center and lapped and tacked below. The gown fronts are also closed invisibly at the center to a desirable depth and are lapped and tacked below the closing; they are shaped low in Pompadour outline and fall in full, graceful folds at the center from gathers at the top, and are rendered smooth-fitting at the sides by long under-arm darts taken up with the corresponding darts in the lining. Above the full fronts the lining is faced with the material overlaid with lace net to have the effect of a yoke; and a bow of ribbon having long ends is tacked over the top of the full fronts. The back is arranged with Watteau effect in a double

associated with the dress goods, and small fancy buttons will provide sufficient decoration.

We have pattern No. 8062 in thirteen sizes for ladies from twenty-eight to forty-six inches, bust measure. For a lady of medium size, the costume requires eight yards and five-eighths of plaid dress goods forty inches wide, with seven-eighths of a yard of velvet twenty inches wide. Of one material, it calls for

box-plait at the center, the plait being sewed along its under-folds to the waist-line and falling naturally into the skirt, which flares toward the lower edge where the gown measures three yards and a half round in the medium sizes. The one-seam Paquin sleeves are gathered at the top and bottom and arranged over the coat-shaped linings, which in the full-length sleeves are finished to have the effect of close round cuffs. The three-quarter length sleeves are finished with rolling cuffs of the material overlaid with lace net and a frill of lace edging. A fancy collar in two sections falls smoothly over the gown, its back ends being secured under the Watteau: it is shaped in handsome points in front and at the back and is bordered with a row of lace insertion above a frill of lace edging. The preferred high finish at the neck is given by a standing collar covered with a ribbon stock that is bowed prettily at the back.

Sumptuous tea-gowns are developed in this style of silk and in rich crépons in delicate tints handsomely adorned with lace and ribbon.



8062

six inches wide, or six yards and five-eighths forty-four inches wide, with half a yard of lace net twenty-seven inches wide. Price of pattern, 1s. 8d. or 40 cents.

LADIES' WORK-DRESS, HAVING A FULL SKIRT WITH A FRONT-GORE. (TO BE MADE WITH A STANDING OR A TURN-DOWN COLLAR AND WITH OR WITHOUT THE SAILOR COLLAR.)

(For Illustrations see Page 706.)

No. 8043.—Figured chambray is pictured in this dress at figure No. 377 P, and edging provides a tasteful decoration.

The appearance of this easy-fitting yet trim-looking work-dress will commend it for the purpose for which it is intended. The dress is here illustrated made of figured cambric. The waist is made over a lining closely adjusted by single bust darts, under-arm and side-back gores and a curving center seam and closes invisibly at the front. The full fronts and full back are joined by under-arm and shoulder seams, and the fulness of the fronts is disposed in a box-plait at the center between gathers at the top and bottom. The full back has a similar box-plait arranged at its center and fits smoothly across its upper part, but has fulness at the bottom drawn well toward the center by gathers. The neck may be finished with a rolling collar having flaring ends or with a standing collar and a sailor collar.



8062

Front View.



8062

Side-Back View.

LADIES' COSTUME, WITH SKIRT CIRCULAR AT THE FRONT AND SIDES AND IN FOUR GORES AT THE BACK. (TO BE MADE WITH A FRENCH BACK OR THE CONVENTIONAL BASQUE-BACK.) (COPYRIGHT.)

(For Description see Page 702.)

We have pattern No. 8061 in thirteen sizes for ladies from twenty-eight to forty-six inches, bust measure. For a lady of medium size, the tea-gown requires twelve yards and seven-eighths of goods twenty-two inches wide, or ten yards and a half thirty inches wide, or nine yards and three-eighths thirty-

The sailor collar is deep and square at the back and rounds to points at the ends; it is included in the seam with the standing collar at the back as far as the shoulder seams, but in front of the seams it is left free for convenience in laundering, hooks and loops securing the ends at the bust under the box-plait.

The bishop sleeves, which are gathered at their upper and lower edges, are finished with wristbands and may be made with or without coat-shaped linings. The waist is finished with a belt, and to the lower edges of the belt and waist the gathered upper edge of the skirt is sewed. The skirt is of moderate width, measuring three yards and a half around in the medium sizes; it hangs in folds around the figure and is in two sections, the front section being gored to remove some of the fulness at the top without decreasing the width at the bottom. It is deeply hemmed at its lower edge and the placket is finished in line with the right end of the belt. An independent belt with pointed ends covers the belt on the waist and closes at the left side.

Flannelette, cambrie, gingham, pereale, cotton cheviot or any strong washable material will make up attractively in this way.

We have pattern No. 8043 in fourteen sizes for ladies from twenty-eight to forty-eight inches, bust measure. For a lady of medium size, the dress requires twelve yards of goods twenty-seven inches wide, or eight yards and a half thirty-six inches wide, or eight yards forty-four inches wide. Price of pattern, 1s. 6d. or 35 cents.

LADIES' PRINCESS WRAPPER, WITH LOOSE FRONT
AND SHORT FITTED LINING-FRONT.

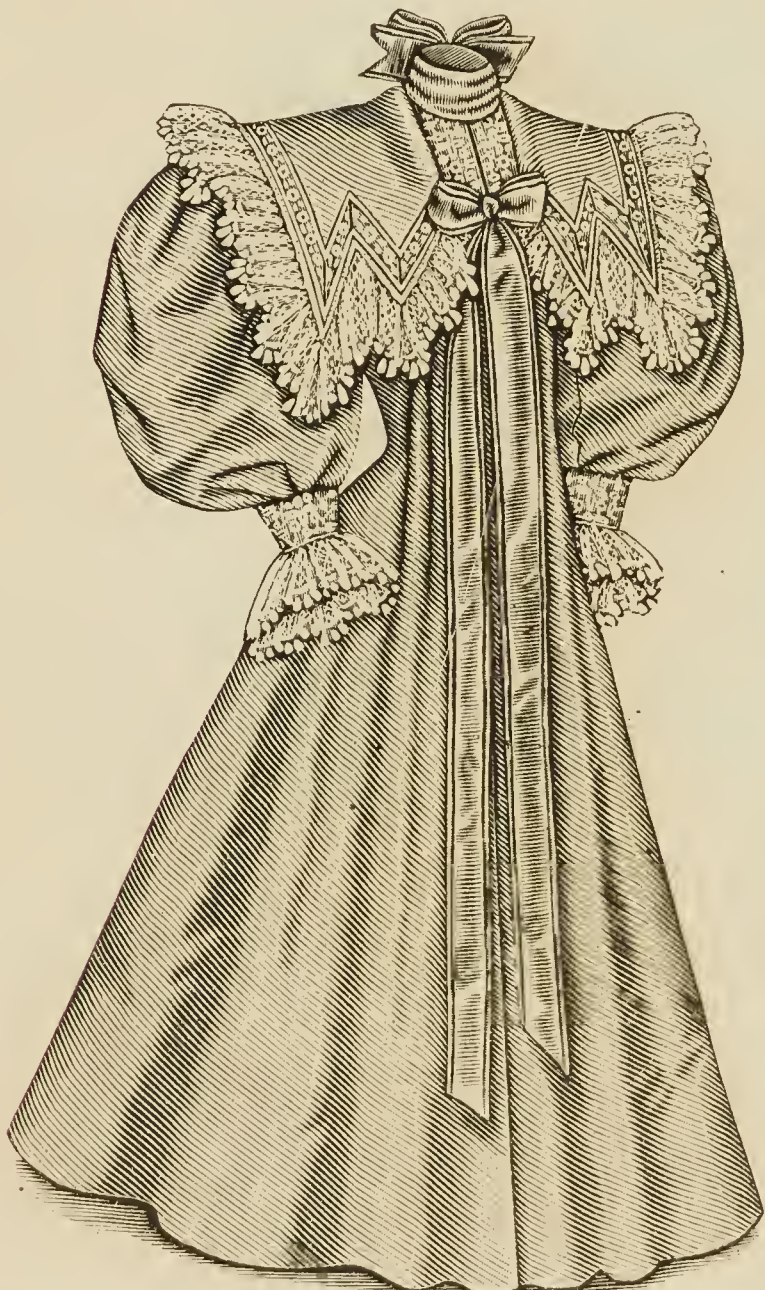
(For Illustrations see Page 707.)

No. 8030.—At figure No. 378 P in this number of THE

back gores and a curving center seam; and below the waist-line an underfolded double box-plait at the center seam spreads in fan fashion, the skirt falling in graceful ripples or flutes at each side of the plait. The wrapper has short lining-fronts closely fitted by double bust darts, and long loose fronts closed all the way down with button-holes and buttons. The lining fronts may be fastened with hooks and eyes or with cord laced through eyelets. The neck is completed by a rolling collar having flaring ends and a bow formed of cord with tasseled ends is caught at the throat. The two-seam leg-o'-mutton sleeves are made over coat-shaped linings; they are gathered at the top and finished with flaring gauntlet cuffs.



8061



8061

Front View.



8061

Back View.

LADIES' TEA-GOWN OR WRAPPER. (TO BE MADE WITH FULL-LENGTH OR THREE-QUARTER LENGTH SLEEVES.) (COPYRIGHT.)

(For Description see Page 703.)

DELINEATOR this wrapper is pictured made of spotted erépon and plain black satin, with ribbon for decoration.

The wrapper is here shown made of striped fancy flannel and is noticeable for its extremely trim and long-waisted effect. At the back and sides it is closely adjusted by under-arm and side-

Cashmere, flannel and many pretty novelty woollens of soft texture may be selected for wrappers of this kind.

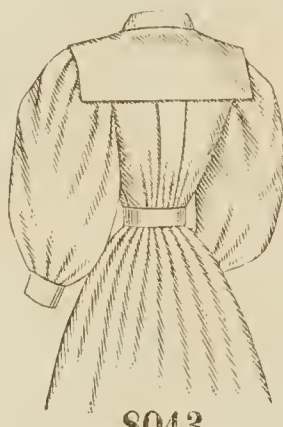
We have pattern No. 8030 in fourteen sizes for ladies from twenty-eight to forty-eight inches, bust measure. For a lady of medium size, the wrapper needs fourteen yards of material

twenty-two inches wide, or eight yards and three-fourths thirty-six inches wide, or seven yards and five-eighths forty-four inches wide, or six yards and three-eighths fifty inches wide. Price of pattern, 1s. 6d. or 35 cents.

LADIES' RIPPLE CIRCULAR CAPE, WITH SAILOR COLLAR.

(For Illustrations see Page 708.)

No. 8045.—This cape is pictured developed in a combination of tan cloth and dark-brown velvet. It is rendered especially charming by its circular shaping, its unique collar and the jaunty arrangement of pointed straps which close it at the front, the straps being secured with buttons and button-holes. The cape is made with a seam at the center of the back and fits smoothly across the shoulders, but, being circular in shape, falls below in many graceful folds or flutes. The collar is made to roll high and fit the neck closely; it is composed of four sections joined by a center seam and a curving seam at each side and falls



band is similarly applied above. The lower and front edges of the cape are trimmed with a wide band of the velvet placed between machine-stitched bias bands of the cloth. The straps closing the cape are arranged obliquely and finished with machine-stitching.

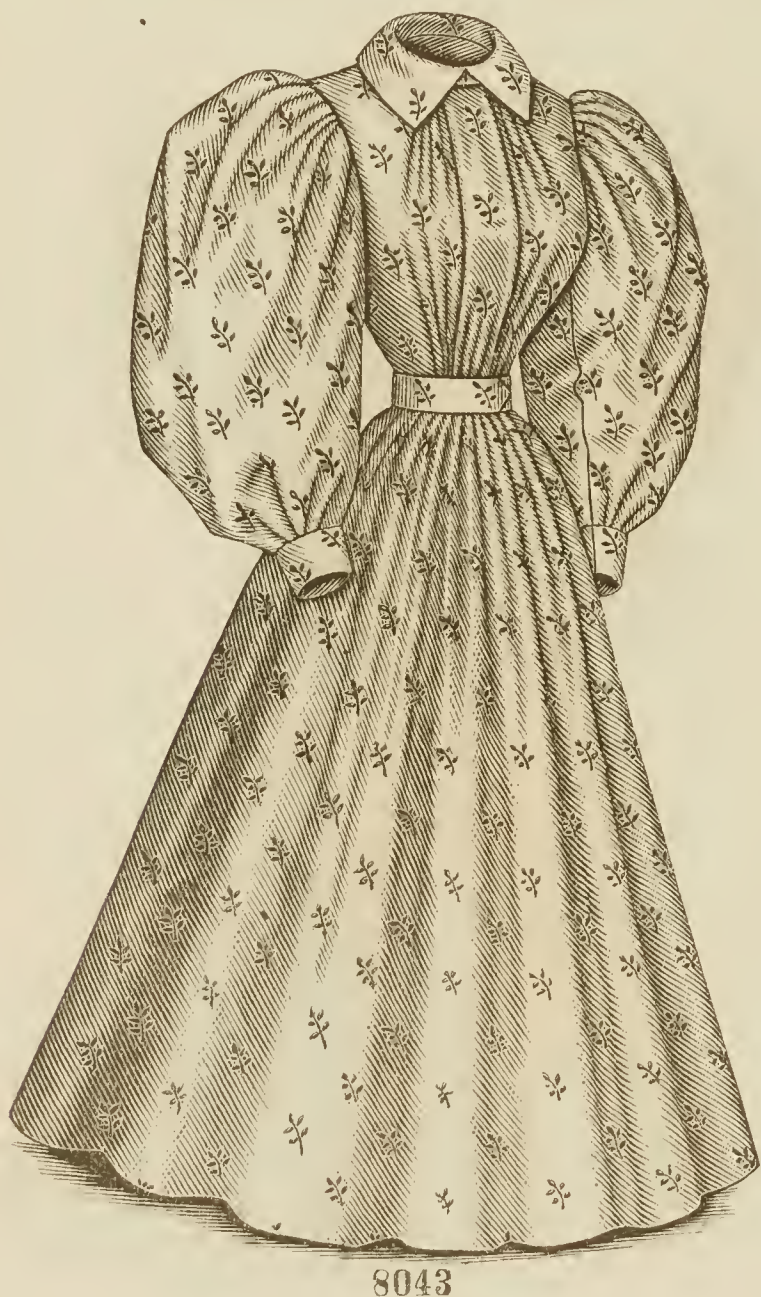
We have pattern No. 8045 in ten sizes for ladies from twenty-eight to forty-six inches, bust measure. For a lady of medium size, the cape needs two yards and five-eighths of cloth fifty-four inches wide, with a yard and five-eighths of velvet twenty inches wide. Of one fabric, it requires five yards and an eighth twenty-two inches wide, or three yards and three-eighths thirty-six inches wide, or two yards and five-eighths forty-four inches wide, or two yards and three-eighths fifty-four inches wide. Price of pattern, 1s. or 25 cents.

LADIES' INVERNESS CLOAK.

(ALSO KNOWN AS THE COACH-
ING WRAP.)

(For Illustrations see Page 708.)

No. 8046.—At figure No. 383 P in this magazine this cloak is shown



Front View.



Side-Back View

LADIES' WORK DRESS, HAVING A FULL SKIRT WITH A FRONT-GORE. (TO BE MADE WITH A STANDING OR A TURN-DOWN COLLAR AND WITH OR WITHOUT THE SAILOR COLLAR.) (COPYRIGHT.)

(For Description see Page 704.)

broad at the back after the manner of a sailor collar, its lower edge being curved to form a slight point at the center of the back, thereby producing a most graceful outline. At the front this collar is deep and rounding and flares sharply from the throat. A bias band of the cloth applied with four rows of machine-stitching follows the edges of the collar and a second

made of double-faced coating, with machine-stitching for a finish.

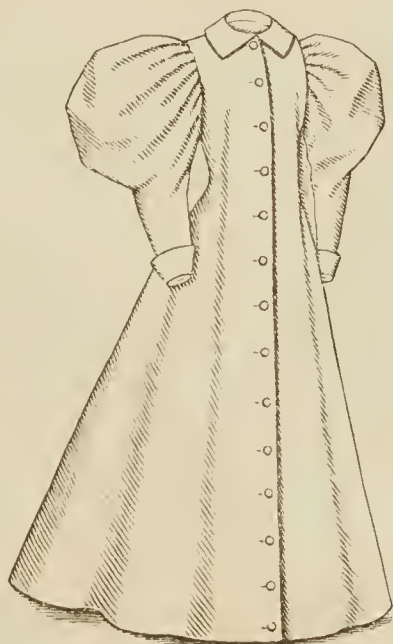
This protective top-garment is fashionably known as the Inverness cloak and the coaching wrap. It is here pictured made of double-faced cloth showing an illuminated shot effect on one side and plaid on the other side. The fronts, which are widely underfaced at their front edges and closed at the center

with button-holes and large buttons, fit smoothly over the hips and fall in stylish flutes below. They are joined in shoulder seams to a narrow back that is shaped by a center seam and extends only a short distance below the waist-line; and the fronts and backs are hollowed out deeply to form large arms'-eyes, and are tacked together below the arms'-eyes for a short distance. The cape is in circular style with a seam at the center that is concealed by a backward-turning plait at each side, the plaits being tacked together a little below the neck to hold them well toward the center. At the front and sides the cape reaches only to a little below the waist-line and ripples gracefully but at the back it falls to even depth with the fronts which extend upon it in laps at each side,

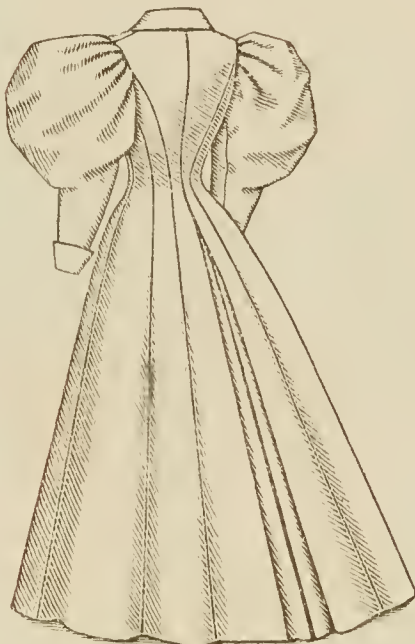
outer edge and is very broad on the shoulders; it is deeply reversed, the edge rounding gracefully. Large patch-pockets with rounding lower corners are applied on the fronts, their upper edges being secured to the fronts by means of a button and button-hole to insure the safety of their contents. The cloak is finished in tailor style with machine-stitching.

Heavy cloths and cloaking materials will be selected for wraps of this kind, a double-faced cloth, which can be had in sober tones and gaily plaided under sides, being particularly appropriate. Stitching is the usual finish. A stylish cloak may be made of mode zibeline cloaking, and a bright plaid silk lining may be adjusted in the hood with becoming effect.

We have pattern No. 8046 in ten sizes for ladies from



8030

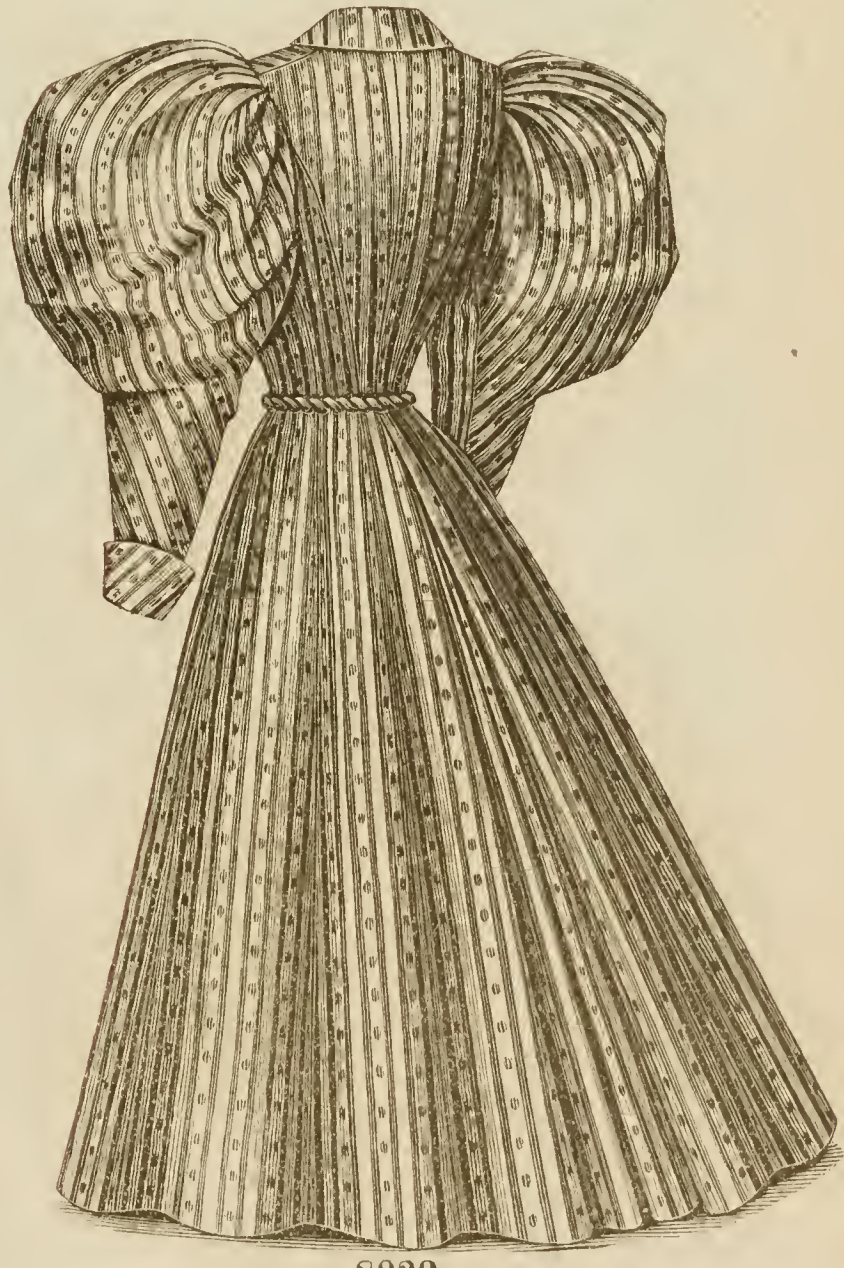


8030



8030

Front View.



8030

Side-Back View.

LADIES' PRINCESS WRAPPER, WITH LOOSE FRONT AND SHORT FITTED LINING—FRONT. . (COPYRIGHT.)

(For Description see Page 705.)

the laps being tacked to position and ornamented near the top with two buttons. A pointed strap secured with buttons and button-holes connects the front edges of the cape a little below the neck, which is completed with a turn-down collar made with a high, standing band that is closed at the throat. The Capuchin hood is shaped by a seam extending from the point to the

twenty-eight to forty-six inches, bust measure. For a lady of medium size, the garment needs eight yards and five-eighths of goods twenty-two inches wide, or five yards and seven-eighths thirty-six inches wide, or five yards forty-four inches wide, or four yards and three-eighths fifty-four inches wide. Price of pattern, 1s. 6d. or 35 cents.

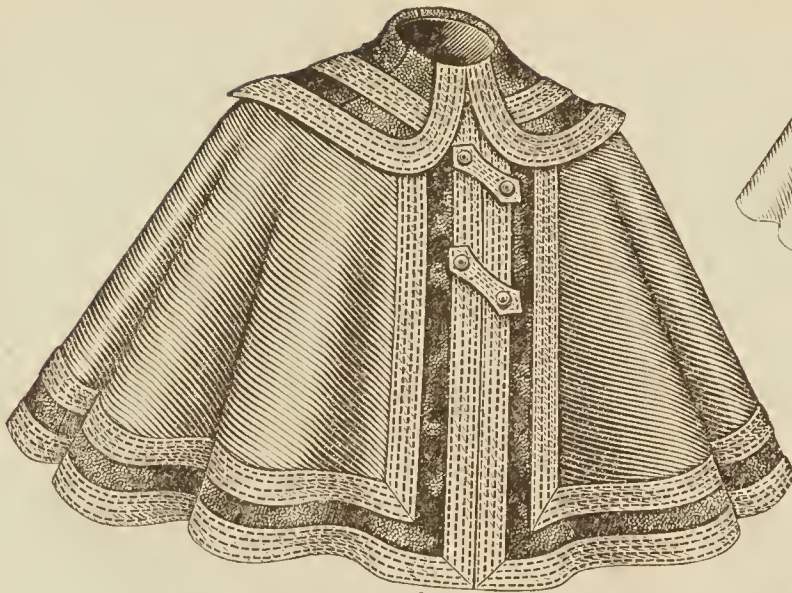
LADIES' CAPE.

(SUITABLE FOR
AN OUTDOOR OR
EVENING WRAP.)

(For Illustrations
see Page 709.)

No. 8015.—
At figure No.
362 P in this
number of THE
DELINEATOR
this cape is
shown made up
for evening wear
of llama wool
and trimmed
with ermine and
ribbon.

A wrap for
either day or
evening wear
may be noted
in this cape,
which is here
illustrated de-
veloped in green
velvet and lined
throughout with
changeable silk. It is of
fashionable depth and of circular
shaping, with a center seam,
and falls in deep, rippling folds,
producing an extremely graceful
effect. The high collar is in Medici
style, shaped by a center seam
and rolled slightly at the back
and deeply in front; included
with it is a large fancy collar
shaped to form two broad,
square tabs at the back and front,
the front tabs flaring widely from
the throat. A twisted ribbon is
arranged along the lower part of
the Medici collar, and a ribbon bow
is tacked to it at each end and at
the center of the back. A similar
bow ornaments the tab collar on
each shoulder and a band of
handsome feather trimming follows
the edges



8045

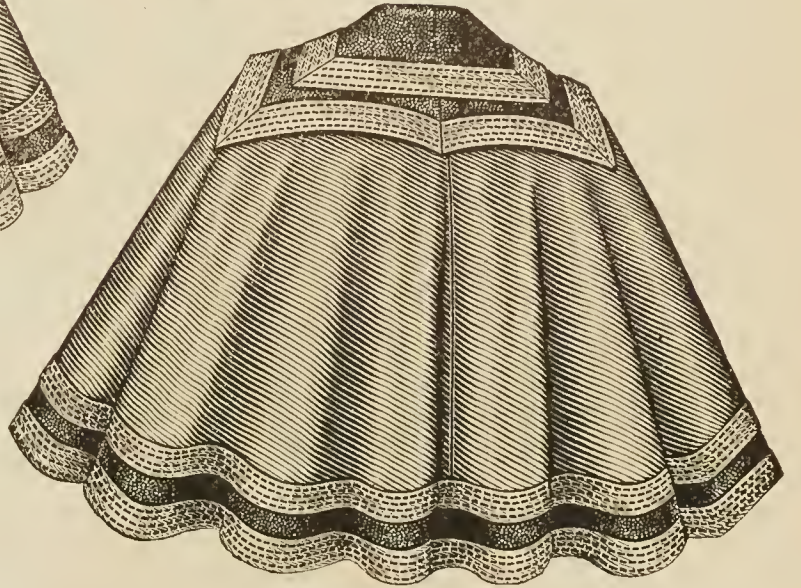
Front View.

LADIES' RIPPLE CIRCULAR CAPE, WITH SAILOR COLLAR.
(COPYRIGHT.)

(For Description see Page 706.)



8045

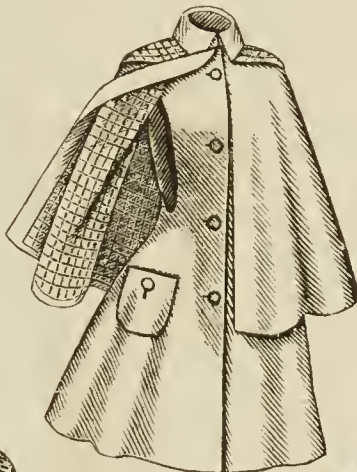


8045

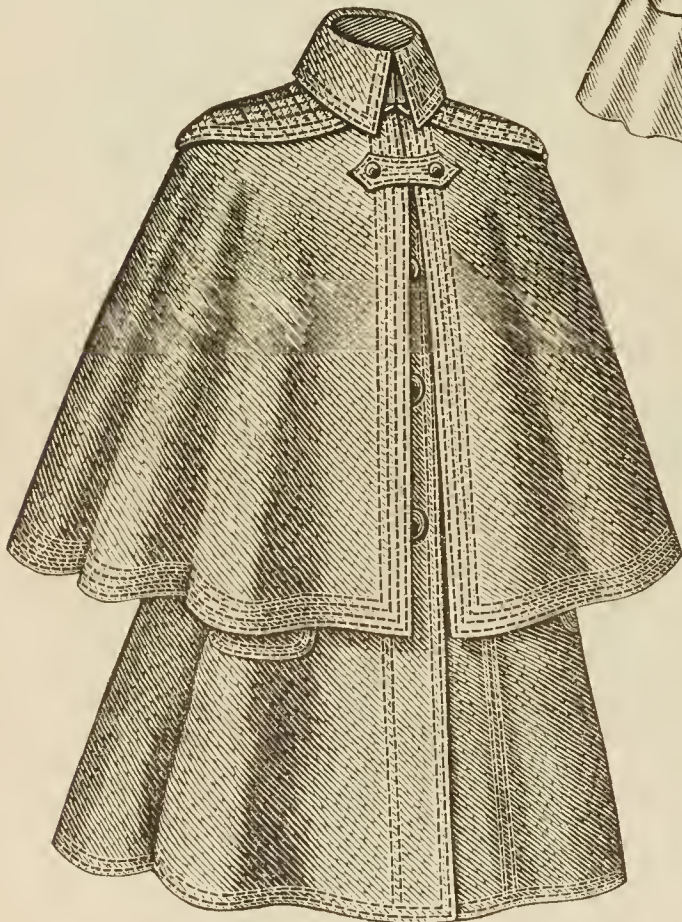
Back View.

satin or velvet on white or tinted grounds or in richly
corded silk in delicate shades and trimmed with lace,
ostrich feather trimming, and with pearl and iridescent
passementerie.

We have pattern No. 8015 in ten sizes for ladies from
twenty-eight to forty-six inches, bust measure. For a lady
of medium size, the cape requires four yards and a fourth of
goods twenty-two inches wide, or two yards and seven-
eighths thirty-six inches wide, or two yards and three-
eighths forty-four inches wide, or a yard and three-fourths
fifty-four inches wide. Price of pattern, 1s.
or 25 cents.

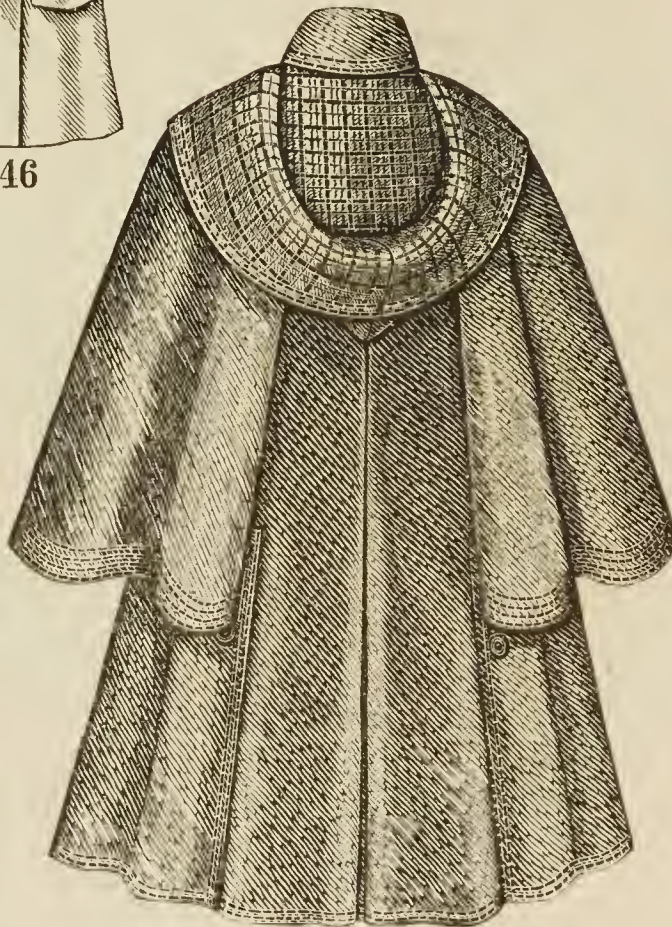


8046



8046

Front View.



8046

Back View.

LADIES' INVERNESS CLOAK. (ALSO KNOWN AS THE COACHING WRAP.) (COPYRIGHT.)—(For Description see Page 706.)

of both collars and the front edges of the cape. The cape may
be made up with or without the fancy collar, and the high col-

lar may be deeply turned
down all round, as shown
in the small engraving.
Simple or rich fabrics
may be used in the de-
velopment of this cape for
outdoor wear. For even-
ing uses the cape may
be made up in brocaded

LADIES' COAT, IN
LOUIS XV. STYLE.

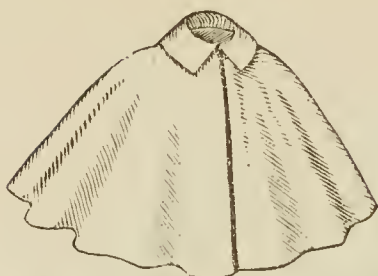
(For Illustrations see
Page 709.)

No. 8031.—A hand-
some combination of
tan melton, dark-
brown velvet and
white moiré antique is
shown in this stylish
coat at figure No.
376 P in this number
of THE DELINEATOR.
large pearl buttons and
machine-stitching pro-
viding the trimming.

The coat is among
the novelties of the
season and is here
shown made of illu-
minated cloth and
brown velvet and fin-
ished with machine-
stitching. The long
vest-fronts slope grace-
fully at the sides and
pass into the shoulder
and under-arm seams
of the coat; they are
smoothly fitted by sin-

gle bust darts and closed with button-holes and buttons to the
waist-line, below which they flare slightly in points. Pocket-laps

of velvet are placed on the vest, with their front edges over the darts and their lower edges even with the lower edge of the vest. The coat fronts meet only at the bust and extend considerably below the vest; they are fit-



8015



8015

Front View.



8015

Back View.

LADIES' CAPE. (SUITABLE FOR AN OUTDOOR OR EVENING WRAP.) (COPYRIGHT.)

(For Description see Page 708.)

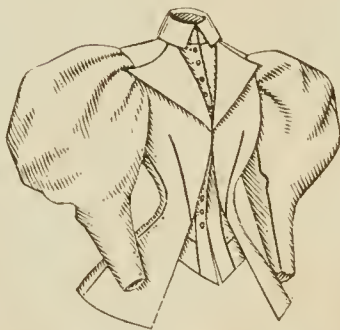
three-fourths fifty-four inches wide. Price of pattern, 1s. 3d. or 30 cents.

LADIES' DOUBLE-BREASTED COAT, WITH PLAIN-TOP GORED SLEEVES. (CLOSED TO THE THROAT).

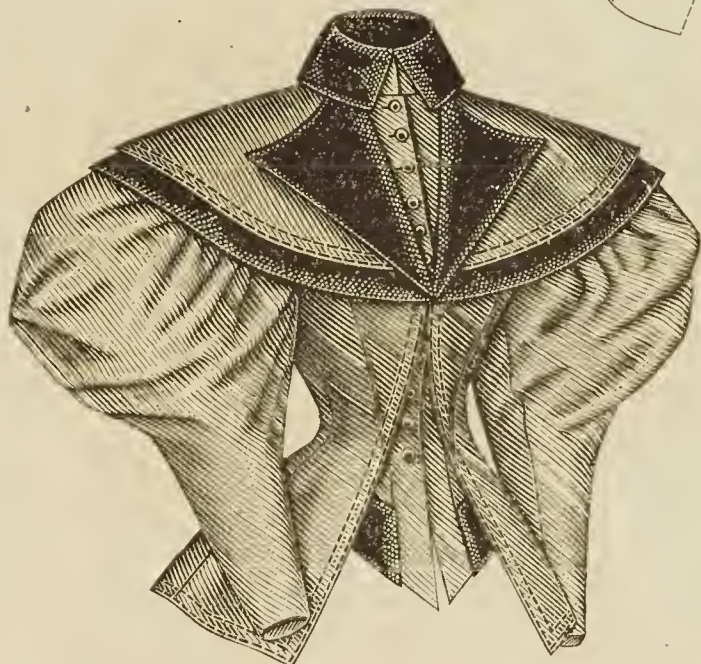
(For Illustrations see Page 710.)

No. 8039.—Another view of this coat, showing it made of gray kersey and darker velvet, may be obtained by referring to figure No. 373 P in this number of THE DELINEATOR.

The coat is an extreme novelty that will be much admired for its originality of design and stylish air. *Tabac* coating was here selected for the coat, and the collar and cuffs are inlaid with darker velvet. At the back and sides the coat is nicely conformed to the figure by under-arm and side-back gores and a curving center seam, the parts being skilfully shaped to give



8031

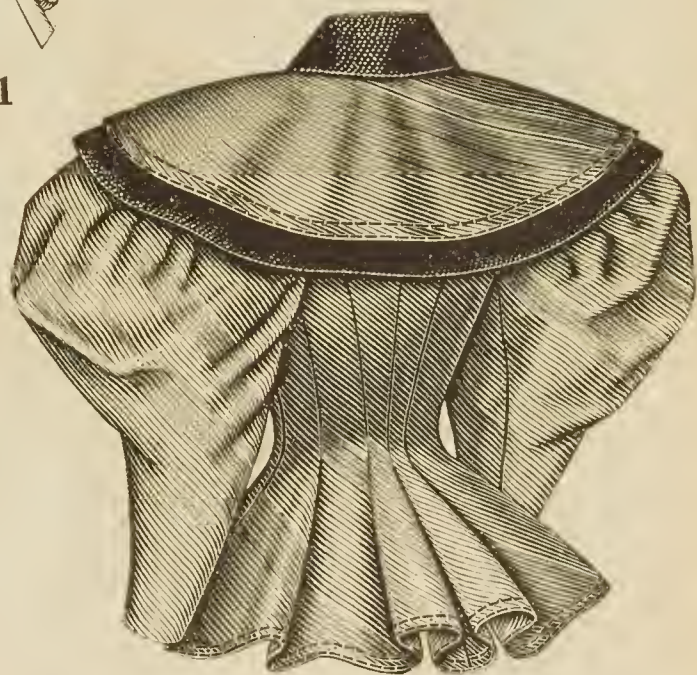


8031

Front View.

LADIES' COAT. (IN LOUIS XV. STYLE.) (COPYRIGHT.)

(For Description see Page 708.)



8031

Back View.

ted by single darts and separate with a decided flare below the bust and are folded back above in handsome revers that are faced with velvet. Under-arm and side-back gores and a curving center seam complete the close adjustment of the coat, the parts being sprung below the waist-line to form two deep organ-pipe folds or outstanding flutes at the center of the back and soft rippling flutes that roll gracefully backward at the sides. The double cape-collar ripples slightly at the back and has a rounding lower outline, the under portion being of velvet. The cape collar is sewed to the fronts under the lapels and is included at the back in the seam joining the close-fitting collar, which stands high and rolls over deeply all round, the ends flaring prettily. The large leg-o'-mutton sleeves and their linings are shaped alike by inside and outside seams and the fullness at the top is laid in forward and backward turning plaits, producing a stylish droop to the elbow, below which the adjustment is close. Machine-stitching finishes the front and lower edges of the coat and the lower edge of the upper cape-collar.

Stylish coats may be made like this of velvet, silk and wool bourette, iridescent bouclé weaves and many novelty dress goods with which silk or velvet may be stylishly associated. With a black satin skirt may be worn a coat fashioned from black velvet

the fashionable long, slender waist and produce large flutes below the waist-line, the flutes rolling backward and standing

and brocaded satin. A jabot of lace may be worn at the neck.

We have pattern No. 8031 in thirteen sizes for ladies from twenty-eight to forty-six inches, bust measure. In the combination illustrated, for a lady of medium size the coat requires three yards and an eighth of cloaking fifty-four inches wide, with a yard and a half of velvet twenty inches wide. Of one fabric, it calls for eight yards and five-eighths twenty-two inches wide, or five yards and seven-eighths thirty-six inches wide, or four yards and three-fourths forty-four inches wide, or three yards and

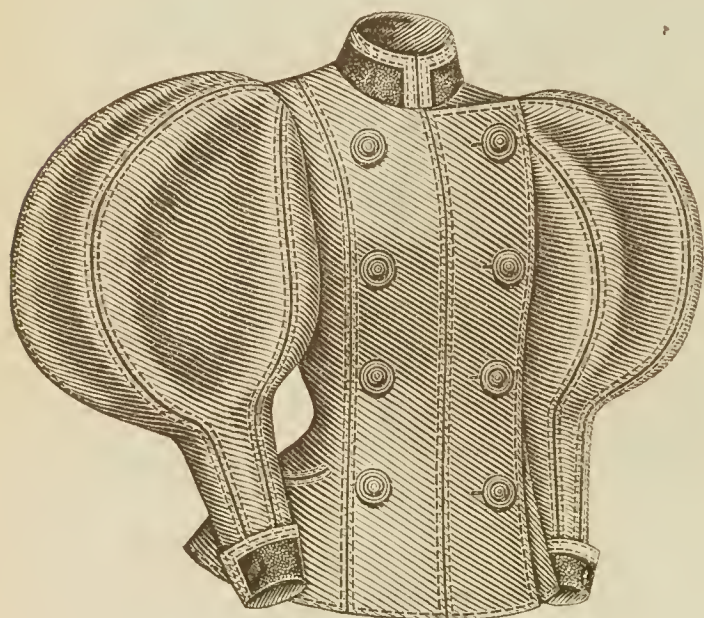
out well. The fronts are shaped by side-front seams extending from the shoulders to the lower edge and are widened by laps to close in double-breasted style with button-holes and large pearl buttons. The gored sleeve is a novelty known as the melon or mandolin sleeve. It consists of six sections and fits the forearm

LADIES' BASQUE, WITH GORED SLEEVES AND FANCY COLLAR. (IN LOUIS XV. STYLE.)

(For Illustrations see this Page.)

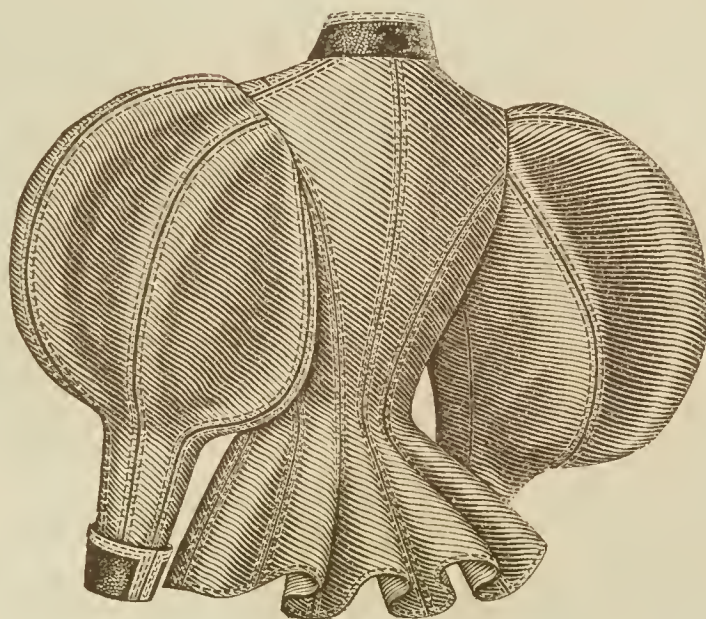
No. 8032.—This basque is one of the popular revived modes,

being a much modified Louis XV. style. A combination of velvet and whipcord was effected in the basque, which extends well below the waist-line, except at the center of the front where it reaches only a trifle below. The adjustment is accomplished by single bust darts, under-arm and side-back gores and a curving center seam, the shaping of the gores and backs below the waist-line producing flutes that stand out well and



8039

Front View.



8039

Back View.

LADIES' DOUBLE-BREASTED COAT, WITH PLAIN-TOP GORED SLEEVES. (CLOSED TO THE THROAT.) (COPYRIGHT.)

(For Description see Page 709.)

with comfortable closeness; the sections are shaped above the elbow like the sections of a melon, being widened to a point midway between the elbow and the arm's-eye and then narrowed to fit into the arm's-eye without any fulness; the sections standing out broadly at the seams joining them and falling gracefully in toward the arm at the center. All the seams of the sleeve, except the two that come at the under side of the arm, and also all the seams of the coat are pressed open and stitched in tailor style. The cuffs are joined to the lower edges of the sleeves and are shaped with a seam at the outside of the arm and rolled prettily upward; they are finished outside the velvet with two widely spaced rows of stitching. The standing collar, which closes at the throat, is stitched to correspond with the cuffs. A single row of stitching follows the edge of the coat and outlines curved openings to pockets inserted in the fronts.

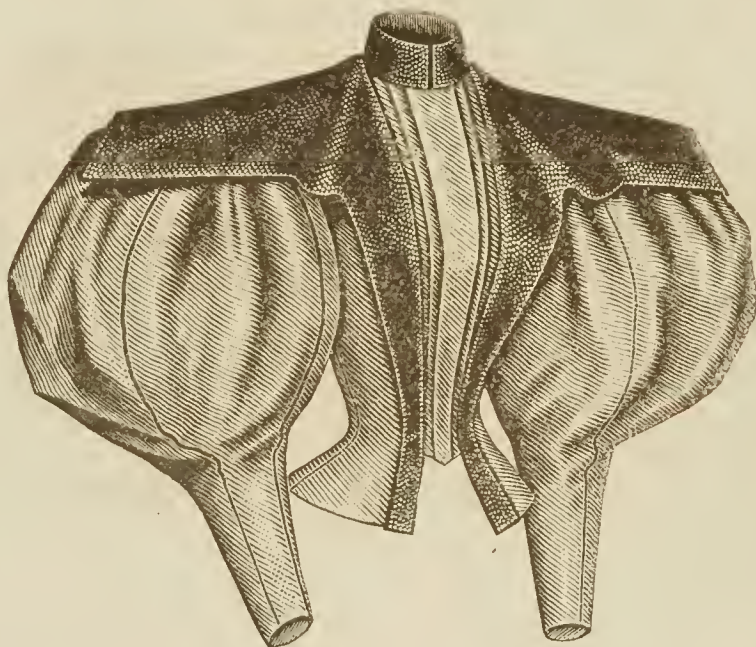
The mode is suitable for fine cloth, such as melton, covert coating, etc., and also for cheviot, rough coatings and diagonal.

We have pattern No. 8039 in thirteen sizes for ladies from twenty-eight to forty-six inches, bust measure. To make the garment for a lady of medium size, will require seven yards and seven-eighths of goods twenty-two inches wide, or five yards thirty-six inches wide, or four yards

forty-four inches wide, or three yards and a fourth fifty-four inches wide, with three-eighths of a yard of velvet twenty inches wide (cut bias) for facings. Price of pattern, 1s. 3d. or 30 cents.

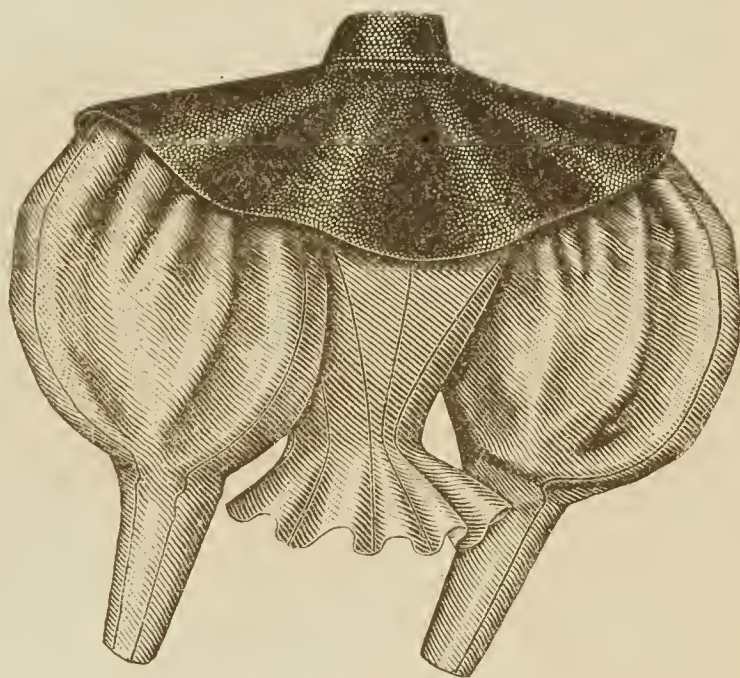
are held in position by a tape tacked underneath. The fancy collar is deep and round at the back, shapes a handsome point over each sleeve and extends down the fronts to the lower edge with the effect of revers that curve in gracefully at the waist-line: it ripples slightly at the back and in front of the shoulders, and above it rises a standing collar that closes at the throat. The closing is concealed by an applied double box-plait that tapers toward the lower edge, where it is pointed, the plait giving something of the effect of a vest. The sleeves are of the new gored or melon variety and are each in three sections; they fit the forearm closely and spread broadly above the elbow, the fulness being collected in gathers at the top. The sleeves are mounted on coat-shaped linings.

A waist like this will make up beautifully in silk, with velvet for the fancy collar and figured satin for the plait. One material throughout will also look well if decorated with gimp or lace.



8032

Front View.



8032

Back View.

LADIES' BASQUE, WITH GORED SLEEVES AND FANCY COLLAR. (IN LOUIS XV. STYLE.) (COPYRIGHT.)

(For Description see this Page.)

We have pattern No. 8032 in thirteen sizes for ladies from twenty-eight to forty-six inches, bust measure. To make the basque in the combination shown for a lady of medium size,

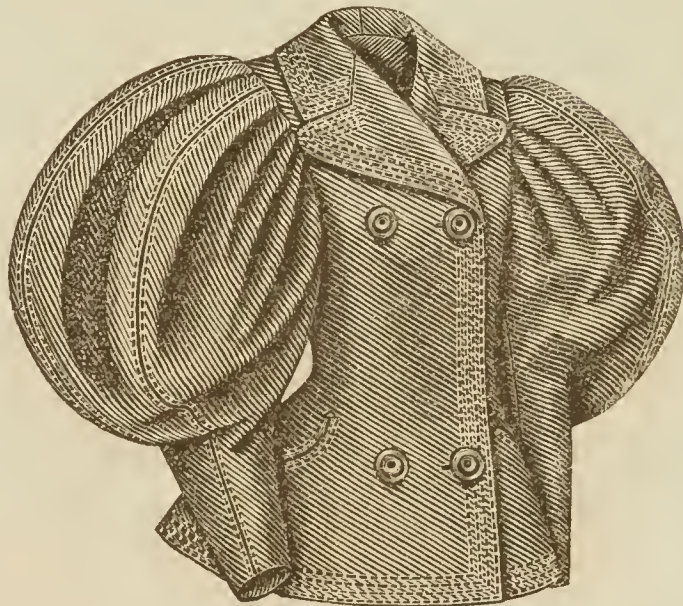
requires three yards and an eighth of dress goods forty inches wide, with a yard and an eighth of velvet twenty inches wide. Of one material, it calls for six yards and three-fourths twenty-two inches wide, or five yards and a half thirty inches wide, or four yards and three-eighths thirty-six inches wide, or three yards and three-eighths forty-four inches wide, or two yards and seven-eighths fifty inches wide. Price of pattern, 1s. 3d. or 30 cents.

LADIES' JACKET, WITH GORED SLEEVES AND THE BACK RIPPLED IN THE SKIRT AND GORED TO THE SHOULDERS.

(For Illustrations see this Page.)

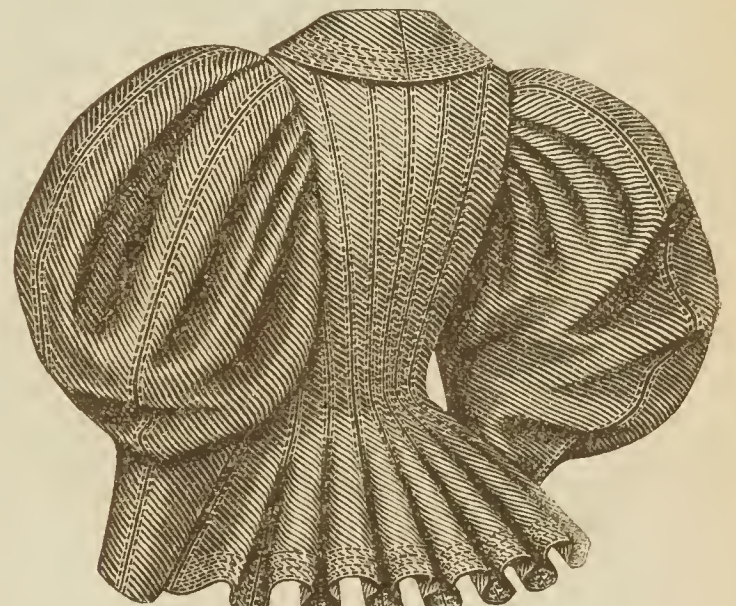
No. 8027.—Gray cloth was selected for this

jacket, the novelty of which lies in its adjustment, which is accomplished by two under-arm gores and two side-back gores at each side and a center seam. All the side-back gores extend to the shoulders and the gores and backs are shaped to give the effect of a long, slender waist and form outstanding ripples in the skirt, the ripples being held together by a tape tacked underneath at the seams. The fronts are loose-fitting and are closed in double-breasted style at the bust and a little below the waist-line with button-holes and large pearl buttons; above the bust they are reversed in lapels that meet the ends of a deep coat-collar and extend a little beyond the collar, the corners of the lapels being rounded. Four rows of stitching follow the edges of the collar and



8027

Front View.



8027

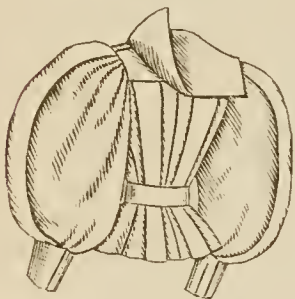
Back View.

LADIES' JACKET, WITH GORED SLEEVES AND THE BACK RIPPLED IN THE SKIRT AND GORED TO THE SHOULDERS. (COPYRIGHT.)

(For Description see this Page.)

All coatings of either plain or fancy variety will make up well by this mode, and pipings of velvet or cloth may be included in all the seams.

We have pattern No. 8027 in thirteen sizes for ladies from twenty-eight to forty-six inches, bust measure. For a lady of medium size, the jacket calls for eight yards and three-fourths of goods twenty-two inches wide, or five yards and an eighth thirty-six inches wide, or four yards and three-eighths forty-four inches wide, or three yards and three-eighths fifty-four inches wide. Price of pattern, 1s. 3d. or 30 cents.



8033

LADIES' JACKET, WITH PLAITS LAID ON, AND SAILOR COLLAR. (KNOWN AS THE NORFOLK SAILOR-JACKET.) (FOR CYCLING AND OTHER OUTDOOR WEAR.)

(For Illustrations see this Page.)

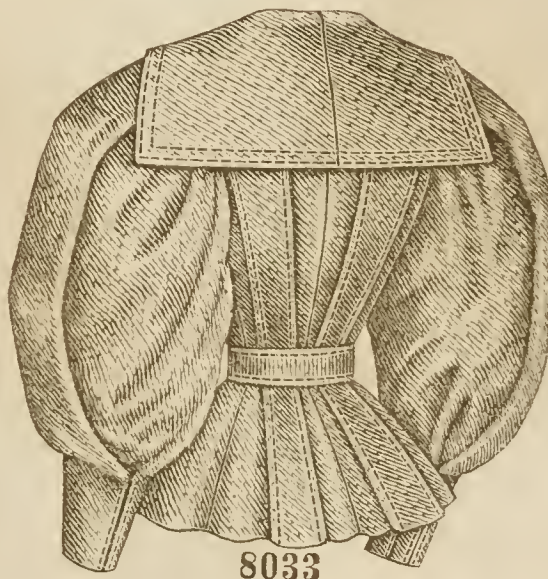
No. 8033.—Tan cloth and light-brown covert cloth are combined in this jacket at figure No 384 P in this magazine and machine-stitching provides a neat finish.

This jacket is very jaunty for cycling, golf and general outdoor wear, and is here shown made of light-brown cheviot. It reaches to jacket depth, and is fitted with basque-like precision by single bust darts, under-arm and side-back gores and a curving center seam; the parts being sprung to produce slight ripples at the sides and back below the waist-line. The closing is made at the center of the front from the bust to the lower edge with buttons and button-holes, and above the bust the fronts are reversed in natty lapels which form oddly shaped notches with the broad ends of a sailor collar that falls deep and square at the back, concealing a square yoke applied on the back. A box-plait is applied on the jacket at each side of the front and back, the front plaits passing into the shoulder



8033

Front View.



8033

Back View.

LADIES' JACKET, WITH PLAITS LAID ON, AND SAILOR COLLAR. (KNOWN AS THE NORFOLK SAILOR-JACKET.) (FOR CYCLING AND OTHER OUTDOOR WEAR.) (COPYRIGHT.)

(For Description see this Page.)

lapels and the front and lower edges of the jacket, and all the seams, except the shoulder seams, are pressed open and stitched in tailor fashion. Stitching follows curved openings to

seams and the back plaits terminating under the lower edge of the yoke: all the plaits are stitched to position along their side edges and narrow gradually toward the waist-line to give a

tapering effect to the waist. A belt having pointed ends is closed in front; it is finished with a single row of machine-stitching, and two rows of stitching follow the edges of the collar and lapels and the front edges of the fronts. The sleeves are novel and fanciful in effect; they are each laid in a broad box-plait from the top to the wrist and in two side-plaits at each side of the box-plait, the box-plait being sewed along its underfolds all the way and all the plaits stitched along their outer folds from the wrist edges to several inches above. The

wide, or four yards and a fourth forty-four inches wide, or three yards and five-eighths fifty-four inches wide. Price of pattern, 1s. 3d. or 30 cents.

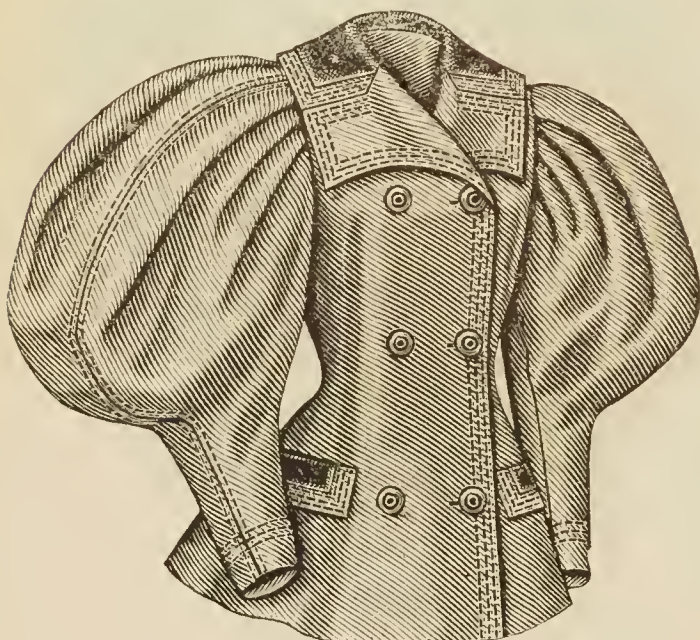
• LADIES' DOUBLE-BREASTED JACKET, WITH GORED SLEEVES.

(For Illustrations see this Page.)

No. 8057.—By referring to figure No. 374 P in this number of

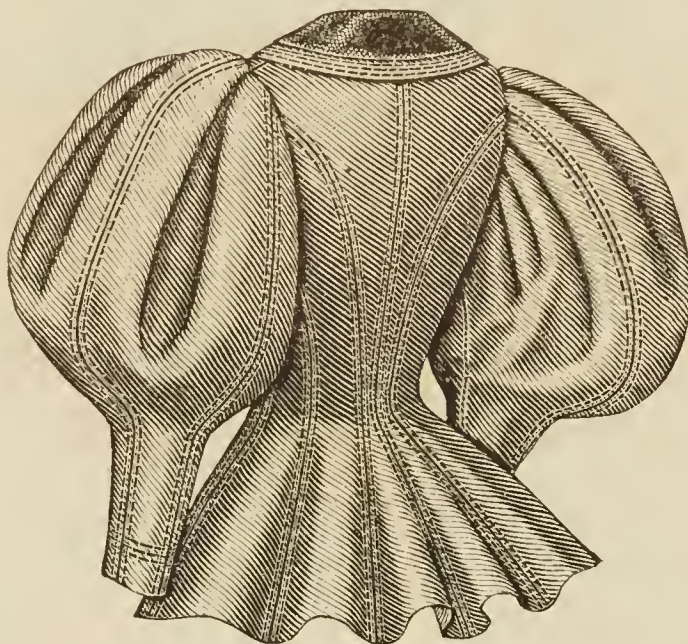
THE DELINEATOR this jacket may be observed made of fawn kersey and decorated with folds of the material.

The slender-waisted appearance given to the jacket by shaping lines is notably stylish. Tan-colored cloth was here used for the jacket, and dark-brown velvet and machine-stitching contribute the decoration. The jacket extends to a fashionable length, and the loose fronts are closed in double-breasted fashion



8057

Front View.



8057

Back View.

LADIES' DOUBLE-BREASTED JACKET, WITH GORED SLEEVES. (COPYRIGHT.)

(For Description see this Page.)

side-plaits fall out of their folds above the stitching, and the sleeves are gathered full at the top and droop and flare stylishly.

Serge, smooth cloth, heather mixtures and plain cheviot,

ion with button-holes and large pearl buttons and reversed at the top in square lapels that meet the square ends of a rolling collar evenly and without a flare. It is fitted at the back and sides by under-arm and side-back gores and a curving center seam, the shaping of the parts producing the effect of a long, slender waist and large rolling folds or ripples, the ripples standing out well at the center of the back. Three rows of machine-stitching follow the free edges of the collar and lapels and the front edges of the jacket. Pocket-laps conceal openings to side pockets, their free edges being also finished with stitching. The gored sleeves are each in four sections and are stylishly arranged in three



8020

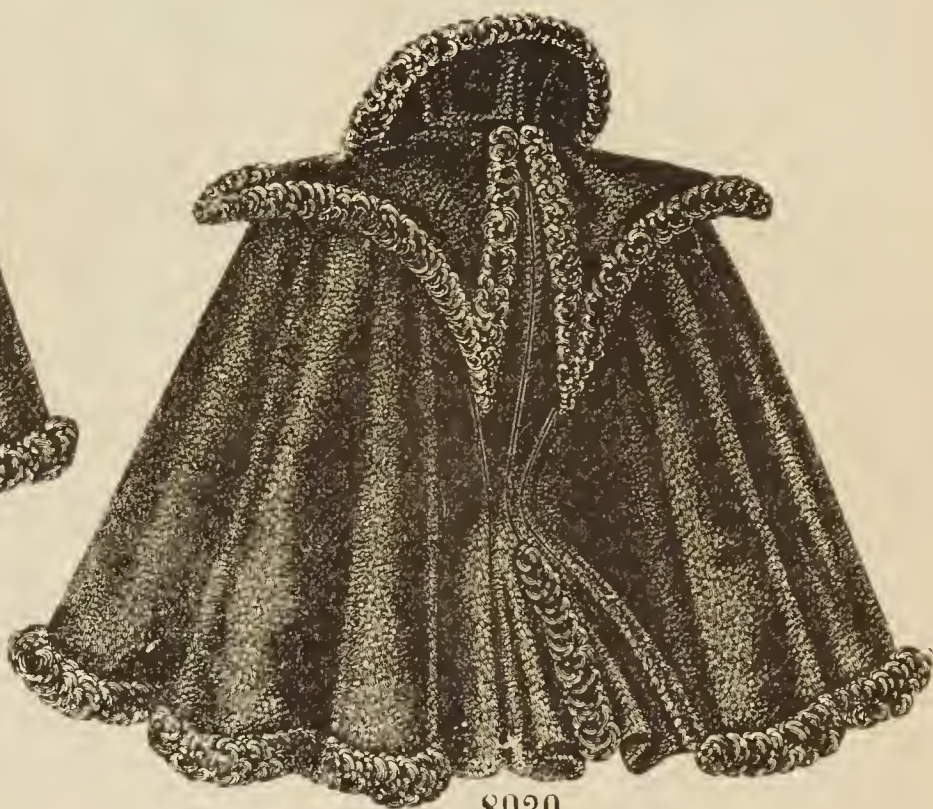
Front View.

LADIES' JACKET, WITH STAR COLLAR AND CIRCULAR WRAP SLEEVES. (COPYRIGHT.)

(For Description see Page 713.)

covert and tailor cloth are suitable for the jacket, and stitching is the approved finish. Medium shades of brown and tan are sensible colors for jackets of this class.

We have pattern No. 8033 in thirteen sizes for ladies from twenty-eight to forty-six inches, bust measure. For a lady of medium size, the jacket requires eight yards and a half of material twenty-two inches wide, or five yards thirty-six inches



8020

Back View.

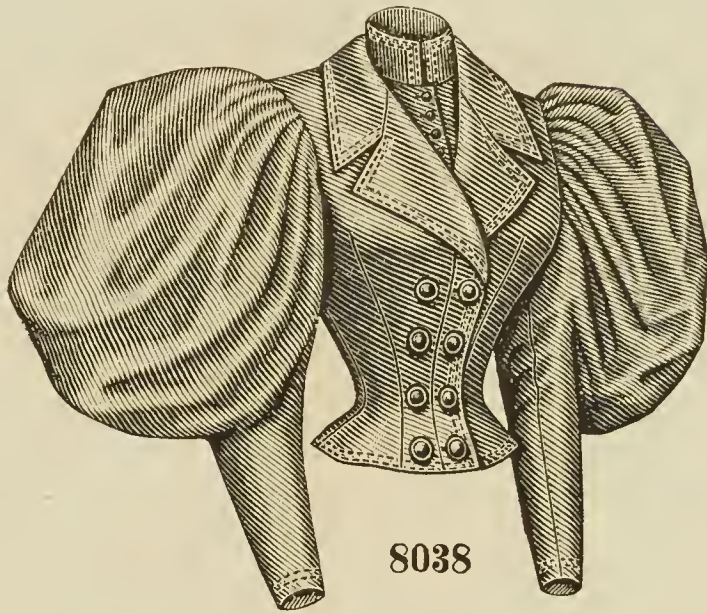
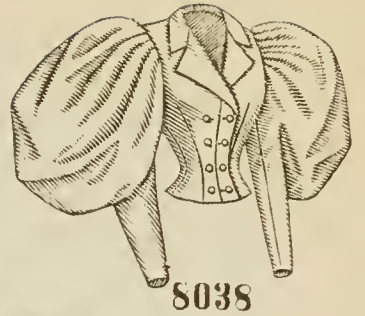
downward-turning plaits at each side of three box-plaits, a seam that is pressed open and stitched in tailor style coming at the

center of each box-plait; a triple row of machine-stitching finishes each wrist. The collar and pocket-laps are inlaid with velvet.

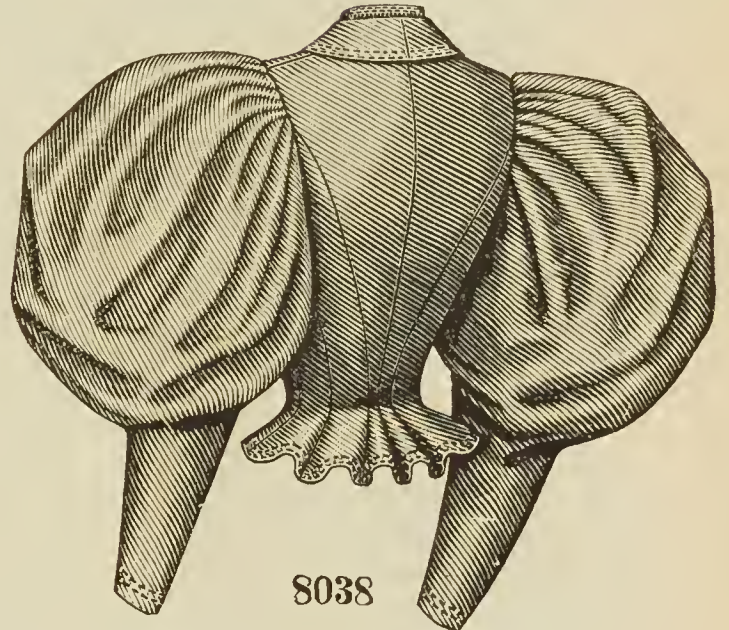
Covert, melton, diagonal, tailor cloths and fancy coatings are suitable for jackets of this style and pipings of velvet may be decoratively inserted in the seams.

We have pattern No. 8057 in thirteen sizes for ladies from twenty-eight to forty-six inches, bust measure. For a lady of medium size, the jacket requires eight yards and a fourth of material twenty-two inches wide, or five yards and a fourth thirty-six inches wide, or four yards and an eighth forty-four inches wide, or three yards and a half fifty-four inches wide, each with three-eighths of a yard of velvet twenty inches wide (cut bias) for facings. Price of pattern, 1s. 3d. or 30 cents.

back seam is underfolded in a forward-turning plait, and the gores and backs are sprung to form flutes that roll backward at the sides and forward at the back, where a new effect, similar to that of a broad double box-plait, is produced on the skirt. The



Front View.



Back View.

LADIES' BASQUE, WITH TWO UNDER-ARM GORES AND A REMOVABLE CHEMISSETTE. (SUITABLE FOR EITHER SLENDER OR STOUT LADIES.) (COPYRIGHT.)

(For Description see Page 714.)

LADIES' JACKET, WITH STAR COLLAR AND CIRCULAR WRAP-SLEEVES.

(For Illustrations see Page 712.)

No. 8020.—

At figure No. 381 P in this number of THE DELINEATOR this jacket is portrayed richly made up in velvet, with fur bands, jet ornaments and fur tails for garniture.

The jacket is given a novel and *chic* air by its huge wrap-sleeves, which promise safety from crushing to the large sleeves of the fashionable bodice. It is here illustrated made of plush. The adjustment, which is effected by single bust darts, under-arm and side-back gores and a curving

sleeves are circular in shape, with a seam under the arm; they are very wide at the bottom, have slight gathered fulness at the top and hang in ripples all round. A row of feather trimming decorates the lower edges of the sleeves and is arranged down

the closing, which is made at the center of the front, and a row also decorates the lower part of the center seam nearly to the waist-line. The star collar is in two sections that flare in points at the center of the back and front and shape a point over each shoulder, and above it rises a high, flaring collar that is softly rolled at the back and deeply reversed at the ends in Medici fashion. Both collars are effectively bordered with feather trimming.

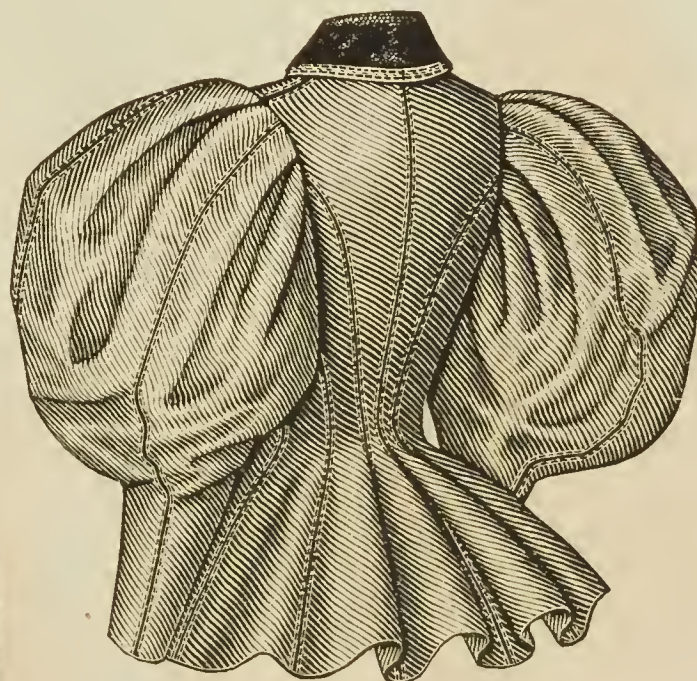
This jacket will be made of velvet, fine, heavy cloth or Astrakhan, with garniture of fur or heavy passementerie. It will also

be developed in light brocade, corded silk, faille, etc., for evening wear, with swan's down or ermine for trimming.

We have pattern No. 8020 in thirteen sizes for ladies from twenty-eight to forty-six inches, bust measure. For a lady of medium size, the jacket calls for nine yards and an eighth of goods twenty-two inches wide, or five yards and a half thirty-six inches wide, or four yards and a half forty-four inches wide, or three yards and three-fourths fifty-four inches wide. Price of pattern, 1s. 6d. or 35 cents.



8017

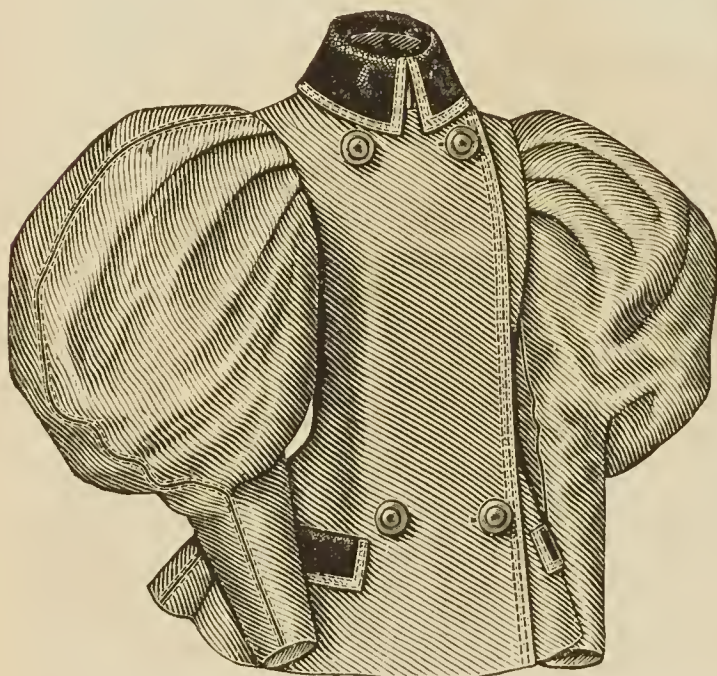


8017

Back View.

LADIES' DOUBLE-BREASTED JACKET, WITH GORED SLEEVES. (TO BE MADE WITH STANDING OR TURN-DOWN MILITARY COLLAR.) (COPYRIGHT.)

(For Description see Page 715.)



8017

Front View.

center seam, gives, in effect, the long waist now so fashionable. Extra width allowed below the waist-line at each side-

LADIES' BASQUE, WITH TWO UNDER-ARM GORES AND A REMOVABLE CHEMISSETTE. (SUITABLE FOR EITHER SLENDER OR STOUT LADIES.)
(For Illustrations see Page 713.)

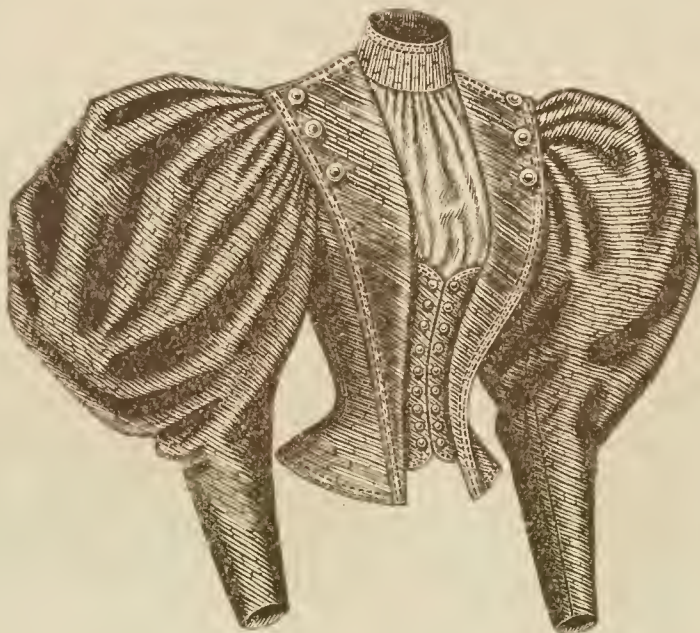
No. 8038.—Other views of this basque may be obtained by referring to figures Nos. 367 P and 368 P in this number of THE DELINEATOR.

Dark-blue tailor cloth was here used for the basque, which has exceptionally stylish features that adapt it to both stout and slender figures. The adjustment of the basque is accomplished by single bust darts, two under-arm gores at each side, side-back gores and a curving center seam, the backs being narrow at the waist-line and the side-backs reaching well up

and back to give a long slender waisted effect; below the waist-line the basque shapes a short, round skirt that stands out well from the figure in stylish ripples, each portion at the back and sides

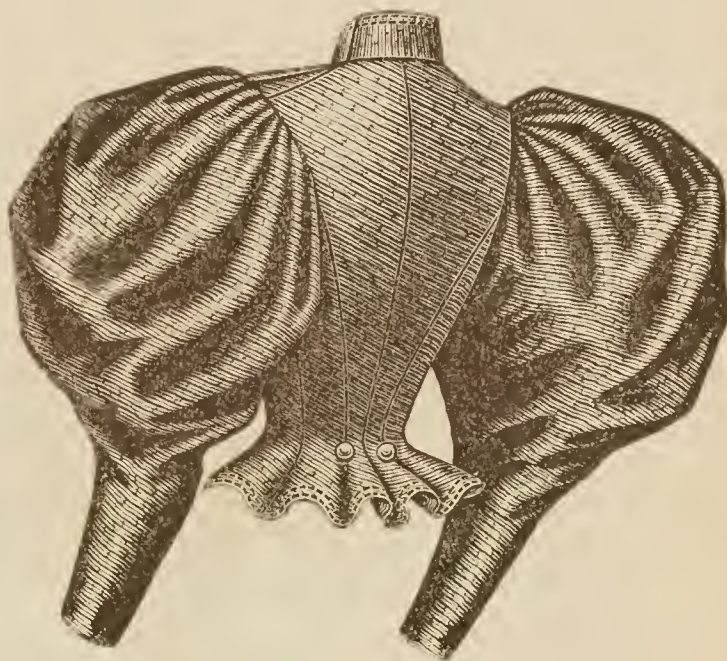
forming a ripple or flute, and the easy effect at the front being exceedingly graceful. The fronts are widened by gores to lap and close in double-breasted fashion with button-holes and large buttons, and they are re-

graceful example of the one-seam leg-o'-mutton modes; the effect on the forearm is close and the great fulness in the upper part is collected in gathers at the top and droops over the elbow with the effect of a puff above a close-fitting cuff. The removable chemisette is closed at the center of the front and is made with a shallow cape-back and completed with a standing collar



8053

Front View.

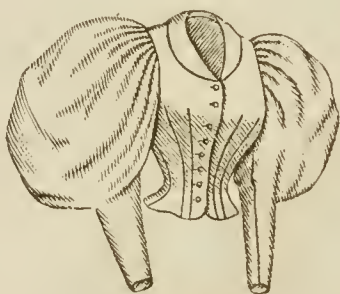


8053

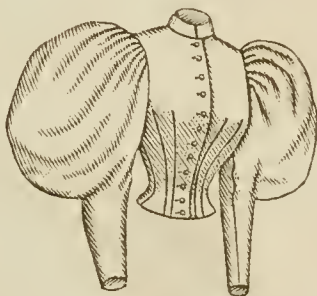
Back View.

LADIES' BASQUE. (COPYRIGHT.)

(For Description see Page 715.)



8037

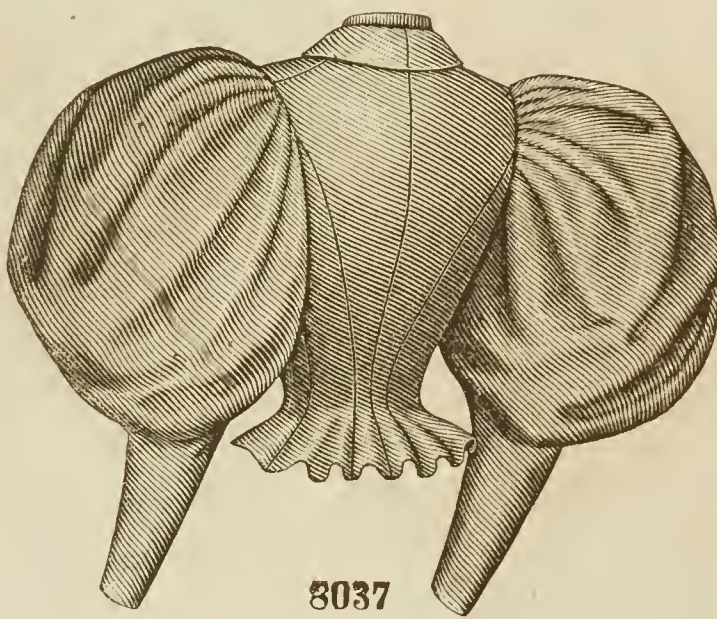


8037



8037

Front View.



8037

Back View.

LADIES' HIGH-NECKED BASQUE. (TO BE MADE WITH THE NOTCHED COLLAR OR THE SHAWL COLLAR APPLIED, OR WITH THE NECK CUT OUT AND FINISHED WITH EITHER THE SHAWL OR NOTCHED COLLAR, IF DESIRED FOR WEAR WITH A CHEMISSETTE.) (COPYRIGHT.)

(For Description see Page 716.)

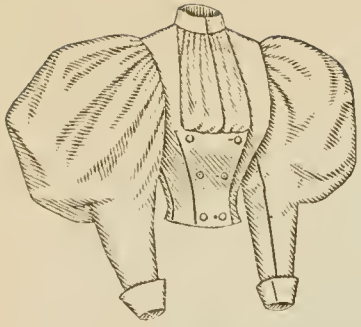
versed above the bust in lapels that form wide notches with the pointed ends of a rolling collar shaped with a center seam. The sleeve is made over a coat-shaped lining and is an unusually

finished with two rows of machine-stitching. The rolling collar and lapels and the front and lower edges of the basque are similarly finished and two rows of stitching are also made a little above the lower edges of the sleeves.

The basque is in the trim tailor style and is adapted to the materials used for tailor-made gowns, such as covert cloth, melton, whipcord and faced cloth. The chemisette may be displaced by one of linen and several cloth chemisettes will be provided by women who are quick to perceive the different effects made possible by simple changes. Basques of this kind will preferably accompany skirts of corresponding material. A basque of navy-blue serge may have the collar and lapels inlaid with red cloth, and, if desired, the chemisette may also be cut from the red cloth.

We have pattern No. 8038 in fifteen sizes for ladies from twenty-eight to forty-eight inches, bust measure. For a lady of medium size, the basque requires four yards of dress goods forty inches wide, with three-eighths of a yard of billiard cloth fifty-four inches wide. Of one material, it needs six yards and seven-eighths twenty-two in-

ches wide, or four yards and a fourth thirty-six inches wide, or three yards and five-eighths forty-four inches wide, or three yards fifty inches wide. Price of pattern, 1s 3d. or 30 cents.



8067

LADIES' DOUBLE-BREASTED JACKET, WITH GORED SLEEVES. (TO BE MADE WITH STANDING OR TURN-DOWN MILITARY COLLAR.)

(For Illustrations see Page 713.)

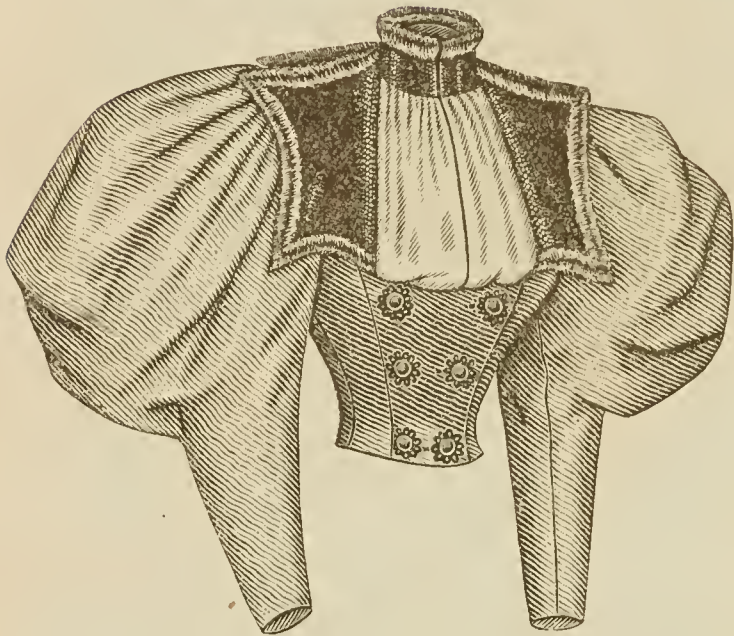
No. 8017.—This jacket may be seen made of box cloth, and finished with strapped seams and edges and a velvet facing on

with a standing or a turn-down military collar, as shown in the illustrations. The turn-down collar is inlaid with black velvet and mounted on a high, standing collar, and its edges are followed by two rows of machine-stitching. Square-cornered pocket-laps, which conceal openings to side pockets in the jacket, are similarly inlaid with velvet and stitched. The front edges of the jacket are followed by two rows of machine-stitching, and all the seams are pressed open and stitched in tailor fashion.

Diagonal, fancy coating, cheviot and faced cloth are favored for these jackets and any decoration which the fancy

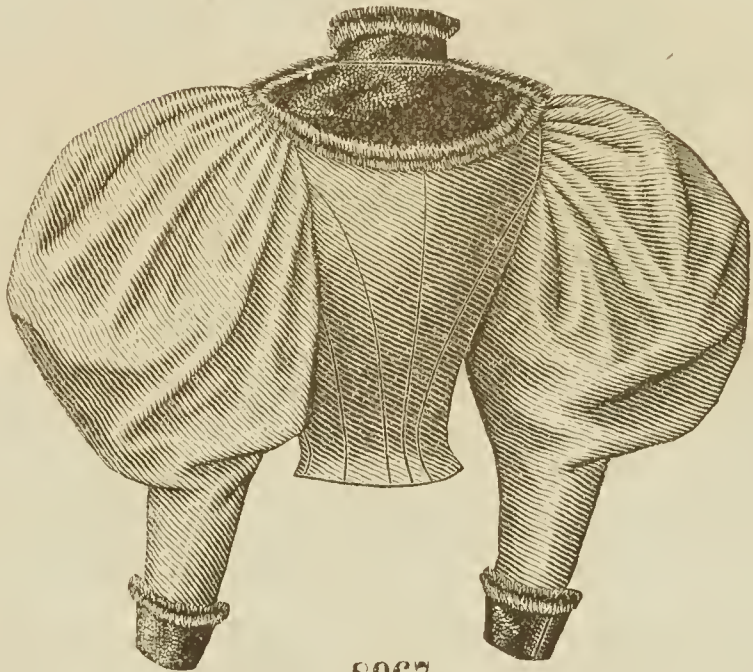
suggests may be chosen or the finish may be plain.

We have pattern No. 8017 in thirteen sizes for ladies from twenty-eight to forty-six inches, bust measure. For a lady of medium size, the jacket calls for seven yards and a half of material twenty-two inches wide, or four yards and five-eighths thirty-six inches wide, or three yards and three-fourths forty-



8067

Front View.



8067

Back View.

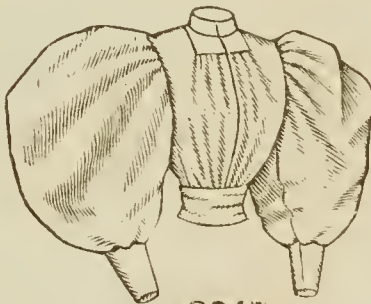
LADIES' BASQUE. (COPYRIGHT.)

(For Description see Page 717.)

the collar at figure No. 375 P in this issue of THE DELINEATOR.

The military effect of this jacket is in accordance with the air which pervades the prevailing styles in such garments. The jacket is here illustrated made of smoke-gray cloth. Its fronts are lapped in double-breasted style to the shoulders, and, although loose-fitting, display the curves of the figure; they are closed in regular double-breasted style at the throat and just below the waist-line with button-holes and large buttons, hooks and loops making the fastening on the shoulder. The sides and back are made close-fitting by under-arm and side-back gores and a curving center seam, the parts being shaped so as to give the effect of an unusually long and slender waist and form pronounced backward-rolling ripples in the skirt. The gored sleeves are in the new melon or mandolin style and are each in three sections: they are close fitting on the forearm but widen in graceful curves above the elbow, and the fulness at the top is arranged in two downward-turning plaits at each side of two box-plaits, the box-plaits being placed so that a seam, which is pressed open and stitched, comes at the center of each. The neck may be finished

four inches wide, or three yards fifty-four inches wide, each with three-eighths of a yard of velvet twenty inches (cut bias) for facings. Price of pattern, 1s. 3d. or 30 cents.

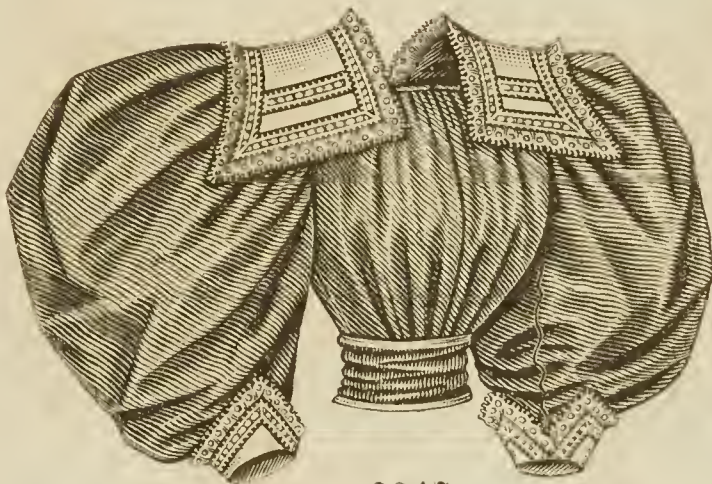


8047

LADIES' BASQUE.

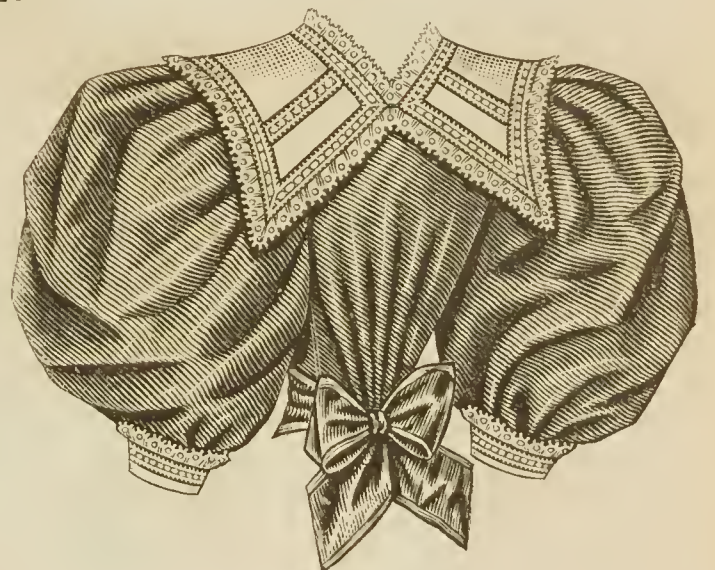
(For Illustrations see Page 714.)

No. 8053.—Illuminated cheviot, dark-green velvet and maize silk are tastefully associated in this



8047

Front View.



8047

Back View.

LADIES' BASQUE-WAIST, WITH REMOVABLE FANCY COLLAR AND CUFFS. (TO BE MADE WITH A HIGH OR LOW NECK AND WITH FULL-LENGTH OR THREE-QUARTER LENGTH SLEEVES.) (COPYRIGHT.)

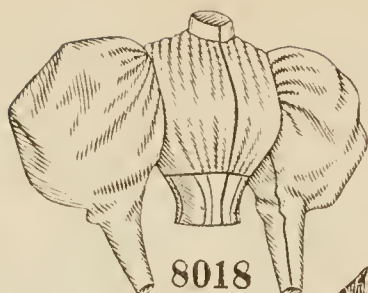
(For Description see Page 718.)

basque at figure No. 366 P in this number of THE DELINEATOR, small buttons providing the dainty decoration.

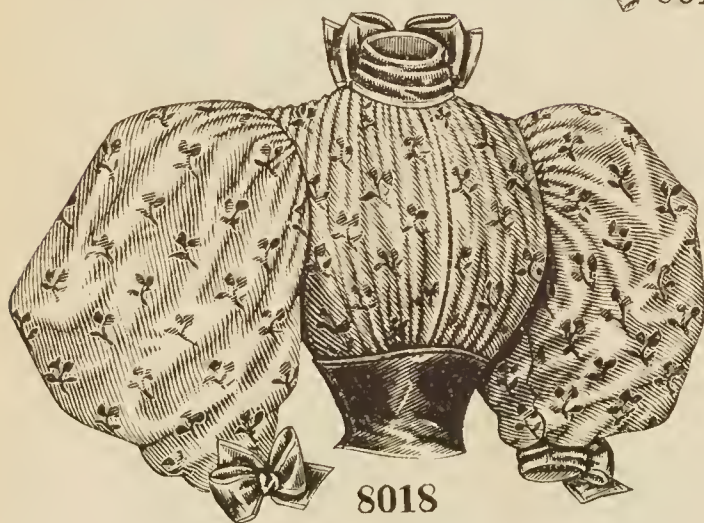
The basque will be handsome as part of a tailor-made street toilette. Novelty tailor suiting and plain silk are here effectively combined, with buttons and stitching for a finish. Double bust darts, under-arm and side-back gores and a well curved center

half a yard of silk twenty inches wide. Of one material, it needs five yards and three-fourths twenty-two inches wide, or four yards and three-eighths thirty inches wide, or three yards and seven-eighths thirty-six inches wide, or three yards forty-four inches wide.

Price of pattern, 1s. 3d. or 20 cents.

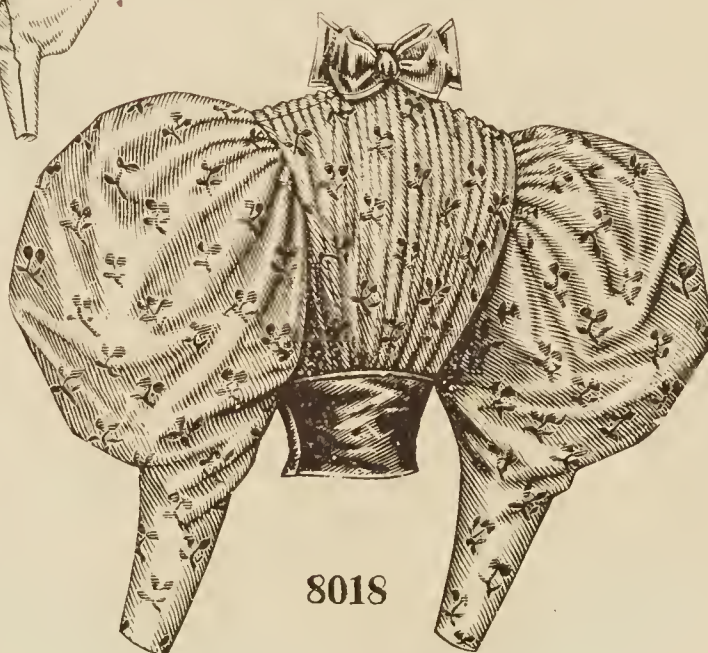


8018



8018

Front View.



8018

Back View.

LADIES' MARIE ANTOINETTE BASQUE-WAIST. (TO BE MADE WITH THREE-QUARTER OR FULL-LENGTH SLEEVES AND WITH A GIRDLE IN TWO OR MANY SECTIONS.) (COPYRIGHT.)

(For Description see Page 718.)

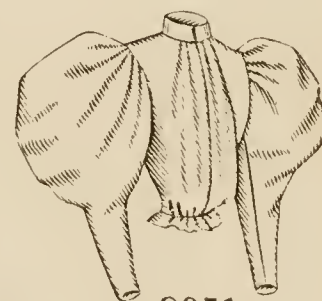
LADIES' HIGH-NECKED BASQUE. (TO BE MADE WITH THE NOTCHED COLLAR OR THE SHAWL COLLAR APPLIED, OR WITH THE NECK CUT OUT AND FINISHED WITH EITHER THE SHAWL OR NOTCHED COLLAR. IF DESIRED FOR WEAR WITH A CHEMISETTE.)

(For Illustrations see Page 714.)

No. 8037.-- This basque is shown differ-

ently made up at figures No. 369 P and 370 P in this magazine.

This stylish basque is susceptible of various modifications at the neck, and is here pictured made of brown zibeline. In adjustment it is close and smooth, giving a long, slender waisted effect; and it extends in a short, round skirt that stands out well from the figure in handsome ripples which are deepest at the back, where they are stayed by a strap underneath. The fitting is accomplished by double bust darts, under-arm and side-back gores and a curving center seam, and the closing is made at the center of the front with button-holes and buttons. The neck may be finished high with the standing collar and either the shawl collar or the notched collar



8051



8051

Front View.



8051

Back View.

LADIES' BLOUSE-WAIST, WITH FITTED LINING. (COPYRIGHT.)

(For Description see Page 719.)

seam perform the close adjustment of the basque, the shaping at the back and sides below the waist-line making the skirt stand out in flutes that deepen toward the back, where a button is set in coat style at the waist-line of each side-back seam. The fronts are cut out quite low to reveal a full chemisette of silk that is gathered top and bottom and arranged on a smooth lining, the chemisette being sewed to the front at the right side and secured with hooks and loops at the left side. Below the chemisette the fronts have the effect of a deep bodice and are closed invisibly at the center, the corners being gracefully rounded; and small buttons are placed down each side of the closing. Long revers that taper toward the lower edge are arranged on the fronts and create a sort of jacket and vest effect that is exceedingly attractive; they are each decorated above the bust with three large buttons. The standing collar is closed at the left side and its upper edge is finished, like the edges of the revers and basque, with two rows of machine-stitching. The sleeves are in one-seam leg-o'-mutton style made over coat-shaped linings: they are smooth on the forearm and their great fulness above the elbow is collected in gathers at the top.

Materials suitable for street wear, such as cheviot, serge and heather mixtures, will make up with excellent effect in combination with silk or velvet. Rich fancy silk or brocade may also be united with velvet in a basque like this to form part of a visiting or carriage gown, the skirt of which may contrast with or match the basque.

We have pattern No. 8053 in thirteen sizes for ladies from twenty-eight to forty-six inches, bust measure. In the combination shown for a lady of medium size, the basque will require three yards and a fourth of dress goods forty inches wide, with

may be applied so as to simulate a chemisette, or the basque may be finished with only the standing collar. Or, if the basque

is desired for wear with a chemisette, the neck is cut out and either the shawl or notched lapel-collar is used, according to personal fancy. The one-seam leg-o'-mutton sleeves are arranged on coat-shaped linings and are gathered at the top; they droop with the effect of a bouffant puff to the elbow, below which a close adjustment is maintained.

A basque of this style, though simple in effect, is *chic* and pretty and may accompany a skirt of moderate or extravagant width. For its development cloth, serge, plain or fancy cheviot, mohair, zibeline, etc., will be chosen.

We have pattern No. 8037 in fifteen sizes for ladies from twenty-eight to forty-eight inches, bust measure. For a lady of medium size, the basque requires five yards and three-fourths of goods twenty-two inches wide, or three yards and seven-eighths

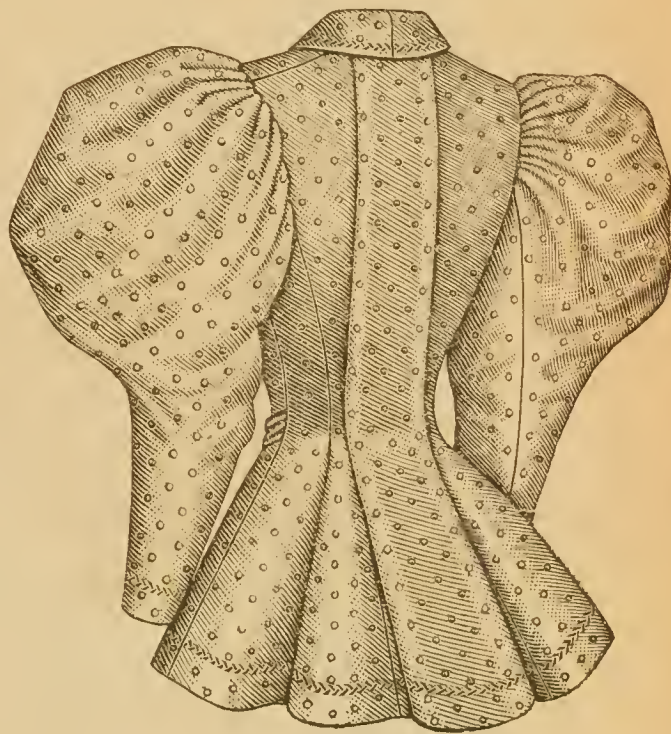
chiffon, with spangled trimming and jet buttons for garniture.

The basque is of the short round variety and is here shown made of plain cheviot, silk and velvet and decorated with fur. The fronts are shaped very low, in square outline and are closed



8036

Front View.

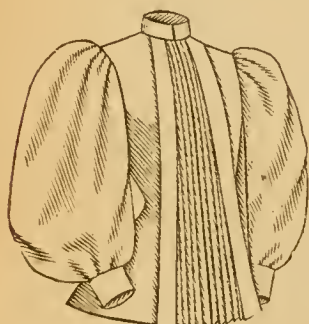


8036

Back View.

LADIES' DRESSING-SACK, WITH WATTEAU BACK. (COPYRIGHT.)

(For Description see Page 719.)



8065

thirty-six inches wide, or three yards and a fourth forty-four inches wide, or two yards and three-fourths fifty inches wide. Price of pattern, 1s. 3d. or 30 cents.

LADIES' BASQUE.

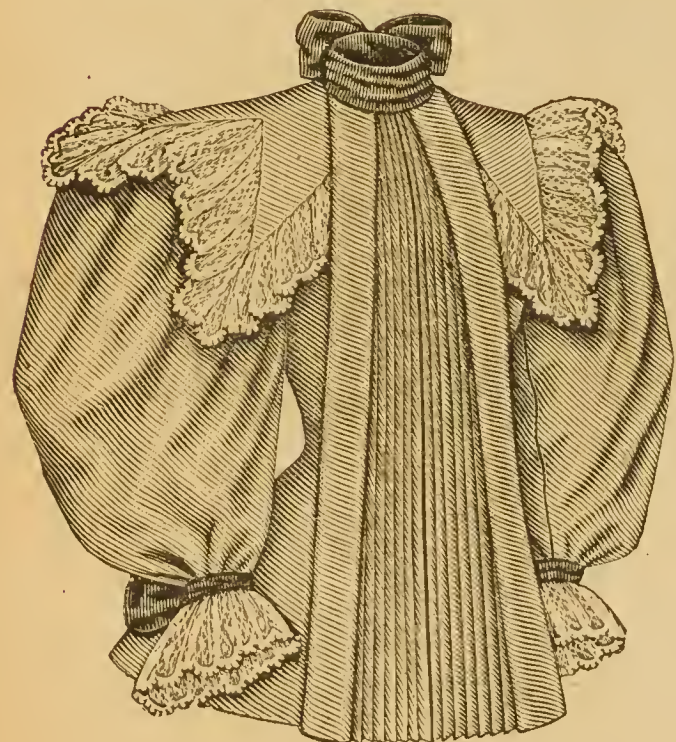
(For Illustrations see Page 715.)

No. 8067.—At figure No. 363 P

in double-breasted fashion with button-holes and buttons; they are made over high-necked lining-fronts and closely fitted by single bust darts taken up in the fronts and lining fronts together. In the open neck is revealed a full vest of silk that is gathered at the top and bottom, its back and lower edges being sewed to the lining fronts, which are closed at the center. The smooth adjustment at the sides and back is due to under-arm and side-back gores and a curving center seam. A flat collar of velvet passes into the seam with the high standing collar at the back; it has a rounding lower outline and its free edges and the upper edge of the standing collar are decorated with fur.

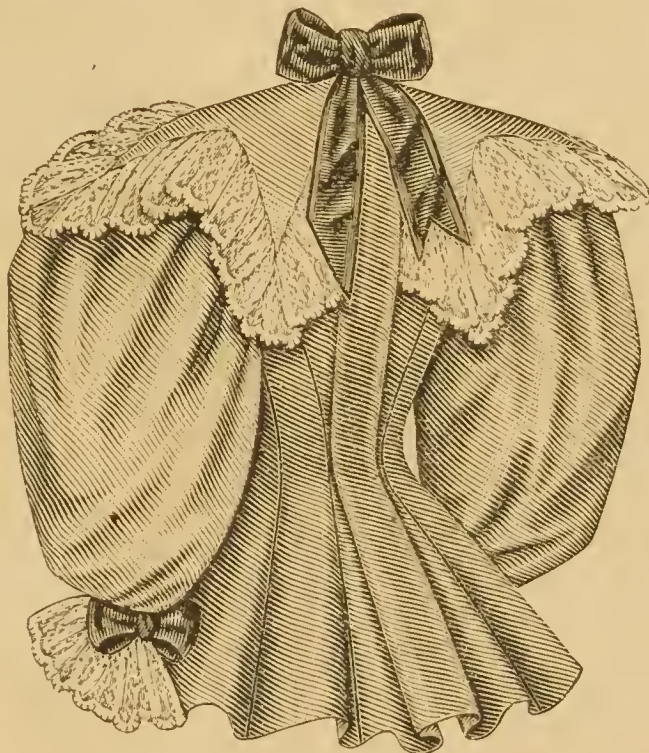
Revers of velvet that are hollowed at their upper, lower and back edges frame the sides of the vest, and their upper ends just meet the upper corners of the flat collar; their free edges are decorated with fur. The drooping one-seam leg-o'-mutton sleeves are disposed over coat-shaped linings and completed with upturned flaring cuffs of velvet that are trimmed at their upper edges with fur.

The revers and full vest and the shaping of the basque-fronts give the mode a distinctive style, and contrasts of color and material are invited. Two colors of bouclé, cloth, camel's-hair or serge may be associated or fancy



8065

Front View.



8065

Back View.

LADIES' TEA-JACKET OR MATINÉE, WITH FITTED UNDER-FRONT. (TO BE MADE WITH FULL-LENGTH OR THREE-QUARTER LENGTH SLEEVES.) (COPYRIGHT.)

(For Description see Page 720.)

in this magazine this basque is represented as part of a handsome toilette made of plain and brocaded satin and eyeletted

or plain silk and velvet may be united with cloth, crépon, bouretted wool or any of the charming novelty goods.

We have pattern No. 8067 in thirteen sizes for ladies from twenty-eight to forty-six inches, bust measure. To make the basque for a lady of medium size, calls for two yards and five-eighths of dress goods forty inches wide, with seven-eighths of a yard of velvet and one yard of silk twenty inches wide. Of one fabric, it requires five yards and seven-eighths twenty-two inches wide, or three yards and three-fourths thirty-six inches wide, or three yards forty-four inches wide, or two yards and five-eighths

the effect of a fancy yoke. The fancy collar is in two sections; it is prettily curved over the shoulders and decorated at all its edges with insertion and a frill of edging. A standing collar finishes the high neck, and the waist is closed invisibly. The one-seam Paquin sleeves reach to three-quarter depth on coat-shaped linings that are finished to have the effect of close cuffs when long sleeves are desired; they are gathered full at the top and slightly at their lower edges and stand out well in a stylish way. The cuffs are worn with the three-quarter length sleeves; they are finished with bands that lap under the sleeves, and they deepen toward their ends, which flare at the inside of the arm. Edging and insertion trim the free edges of the cuffs and a wide ribbon is wrinkled prettily about the waist and bowed at the back.

All sorts of combinations are possible in this waist. The fancy taffetas that are shown in such lovely designs are favored for association with solid-hued cr  pon, camel's-hair or silk-and-wool mixtures, and velvet and corded silk are also liked as combination fabrics.

We have pattern No. 8047 in thirteen sizes for ladies from twenty-eight to forty-six inches, bust measure. For a lady of medium size, the basque-waist requires five yards of silk twenty inches wide, with three-eighths of a yard of mull thirty-six inches wide. Of one material, it needs five yards and a fourth twenty-two inches wide, or three yards and three-fourths thirty inches wide, or three yards and a fourth thirty-six inches wide, or two yards and three-



8068

Side-Front View.

LADIES' SKIRT CIRCULAR AT THE FRONT AND SIDES, WITH A BOX-PLAIT OVER EACH HIP AND IN TWO BOX-PLAIED GORES AT THE BACK. (COPYRIGHT.)
(For Description see Page 721.)

fifty inches wide. Price of pattern, 1s. 3d. or 30 cents.

LADIES' BASQUE-WAIST, WITH REMOVABLE FANCY COLLAR AND CUFFS. (TO BE MADE WITH A HIGH OR LOW NECK AND WITH FULL-LENGTH OR THREE-QUARTER LENGTH SLEEVES.)
(For Illustrations see Page 715.)

No. 8047.—This basque-waist forms part of the toilette shown at figure No. 365 P in this magazine, where it is made up in a combination of pink and blue brocade and plain pink silk, with spangled trimming and lace for garniture.

The waist is quite fanciful, but may be much simplified by the omission of the fancy collar and cuffs, which are made separate. The collar and cuffs are cut from white mull and the waist is of coral-pink silk. According to fancy, the waist may be made with a high neck and long sleeves or with a moderately low neck and three-quarter length sleeves. A lining fitted by double bust darts, under-arm and side-back gores and a well curved center seam insures a trim appearance, under-arm gores being also inserted between the full back and full fronts to render the sides smooth. The full back is shaped in a shallow V at the top and has fulness at the bottom drawn toward the center by two rows of shirring, while the full fronts are shaped in shallow Pompadour outline and have fulness collected in gathers along the top and in two short rows of shirring at the bottom, the shirrings both back and front being made at belt depth apart and tacked to the lining. When the waist is made with a high neck, the lining is faced to have



8068

Side-Back View.

fourths forty-four inches wide. Price of pattern, 1s. 3d. or 30 cents.

LADIES' MARIE ANTOINETTE BASQUE-WAIST. (TO BE MADE WITH THREE-QUARTER OR FULL-LENGTH SLEEVES AND WITH A GIRDLE IN TWO OR MANY SECTIONS.)
(For Illustrations see Page 716.)

No. 8018.—Black velvet and black spangled chiffon over yellow satin are combined in this graceful waist at figure No. 372 P in this number of THE DELINEATOR, and ribbon provides pretty decoration.

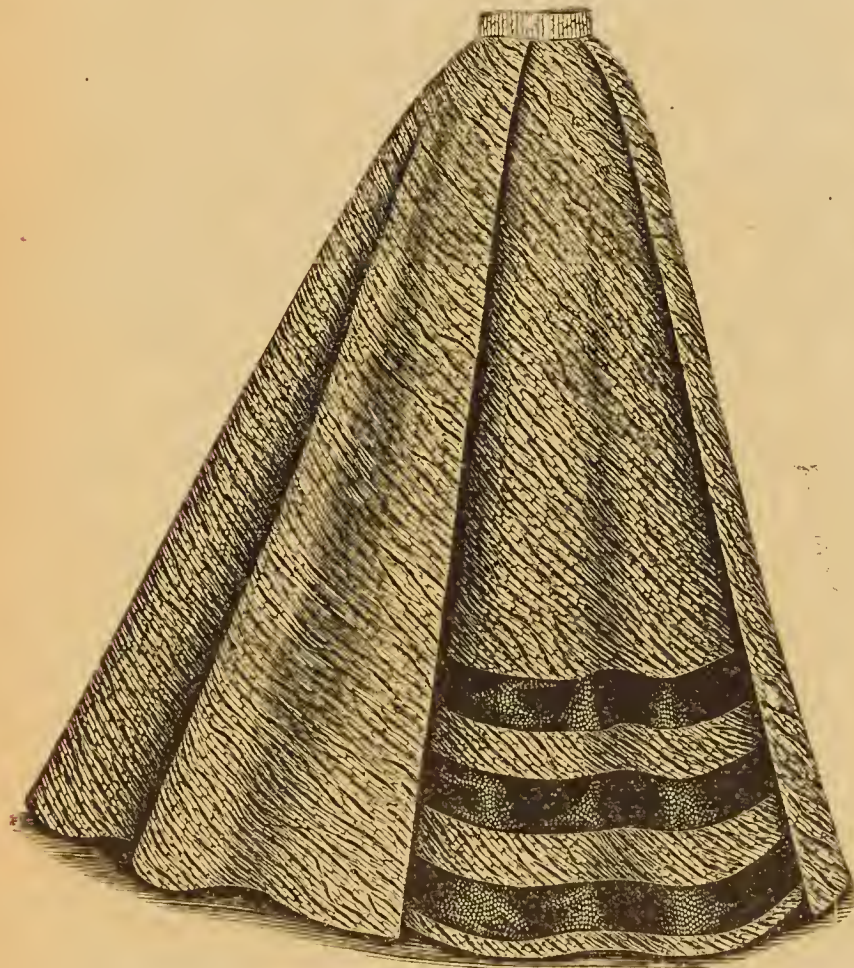
The waist is in Marie Antoinette style and is here shown made of figured wool goods, with silk for the girdle. The full front and full back are joined in under-arm and shoulder seams and

arranged in pretty folds by gathers at the neck and shoulder edges and three short rows of shirring at the bottom, where the fulness is drawn well to the center. The shirrings are tacked to the lining, which is closely fitted by double bust darts, under-arm and side-back gores and a curving center seam, and the waist is closed invisibly at the center of the front. At the neck is a standing collar over which is arranged a wrinkled ribbon that is formed in a double loop-bow at the back. The sleeves are in one-seam leg-o'-mutton style and are arranged over coat-shaped linings; gathers at the top regulate the great fulness of the sleeve, which may be in full or three-quarter length, both styles being illustrated. A ribbon bowed at the upper side of the arm is a stylish finish for the lower edge of the three-quarter sleeve. The girdle is very broad and may be made in two or many sections, as illustrated. The girdle in two sections is made over a well boned, fitted lining that corresponds in its number of pieces with the other girdle. Both styles of girdle close at the left under-arm seam of the waist and a piping of silk at the top and bottom is a stylish finish.

A waist of this kind may be made of crépon, plain silk, novelty goods or cloth, with plaid velvet or silk for the girdle and collar. A single material will also look well when suitable trimming of spangle gimp, passementerie or batiste insertion is added.

We have pattern No. 8018 in thirteen sizes for ladies from twenty-eight to forty-six inches, bust measure. For a lady of medium size, the basque-waist requires three yards and a half of dress goods forty inches wide with half a yard of silk twenty inches wide. Of one material, it needs five yards and three-fourths

bon and small buttons for garniture. The waist is made over a lining that is closely fitted by double bust darts, under-arm and side-back gores and a curving center seam, and is closed invisibly at the center of the front. The full back and full fronts are separated by under-arm gores which give a smooth effect at the sides and are gathered at the neck and waist-line, the fronts drooping at the center in the prevailing blouse fashion over a twisted velvet ribbon that passes about the waist and fastens in



8066

Side-Front View.

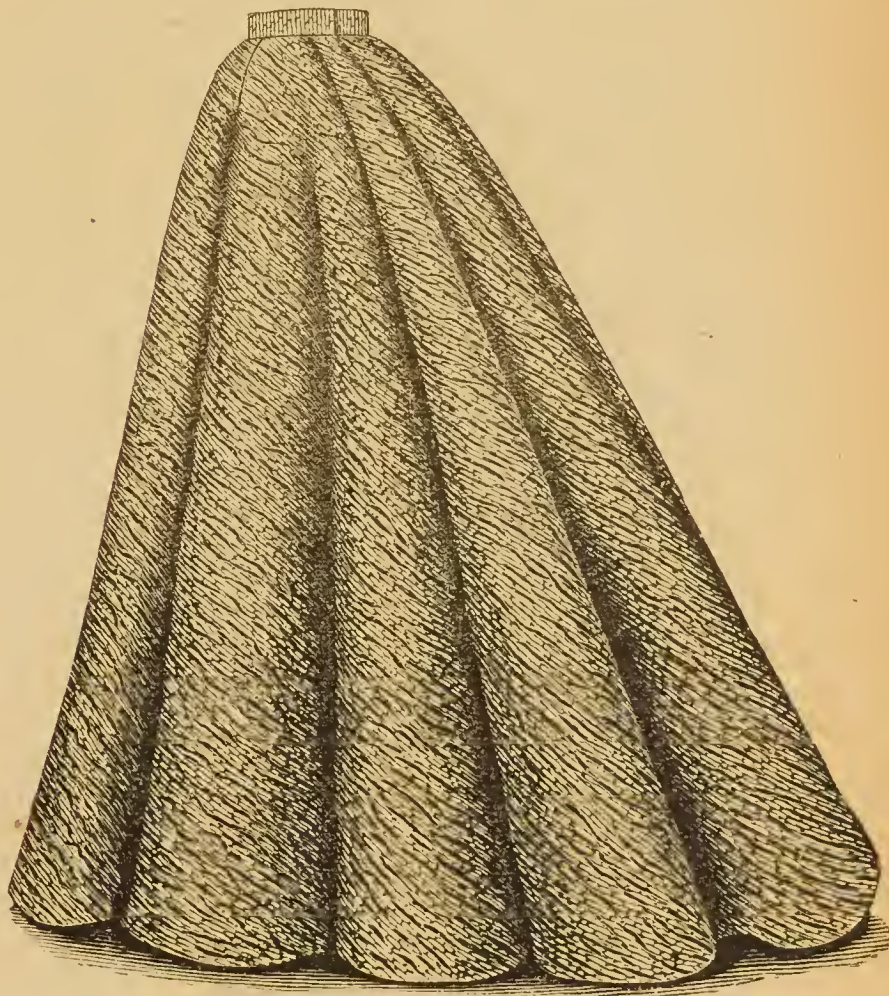
twenty-two inches wide, or four yards thirty inches wide, or three yards and five-eighths thirty-six inches wide, or three yards and a fourth forty-four inches wide. Price of pattern, 1s. 3d. or 30 cents.

LADIES' BLOUSE-WAIST, WITH FITTED LINING.

(For Illustrations see Page 716.)

No. 8051.—Réséda and shaded blue-and-gold silk are combined in this blouse-waist at figure No. 382 P in this magazine, and ribbon and buttons provide the decoration.

Blouse-waists seem to have increased rather than waned in popular favor, and it is scarcely to be wondered at, when one considers the many exquisite fancy silks that are displayed for their special development. Plaid wool goods and plain velvet were used for the waist in the present instance, with velvet rib-



8066

Side-Back View.

LADIES' SEVEN-GORED SKIRT. (KNOWN AS THE MARIE ANTOINETTE SKIRT.) (COPYRIGHT.)

(For Description see Page 721.)

a bow at the left side of the front. The standing collar is covered by a wrinkled velvet ribbon which ties at the back in a very wide bow and imparts a dressy touch to the waist. Epau-lettes of velvet give a pretty yoke effect at the front and back at each side of the fulness. The epaulettes extend from the neck, fitting smoothly across the shoulders, and droop over the tops of the sleeves in the form of two long tabs; at their front and back edges a row of buttons is placed for ornament. The one-seam leg-o'-mutton sleeves, which are made over coat-shaped linings, fit closely on the forearm and are stylishly full above the elbow.

A more simple way of making the blouse-waist would be to omit the epaulettes and trimming, as shown in the small engraving. Plaid, checked, striped and fancy silks in the Marie Antoinette and Louis XVI. styles will develop stylishly by this mode.

We have pattern No. 8051 in thirteen sizes for ladies from twenty-eight to forty-six inches, bust measure. For a lady of medium size, the blouse-waist requires five yards and a fourth of plaid silk with five-eighths of a yard of plain velvet each twenty inches wide. Of one material, it calls for five yards and a half twenty-two inches wide, or three yards and seven-eighths thirty inches wide, or three yards and five-eighths thirty-six inches wide, or three yards and an eighth forty-four inches wide. Price of pattern, 1s. 3d. or 30 cents.

LADIES' DRESSING-SACK, WITH WATTEAU BACK.

(For Illustrations see Page 717.)

No. 8036.—Another view of this sack may be obtained by referring to figure No. 380 P in this magazine, where it is pictured

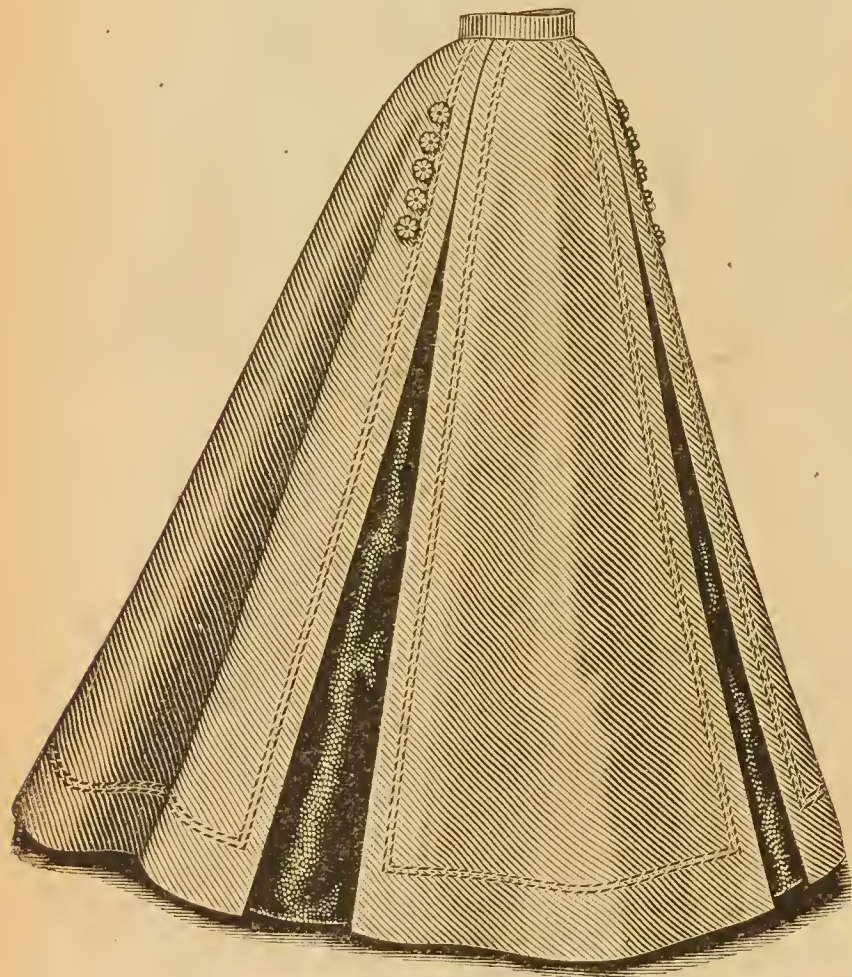
made of figured cashmere and decorated with lace and ribbon.

The sack is simple and tasteful and is here shown made of spotted flannel and decorated with feather-stitching and ribbon ties. The full fronts are gathered at the neck and fall free over under fronts that are only a little deeper than a square yoke, and the fronts and lining fronts are closed at the center with button-holes and buttons. A close and smooth adjustment at the sides and back is due to under-arm gores, and a curving center seam that is terminated at the waist-line and concealed by the Watteau which extends in a box-plait to the neck. Below the center seam the side edges of the Watteau are joined separately to the back edges of the back to give additional fulness in the skirt, and the shaping of the parts produces slight ripples below the waist-line. The two-seam leg-o'-mutton sleeves are placed on coat-shaped linings and fit closely on the forearm; they are gathered at the top and droop and spread with the effect now fashionable. The rolling collar is shaped by a center seam and has pointed ends that flare prettily. Ribbon ties are included in the under-arm seams at the waist-line and are bowed daintily at the left side of the front, holding the fronts closely to the figure. The hemmed front edges of the fronts, the edges of the collar and the lower edges of the sack and sleeves are completed with feather-stitching.

French flannel in pretty stripes or plain is very generally selected for sacks of this kind, and the pale tints of pink, blue, rose, heliotrope and lavender are most in request. Cashmere, eider-down flannel and silk are also appropriate for the development of the mode which is extremely practical and may be

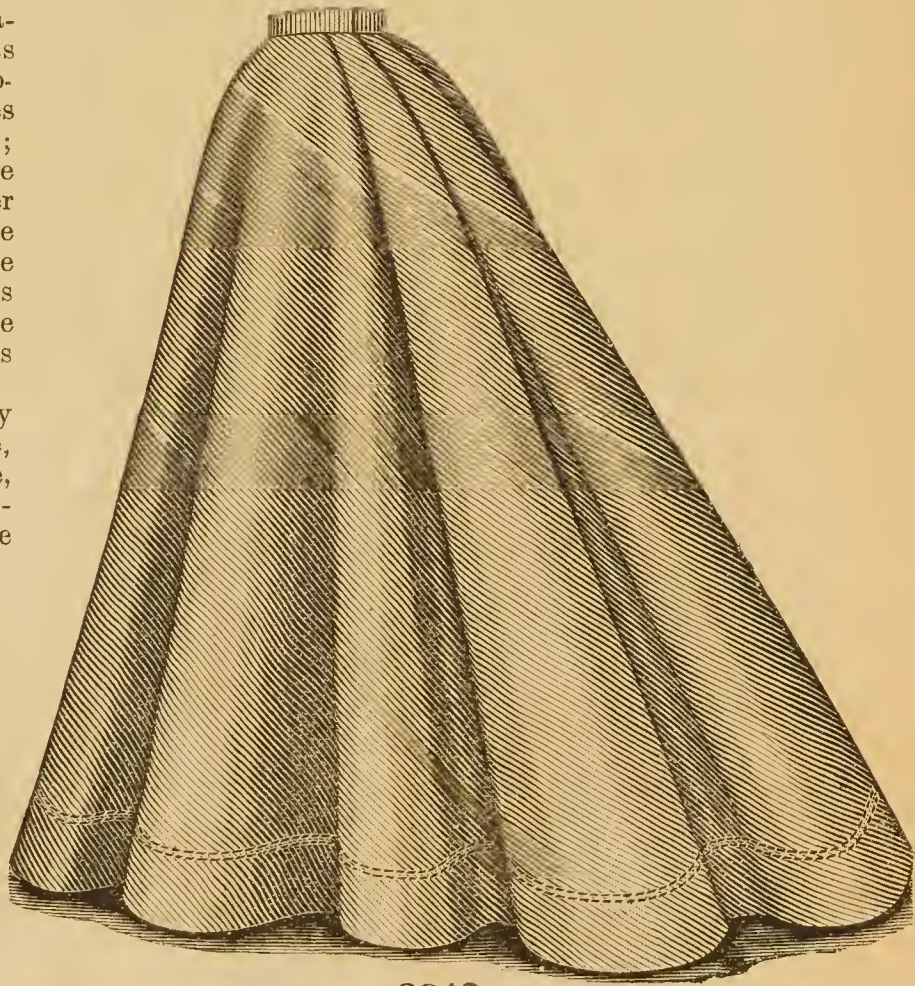
edging, ribbon and buttons providing the dainty decoration.

The full vest, fancy collar and graceful outline of this tea-jacket render it very elaborate. The tea-jacket is here pictured made of pale-blue cashmere and decorated with lace edging and ribbon. The garment is given a trim appearance by tight-fitting under-fronts that are adjusted by single bust darts and closed at the center with button-holes and buttons. Smooth side-fronts that are each laid in a box-plait at the front edge open over a



8042

Side-Front View.



8042

Side-Back View.

LADIES' SKIRT, HAVING A PANEL AT EACH SIDE. (KNOWN AS THE DIRECTOIRE SKIRT.) (COPYRIGHT.)

(For Description see Page 721.)

closely plaited vest that hangs free and straight, the plaits all turning toward the center; the vest is permanently sewed under the box-plait in the right side-front and fastens with hooks and loops under the left side-front. The back and sides of the tea-jacket are closely fitted by a curving center seam and under-arm and side-back gores, the shaping of the parts producing deep flutes or ripples below the waist-line. An applied box-plait covers the center seam, and its side edges are joined separately to the back edges of the backs below the waist-line to give additional fulness. The one-seam Paquin sleeves are gathered at the top and bottom and arranged on coat-shaped linings; they may be made in three-quarter length and completed by a deep frill of lace edging headed by a softly wrinkled ribbon that is bowed prettily at the back of the arm, or they may be made in full length and finished to have the effect of close, round cuffs at the wrists. A large fanciful collar in two triple-pointed sections is included in the seam with the standing collar and its front and back edges are sewed to place under the box-plaits; it falls perfectly smooth over the jacket and its free edges are completed with a frill of lace edging. The standing collar is covered with a wrinkled ribbon that is bowed gracefully at the back.

China, surah and fancy silks will be chosen to make dressy tea-jackets, and less expensive though equally pretty ones will be made of pale tints of cashmere. The decoration will consist of ribbon, lace insertion and lace edging.

We have pattern No. 8065 in thirteen sizes for ladies from twenty-eight to forty-six inches, bust measure. For a lady of medium size, the garment calls for eight yards and an eighth of material twenty-two inches wide, or five yards and seven-eighths thirty inches wide, or five yards and an eighth thirty-six inches wide, or four yards and three-eighths forty-four inches wide. Price of pattern, 1s. 3d. or 30 cents.

decorated with feather-stitching, lace or ribbon and sometimes with all combined.

We have pattern No. 8036 in eleven sizes for ladies from twenty-eight to forty-eight inches, bust measure. For a lady of medium size, the sack calls for seven yards and an eighth of goods twenty-two inches wide, or five yards and a fourth thirty inches wide, or four yards and a half thirty-six inches wide, or three yards and a half forty-four inches wide. Price of pattern, 1s. or 25 cents.

LADIES' TEA-JACKET OR MATINÉE, WITH FITTED UNDER-FRONT. (TO BE MADE WITH FULL-LENGTH OR THREE-QUARTER LENGTH SLEEVES.)

(For Illustrations see Page 717.)

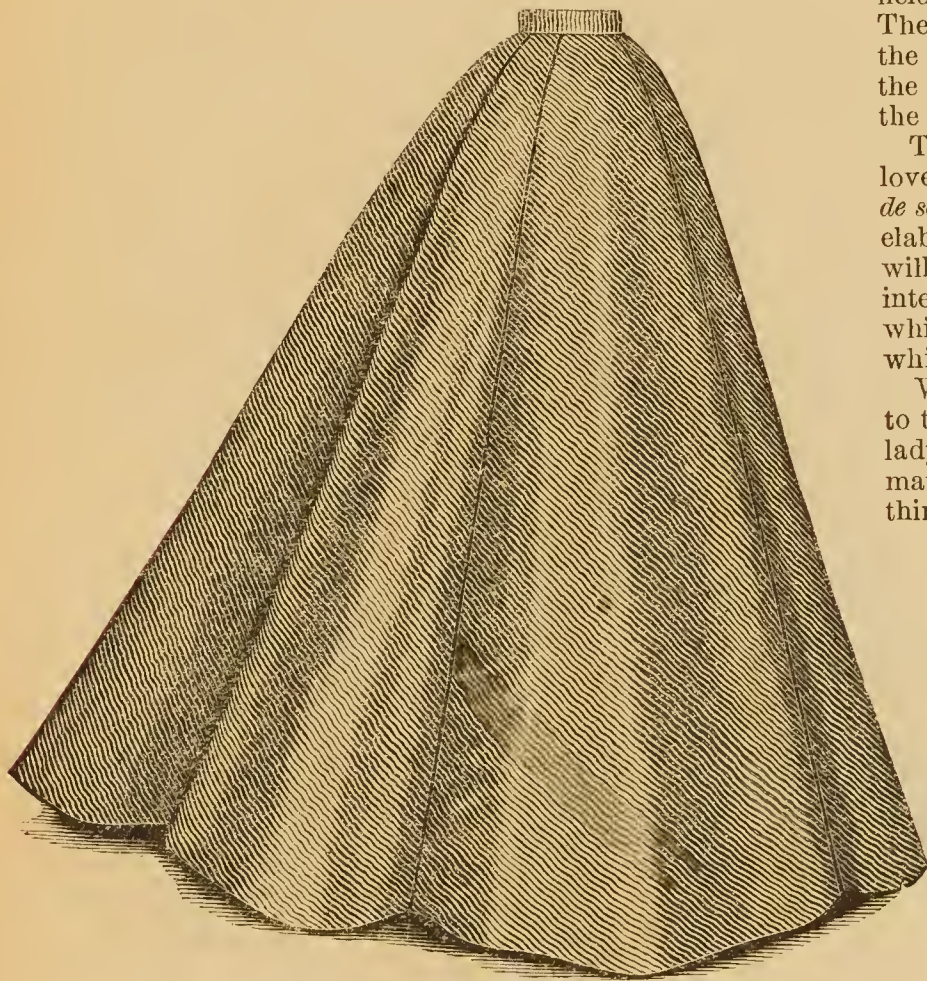
No. 8065.—Persian silk and plain India silk are combined in this tea-jacket at figure No. 379 P in this magazine, insertion,

LADIES' SKIRT, CIRCULAR AT THE FRONT AND SIDES,
WITH A BOX-PLAIT OVER EACH HIP AND IN TWO
BOX-PLAIED GORES AT THE BACK.

(For Illustrations see Page 718.)

No. 8068.—At figure No. 363 P in this magazine this skirt is shown developed in brocaded satin.

The skirt is here pictured made of brown figured *crêpon*. It



8021

Side-Front View.

LADIES' ELEVEN-GORED RIPPLE SKIRT. (VERY DESIRABLE FOR SILKS AND OTHER NARROW GOODS.) (COPYRIGHT.)

(For Description see Page 722.)

has two gores at the back and is circular at the front and sides, the circular portion being dartless and smooth at the top of the front and having a wide box-plait laid in it over each hip. The shaping of the circular portion causes handsome ripples or flutes in front of the box-plaits. The two gores at the back are each laid in a box-plait at the top, the plaits expanding gradually toward the lower edge, where the skirt measure about five yards and three-quarters round in the medium sizes. The placket is finished above the center seam at the back, and the top of the skirt is completed with a belt.

Such materials as camel's-hair, serge, cloth and numerous novelty goods may be made up in this manner; with most satisfactory results.

We have pattern No. 8068 in nine sizes for ladies from twenty to thirty-six inches, waist measure. For a lady of medium size, the garment needs eight yards and a half of material twenty-two inches wide, or six yards and a half thirty inches wide, or six yards thirty-six inches wide, or five yards and an eighth forty-four inches wide, or three yards and seven-eighths fifty inches wide. Price of pattern, 1s. 3d. or 30 cents.

LADIES' SEVEN-GORED SKIRT (KNOWN AS THE MARIE ANTOINETTE SKIRT.)

(For Illustrations see Page 719.)

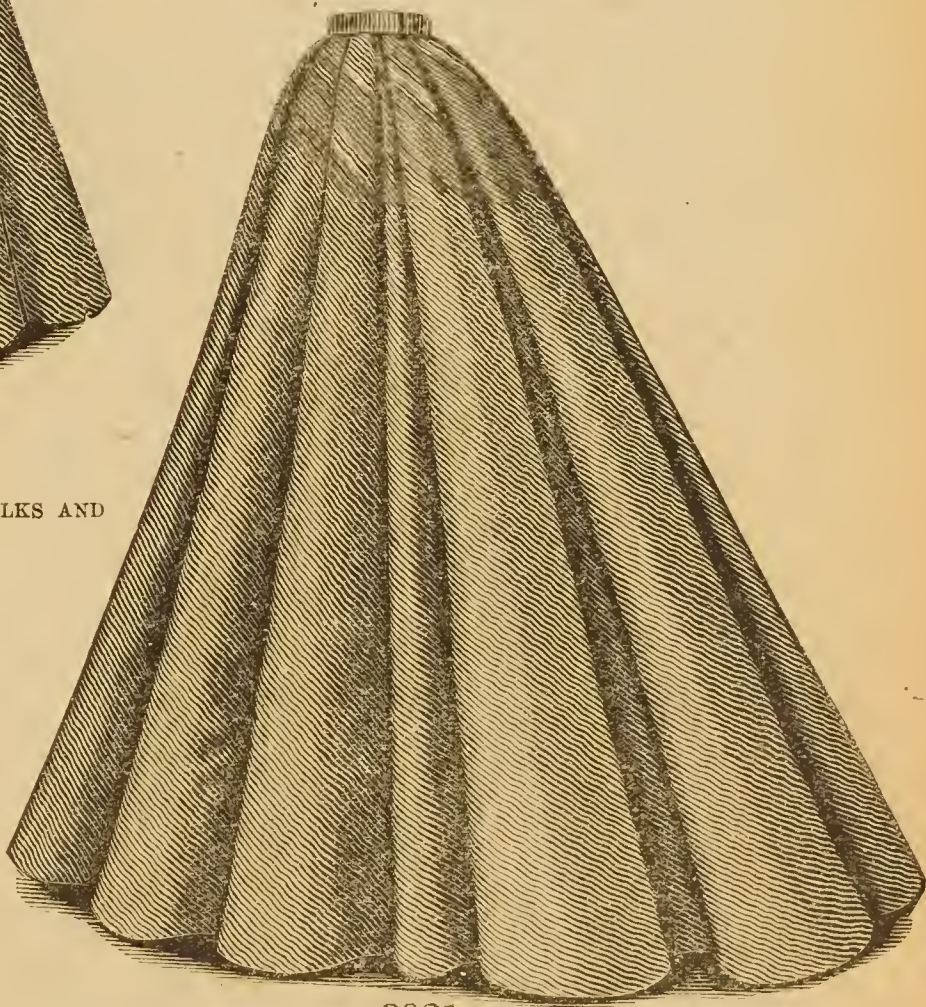
No. 8066.—A handsome combination of pink and blue silk is represented in this stylish skirt at figure No. 365 P in this number of THE DELINEATOR, spangled trimming supplying the decoration.

The revived interest in the Marie Antoinette modes insures a demand for the graceful skirt here pictured made of royal-blue

wide-wale serge and decorated with velvet bands. Seven gores are comprised in the skirt—a front-gore, two gores at each side and two back-gores. The front-gore is revealed with panel effect between the two side-gores nearest the front; these two side-gores widely overlap the front-gore and all the side-gores are equally as smooth as the front-gore at the top but break into deep ripples below the hips. The back-gores are laid in a box-plait at each side of the center seam, the plaits expanding in tubular folds toward the lower edge. All the flutes and folds are held well in position by a strap tacked across them underneath. The skirt measures five yards round in the medium sizes and the top is completed by a belt, the placket being finished at the center seam. Three evenly spaced bands of velvet decorate the lower part of the front-gore.

The Marie Antoinette style is much used in developing the lovely Dresden, Marie Antoinette and Louis XVI. silks. *Poult de soie*, taffeta, silk *crêpon* and fine serge may also be chosen, and elaborate or modest decoration may be used, or none at all, as will best suit the material and the occasion for which the skirt is intended. A skirt combining black satin and gray satin bearing white velvet florations may be worn with a fancy black-and-white silk Louis XVI. coat at a formal dinner or reception.

We have pattern No. 8066 in nine sizes for ladies from twenty to thirty-six inches, waist measure. To make the skirt for a lady of medium size, calls for eight yards and three-eighths of material twenty-two inches wide, or seven yards and a fourth thirty-six inches wide, or five yards and three-eighths forty-four



8021

Side-Back View.

inches wide, or five yards and an eighth fifty inches wide. Price of pattern, 1s. 3d. or 30 cents.

LADIES' SKIRT, HAVING A PANEL AT EACH SIDE. (KNOWN AS THE DIRECTOIRE SKIRT.)

(For Illustrations see Page 720.)

No. 8042.—This stylish skirt is shown again at figure No. 383 P in this magazine, where it is made of silk and velvet.

There is less severity in this skirt than in many of the new styles, the introduction of a panel at each side being its special feature. The skirt is here pictured made of cloth and velvet and finished with machine-stitching and buttons. The skirt comprises five gores and two panels. The front-gore is narrow and perfectly smooth-fitting, and the wide gore at each side is smooth-fitting at the top and ripples handsomely below the hips. The

back edges of the front-gore and the front edges of the side-gores are hemmed and lapped over a narrow panel of velvet; these gores meet to a little below the hips and then separate with a flare over the panels, which are sewed to them underneath. The two back-gores are laid in a box-plait at each side of the seam joining their bias back edges, the plaits expanding gradually in tubular folds to the lower edge, where the skirt measures about five yards round in the medium sizes. The placket is finished above the center seam at the back, and the top of the skirt is completed with a belt. The hems are fastened with machine-stitching nearly to the bottom, where the stitching is turned and carried across the gores; five buttons decorate the front edges of the side-gores near the top.

Combinations of silk and wool or silk and velvet will be effective, as contrasts are in especial favor at present.

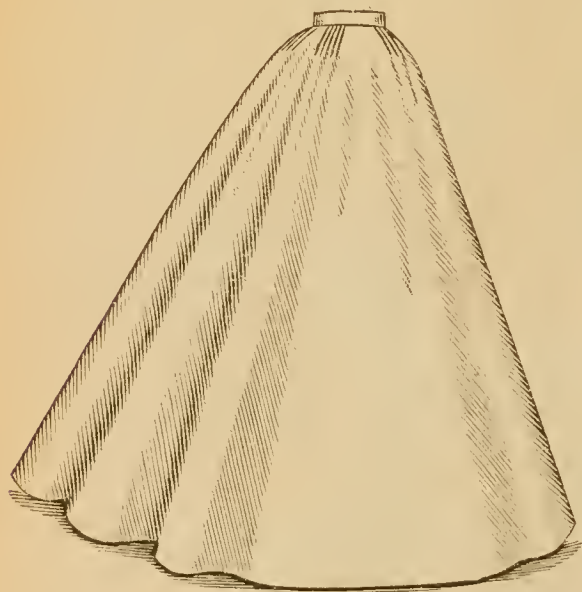
We have pattern No. 8042 in nine sizes for ladies from twenty

LADIES' ELEVEN-GORED RIPPLE SKIRT. (VERY DESIRABLE FOR SILKS AND OTHER NARROW GOODS.)

(For Illustrations see Page 721.)

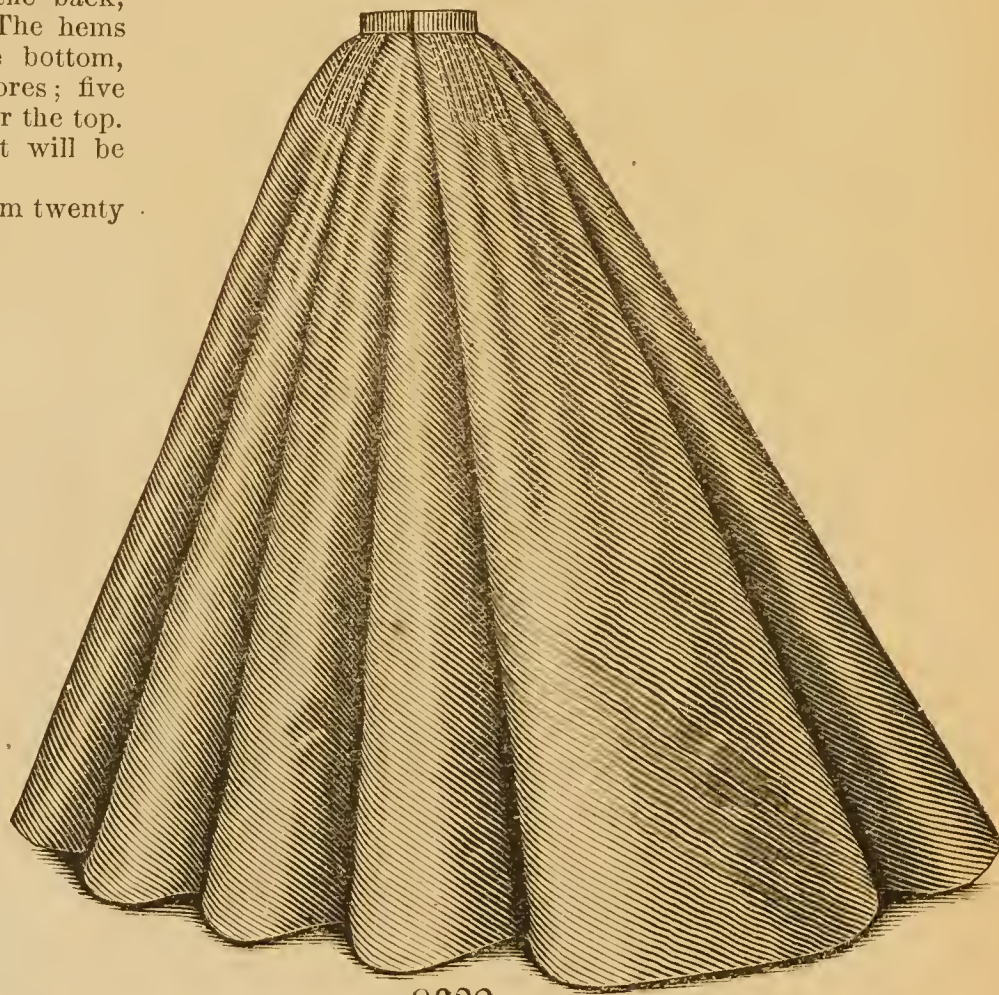
No. 8021.—At figure No. 372 P in this magazine this skirt is pictured made of black satin and plainly completed.

The skirt is shown in the present instance made of silk-and-



8022

View Showing Effect of Skirt Wired Across the Front.

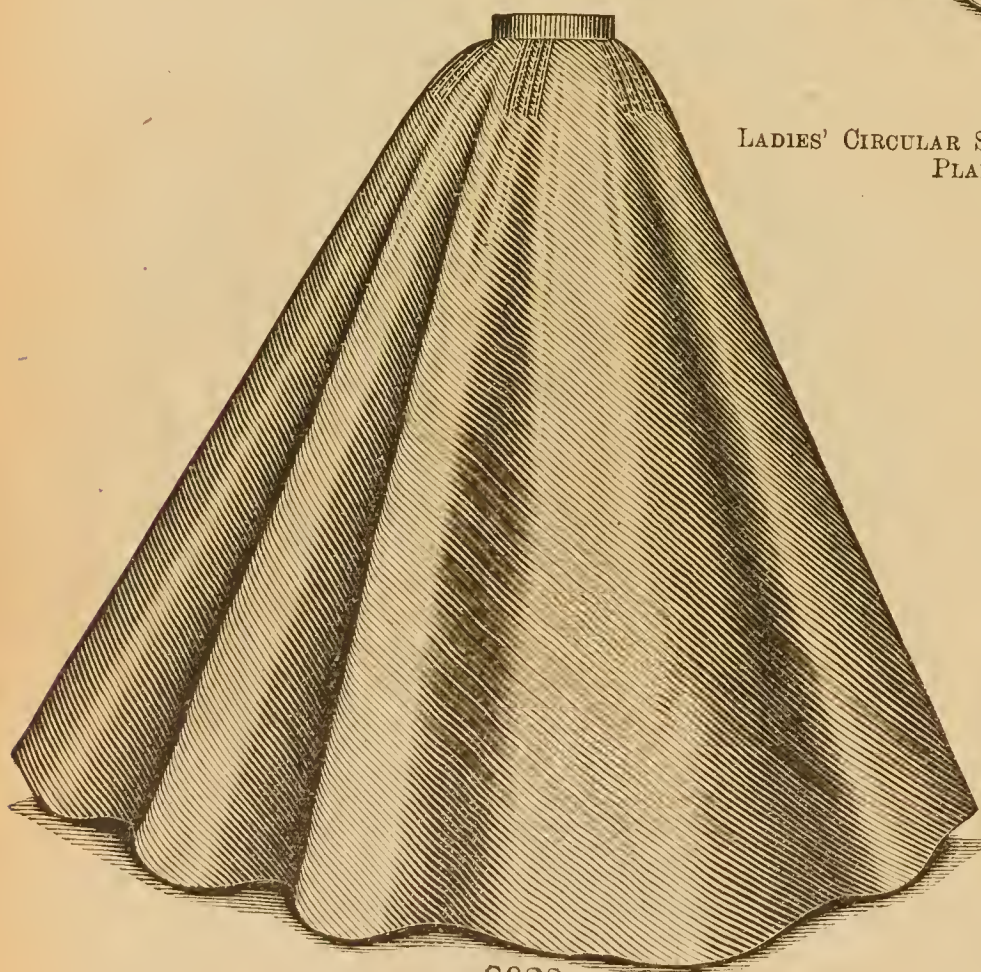


8022

Side-Back View.

LADIES' CIRCULAR SKIRT, WITH A GORE AT THE BACK AND UPRIGHT TUCK-PLAITS AT THE HIPS AND BACK. (COPYRIGHT.)

(For Description see this Page.)



8022

Side-Front View.

to thirty-six inches, waist measure. To make the skirt for a lady of medium size, will require five yards and three-eighths of cloth fifty inches wide, with a yard and a fourth of velvet twenty inches wide. Of one fabric, it calls for ten yards and an eighth twenty-two inches wide, or six yards and five-eighths thirty-six inches wide, or five yards and five-eighths forty-four inches wide, or five yards and three-eighths fifty inches wide. Price of pattern, 1s. 3d. or 30 cents.

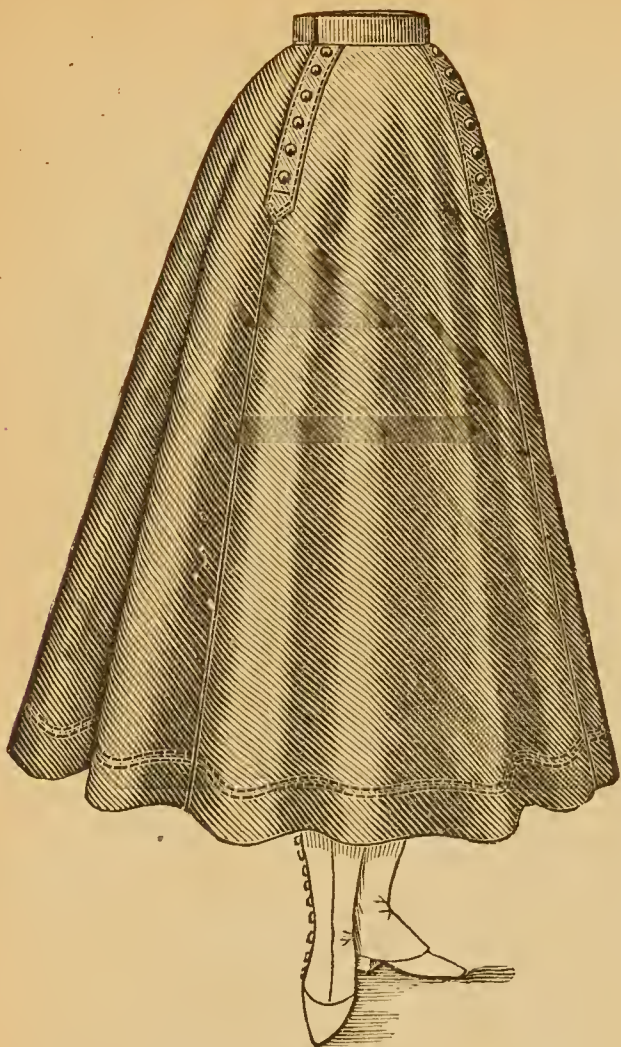
wool dress goods. It consists of eleven gores, all very narrow at the top but widening toward the lower edge, where the skirt is six yards and five-eighths round in the medium sizes, the fashionable expansion being observed. The number and width of the gores make the skirt especially desirable for silks and other narrow goods. At the top of the front and sides the skirt is perfectly smooth, but it breaks into deep rolling flutes a short distance from the belt. The four gores at the back are laid in two box-plaits between two forward-turning side-plaits, all the plaits falling in large tubular folds that expand gradually toward the foot. A placket is finished above the center seam and the top of the skirt is completed with a belt. The plaits and flutes are held in position by straps tacked underneath. Although particularly desirable for silks, brocades and velvets, the skirt is also effective in crépon, plain cloth, Bedford cord, velours and novelty goods of all kinds.

We have pattern No. 8021 in nine sizes for ladies from twenty to thirty-six inches, waist measure. To make the skirt for a lady of medium size, requires twelve yards and three-fourths of goods twenty-two inches wide, or ten yards and a half thirty inches wide, or nine yards and an eighth thirty-six inches wide, or seven yards and five-eighths, forty-four inches wide, or six yards and three-eighths fifty inches wide. Price of pattern, 1s. 3d. or 30 cents.

LADIES' CIRCULAR SKIRT, WITH A GORE AT THE BACK AND UPRIGHT TUCK-PLAITS AT THE HIPS AND BACK.

(For Illustrations see this Page.)

No. 8022.—By referring to figure No. 381 P in this magazine,

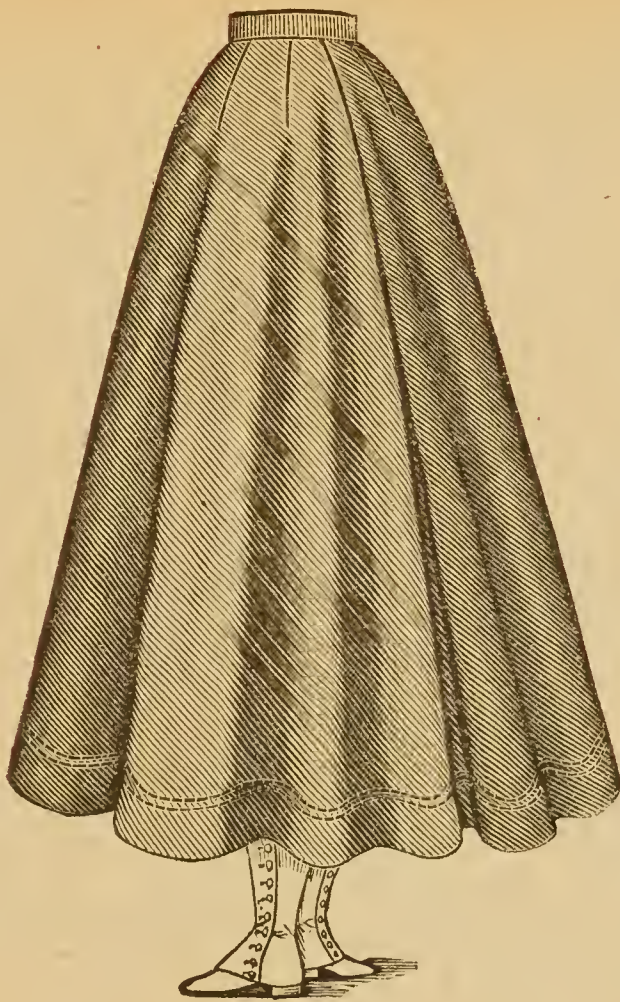


920

Side-Front View.

LADIES' BICYCLE SKIRT, FITTED WITH A SADDLE-GORE. (COPYRIGHT.)

(For Description see this Page.)



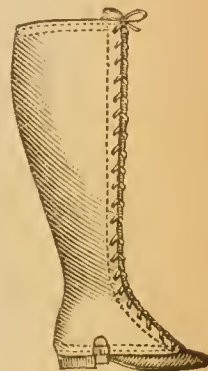
920

Side-Back View.

two darts at each side aid in giving a smooth effect over the hip. The skirt hangs straight all round when standing and falls in ripples or flutes, and the plaits flare to the lower edge, which comes at the shoe tops and measures four yards and a half round in the medium sizes. The side-front seams are discontinued some distance from the top and the edges are finished with underlaps and pointed overlaps that are closed with button-holes and buttons. The top of the front-gore is completed with a short band that is secured with hooks and loops to the belt finishing the remainder of the skirt.



927



927

LADIES' LEGGING AND OVER-GAITER, LACED UP THE FRONT.

(For Description see Page 724.)

this skirt may be seen made of mohair, with a perfectly plain completion.

The skirt is given a novel appearance by the tuck-plaits and suggests, in general effect, the wide-spreading old-time modes. A soft woollen material was here selected for it. The skirt is circular at the front and sides, the circular portion joining a back-gore, which is laid in a broad box-plait that covers the seams and flares in a decided way toward the lower edge. Five forward-turning upright tuck-plaits stitched close to their outer folds are made in the top of the skirt at each side of the center of the front and over each hip, and four backward-turning tuck-plaits are made at each side of the center of the box-plait. At the sides the skirt stands out broadly and hangs in large handsome flutes. The skirt measures fully six yards round at the lower edge in the medium sizes, the flare toward the bottom being pronounced. The placket is finished at the left seam and the top of the skirt is completed with a belt. Sometimes the skirt is wired across the front, the effect being shown in the small engraving.

The skirt will make up handsomely in all standard woollens and also in silk-and-wool mixtures of soft texture, and in the rich Marie Antoinette silks and brocades that have been received this season with such marked favor.

We have pattern No. 8022 in nine size for ladies from twenty to thirty-six inches, waist measure. For a lady of medium size, the skirt requires eight yards and five-eighths of goods twenty-two inches wide, or six yards and three-fourths thirty inches wide, or five yards and five-eighths thirty-six inches wide, or five yards and a fourth forty-four or fifty inches wide. Price of pattern, 1s. 3d. or 30 cents.

LADIES' BICYCLE SKIRT, FITTED WITH A SADDLE GORE.

(For Illustrations see this Page.)

No. 920.—Bicycle cloth in a medium shade of brown was selected for this skirt, which is made with a front-gore between two circular sections that are deeply hollowed out at the top to accommodate a narrow gore that is fitted to the saddle, their back edges being joined in a seam at the center below the saddle-gore. A backward-turning plait at each side of the center introduces fulness enough to conceal the saddle-gore, and



923

Front View.

923

Back View.

LADIES' CYCLING TROUSERS, WITH A YOKE. (KNOWN AS TURKISH YOKE TROUSERS.) FOR WEAR WITH SKIRTS. (COPYRIGHT.)

(For Description see Page 724.)

Two rows of stitching encircle the skirt near the lower edge. Whipcord, serge and covert cloth are suitable for bicycle

skirts as well as the regular bicycle cloth, and the medium shades of brown and tan are the most servicable selections, as they do not readily show dust marks.

We have pattern No. 920 in nine sizes for ladies from twenty to thirty-six inches, waist measure. For a lady of medium size, the skirt needs four yards and seven-eighths of material twenty-seven inches wide, or four yards thirty-six inches wide, or three yards and a half forty-four or fifty inches wide. Price of pattern, 1s. 3d. or 30 cents.

LADIES' LEGGING AND OVER-GAITER. (LACED UP THE FRONT.)

(For Illustrations see Page 723.)

No. 927.—Broadcloth was selected for making both the legging and over-gaiter and stitching forms a neat finish for the edges. The over-gaiter is exactly like the lower part of the legging. A seam at the center of the back curves both gracefully to the leg, and a leather strap stitched underneath to the inside at the lower edge and buckled to the outside holds the legging or over-gaiter well down over the shoe. The front edges of the legging are nicely curved and are laced together at the front.

When intended for bicycling, etc., the legging or over-gaiter

of a yard fifty-four inches wide, with a piece of leather measuring three inches and three-fourths by six inches and a fourth. Price of pattern, 7d. or 15 cents.

LADIES' CYCLING TROUSERS, WITH A YOKE. (KNOWN AS TURKISH YOKE-TROUSERS.) FOR WEAR WITH SKIRTS

(For Illustrations see Page 723.)

No. 923.—These trousers are made with a deep yoke so as to be perfectly smooth at the top and fit comfortably under a cycling skirt. Serge is used for their development. The yoke describes a deep point at the center of the front but presents a straight lower outline at the back, and is shaped by a seam at the center of the front and back and a dart at each side of each seam. To its lower edges are joined the trousers portions, which are shaped by inside and outside leg-seams and gathered at the top. The lower edges are seamed and drawn in closely about the knees by tapes or elastic inserted in the hems, the trousers drooping in the customary way. The closing is made at the sides with buttons and button-holes and the upper edges of the yoke are completed with bands. Stitching finishes the trousers neatly.

The trousers will preferably match the remainder of the bicycle suit, except for warm-weather wear, when they will frequently be made of heavy linen.

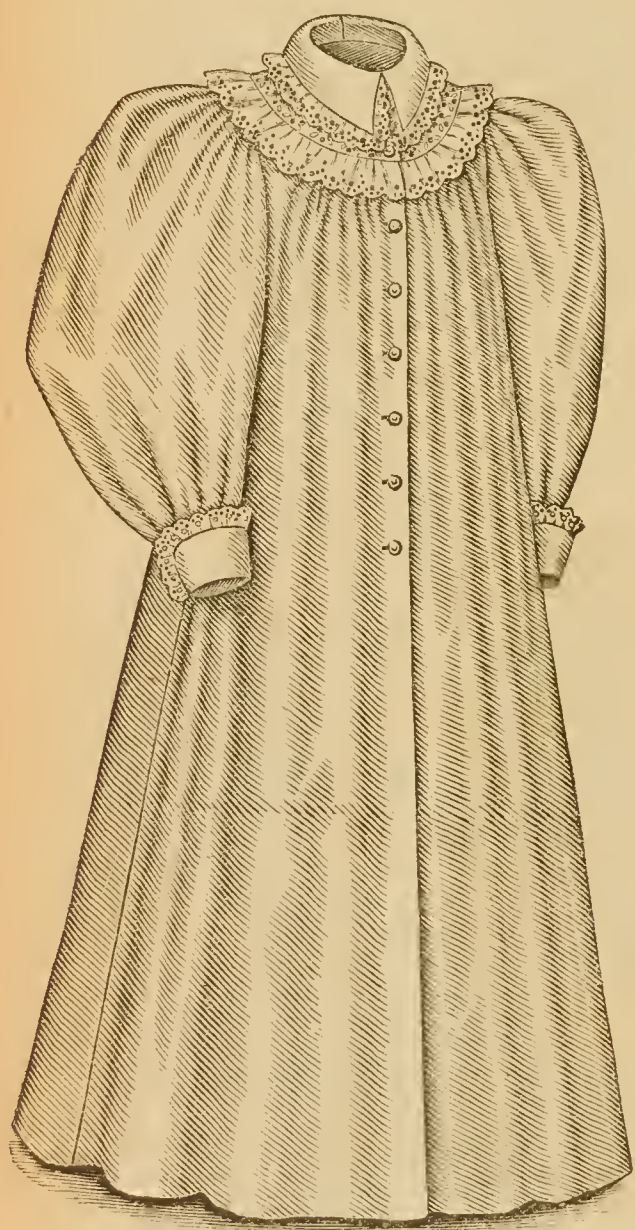
We have pattern No. 923 in nine sizes for ladies from twenty to thirty-six inches, waist measure. To make the trousers for a lady of medium size, needs three yards and three-eighths of goods thirty inches wide, or two yards and three-fourths thirty-six inches wide, or two yards and an eighth forty-four inches wide, or two yards fifty inches wide. Price of pattern, 7d. or 15 cents.

LADIES' NIGHT-GOWN, WITH ROUND YOKE.

(For Illustrations see this Page.)

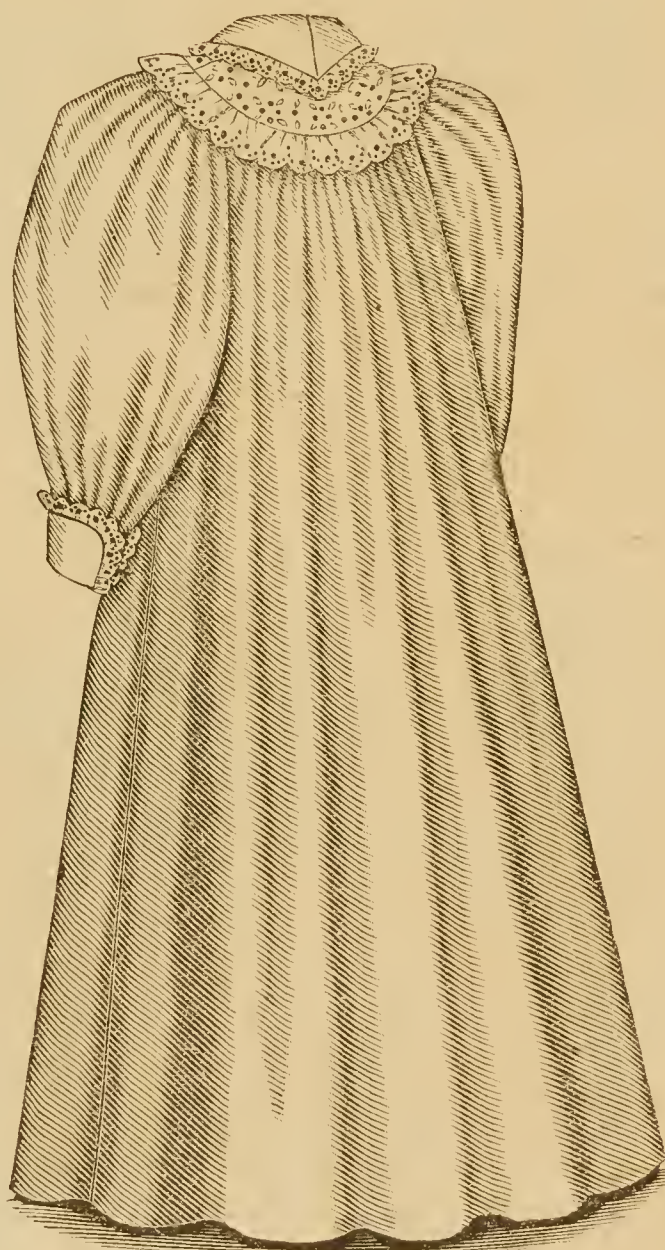
No. 8023.—The full sleeves and shapely collar combine to give this night-gown, which is in the round yoke Mother-Hubbard style, a fanciful and dainty air. The gown is shown made of cambric and all-over embroidery. The upper part of the garment is a smooth round yoke shaped by shoulder seams; the lower part,

which is made with under-arm seams and short seams that are continuous with the shoulder seams of the yoke, is gathered at the top across the back and for some distance at each side of the closing, which is made with buttons and button-holes to a convenient depth at the center of the front, the front edges being lapped and tacked together below. A frill of embroidered edging follows the lower edge of the yoke and a frill of narrower edging defines the outline of a rolling collar which finishes the neck. The collar has a seam at the center of the back, where it forms a shapely point, and its pointed ends



8023

Front View.



8023

Back View.

LADIES' NIGHT-GOWN, WITH ROUND YOKE. (COPYRIGHT.)

(For Description see this Page.)

will match the suit, while they may be of tan or black cloth for ordinary wear.

We have pattern No. 927 in five sizes for ladies wearing No. 2 to No. 6 shoes or having calf measurements of thirteen to seventeen inches. For a lady wearing a No. 4 shoe, or whose calf measures fifteen inches, a pair of leggings requires one yard of material twenty-seven inches wide, or half a yard fifty-four inches wide, with a piece of leather measuring three inches and three-fourths by six inches and a fourth. A pair of over-gaiters calls for half a yard of goods twenty-seven inches wide, or a fourth

flare slightly at the throat. The sleeves have generous fulness collected in gathers at the top and bottom, and are finished with reversed cuffs shaped with a seam at the outside of the arm, the seam ending at the roll to permit the ends to flare prettily. The corners of the cuffs are gracefully rounded and the edges are trimmed with a frill of the narrow edging.

Cambric, fine muslin, nainsook, linen lawn and wash silks are the usual selections for night-gowns, although for cold-weather wear some women prefer flannelette. Lace or embroidered edging or ruffles of the material and fancy stitching are pretty decorations and ribbon bows set at the throat and wrists are dainty. A pretty night-gown may be made of long cloth; all-over Hamburg embroidery may be used for the yoke, collar and cuffs and torchon lace may be frilled at their edges and extended down the overlapping front edge.

We have pattern No. 8023 in ten sizes for ladies from twenty-eight to forty-six inches, bust measure. To make the night-gown for a lady of medium size, calls for six yards and three-eighths of cambric thirty-six inches wide, with three-eighths of a yard of all over embroidery twenty-seven inches wide. Of one fabric it requires ten yards and an eighth twenty-two inches wide, or six yards and three-eighths thirty-six inches wide. Price of pattern, 1s. 6d. or 35 cents.

LADIES' NIGHT-DRESS.

(For Illustrations see this Page.)

No. 922.—Nainsook and all-over embroidery form the combination pictured in this pretty night-dress. A pleasing feature is the fanciful yoke, which is shaped by shoulder seams and forms a point at the center of the back and at each side of the front. From the yoke depend a full back and full fronts that are joined in under-arm and very short shoulder seams and gathered for some distance across the back and at each side of the closing, which is made to a desirable depth at the center of the front with buttons and button-holes through an applied box-plait on the right front. The plait is stitched along its folds and the fronts are stitched together below the closing. A wide frill of nainsook narrowed at the ends and bordered with a row of edging follows the lower edge of the yoke and droops over the large, full sleeves, which are gathered at the top and shirred far enough from the lower edge to form frills. Ribbon-run beading covers the shirrings in the sleeves, the ribbon being tied in a bow at the front of the wrists; and a row of edging decorates the frills at the edge. A row of ribbon-run beading bordered at the top with a frill of edging decorates the low standing collar, the ribbon being bowed at the throat.

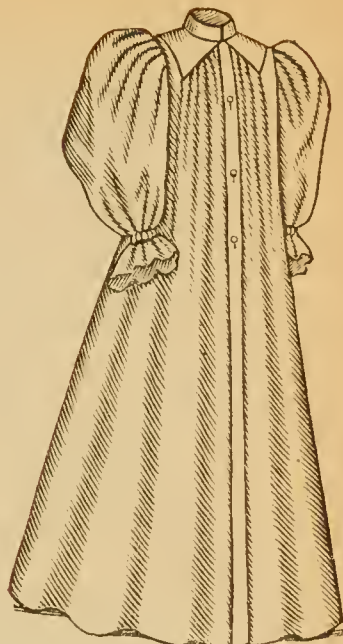
Fine cambric or nainsook are the preferred materials for night-dresses, although wash silk is sometimes used.

We have pattern No. 922 in ten sizes for ladies from twenty-eight to forty-six inches, bust measure. In the combination

shown for a lady of medium size, the night-dress requires eight yards and a half of nainsook thirty-six inches wide, with a fourth of a yard of all-over embroidery twenty-seven inches wide. Of one fabric, it calls for fourteen yards and five-eighths twenty inches wide, or eight yards and a half thirty-six inches wide. Price of pattern, 1s. 6d. or 35 cents.

LADIES' SQUARE YOKE NIGHT-GOWN OR NIGHT-SACK. (To be made with standing or turn-down collar.) (For Illustrations see Page 726.)

No. 8025.—The utility of this night-gown or night-sack in

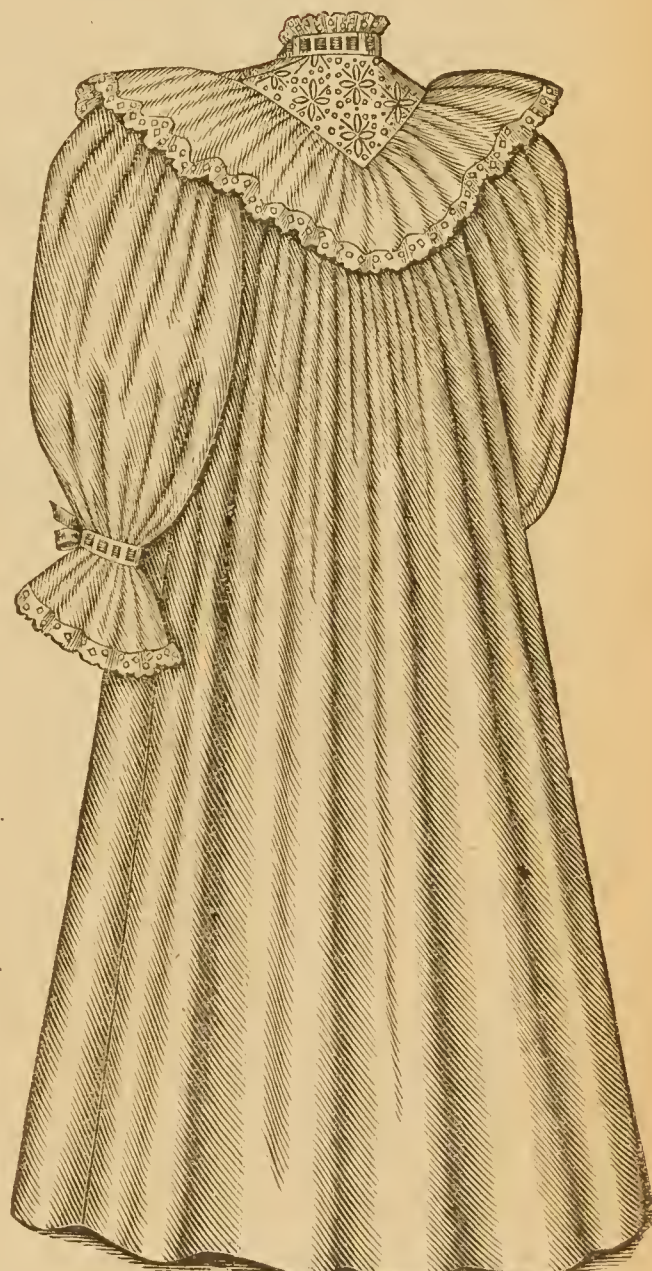


922



922

Front View.



922

Back View

LADIES' NIGHT-DRESS. (COPYRIGHT.)

(For Description see this Page.)

eases of protracted illness will be readily recognized, as its short length renders it easier of removal and with less discomfort to the wearer than the long gown. The gown is pictured made of cambric and all-over embroidery and trimmed with embroidered edging. The full fronts and full back, which are joined by under-arm seams, are gathered at the top and hang in graceful folds from the lower edge of a square yoke, which is shaped by shoulder seams and is followed at the lower edges with a frill of embroidered edging. The gown is closed invisibly at the center of the front. The full bishop sleeves are gathered at the

top and bottom and completed by wristbands decorated with a frill of embroidered edging. The neck may be finished with a standing collar or with a turn-down collar, as preferred. The turn-down collar flares at the throat and a frill of edging is a pretty edge finish for it. The standing collar is usually plainly finished.

Very pretty night-gowns may be made up in this way of nainsook, linen lawn and fine muslin in combination with all-over embroidery or fancy tucking. Ribbon-run beading and edging or insertion of lace or embroidery will make effective trimming.

We have pattern No. 8025 in eleven sizes for ladies from twenty-eight to forty-eight inches, bust measure. To make the sack in the combination illustrated for a lady of medium size, requires four yards of cambric thirty-six inches wide, with five-eighths of a yard of all-over embroidery twenty-seven inches wide. Of one fabric, it calls for six yards and five-eighths twenty-two inches wide, or five yards and a fourth twenty-seven inches wide, or four yards and an eighth thirty-six inches wide. Price of pattern, 1s. or 25 cents.

ARTISTIC HOUSE FURNISHING AND DECORATION.

(For Illustrations see Page 674.)

It is becoming more and more a custom to decorate the home on Christmas with greens, which seems to express the festive feeling that pervades all hearts in the Yule-tide. Wreaths, stars and garlands of evergreens or holly glowing with bright scarlet berries or of immortelles are disposed about the rooms in which the family oftenest assembles and they appeal to the eye and heart as well. These greens may be procured from any florist at a small cost, and almost any arrangement will result in an artistic effect. Useful suggestions for decorating a dining room and living room with

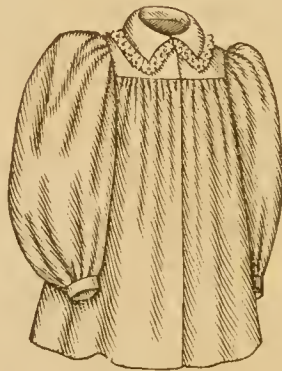
Christmas greens are given in the accompanying illustrations.

A view of a cosily furnished dining-room is given in the first picture. The polished wood floor is covered with a large rug. The walls are hung with Japanese leather paper, the characteristic design of which in dark-red and bronze stands out well against a deep-cream ground. Upon the frieze, at close intervals, are placed holly wreaths of various sizes, a strip of the foliage adorning the top of a narrow panel picture that is hung above the door. A Japanese grille transom is fixed above the

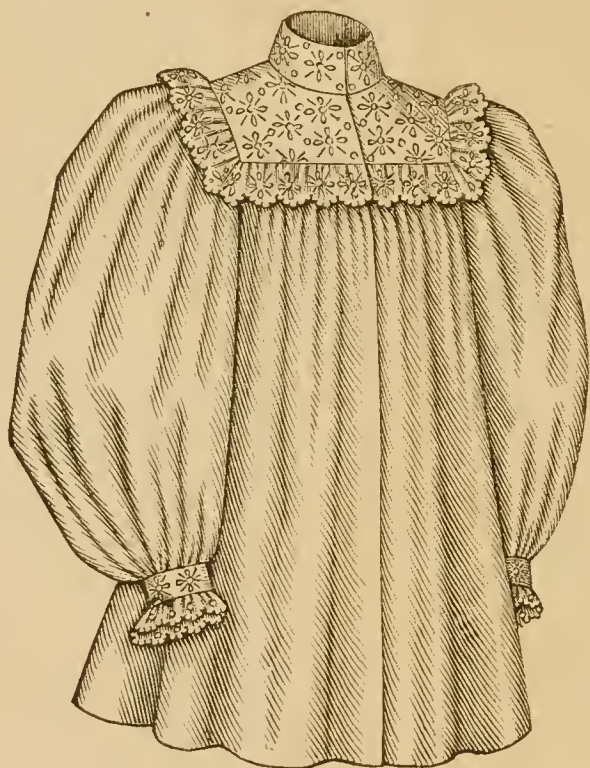
doorway and from it are festooned garlands of holly that hang gracefully on the portière. The latter is of red jute-velours, with a frieze of olive-green plush. Holly is festooned at the right of the doorway and is wreathed about the pictures that are hung below. The mantel is of oak, and upon it are arranged tasteful ornaments. The open fire-place is built with a hob and is roomy enough to hold the great yule-log whose flames will cast a rosy glow over the white encaustic tiles which face the fire-place. The brass fender is very ornamental. The table is laid with six covers and under it are slipped the comfortable dark-red leather chairs. A crystal closet fits in an angle of the wall and supports a growing fan palm. An artistic arrangement of greens appears above the large French window, and a wreath is hung at each side of the window. A low oaken buffet stands directly in front of the window and a side-table is placed close to it. A lamp rests on a handsome oak support near the buffet, its light coming soft and mellow through the rose silk shade.

The living room in the lower view looks cheerful and bright with its holiday verdure. A warm red moquette carpet lies upon the floor and old-rose cartridge paper covers the walls. Garlands of evergreens are hung on the frieze, which furnishes a most effective background for the graceful arrangement of foliage. The pictures are wreathed with green, and wreaths are hung at the windows and high on the walls. A large and well-filled Christmas tree partially conceals a window and the tiled fire-place near it and adds not a little to the holiday air of the apartment. The window is built high in the wall and across the top is artistically draped a

dark-red Liberty silk lambrequin. A tabouret near it supports a growing plant. Another window correspondingly high has red silk sash curtains attached to brass rods at the top and bottom. Below it stands a low book-case curtained with silk like the window, and at the left side is built a cosy seat upholstered with red plush, the sides being high and adding to its attractiveness. A stand holding another

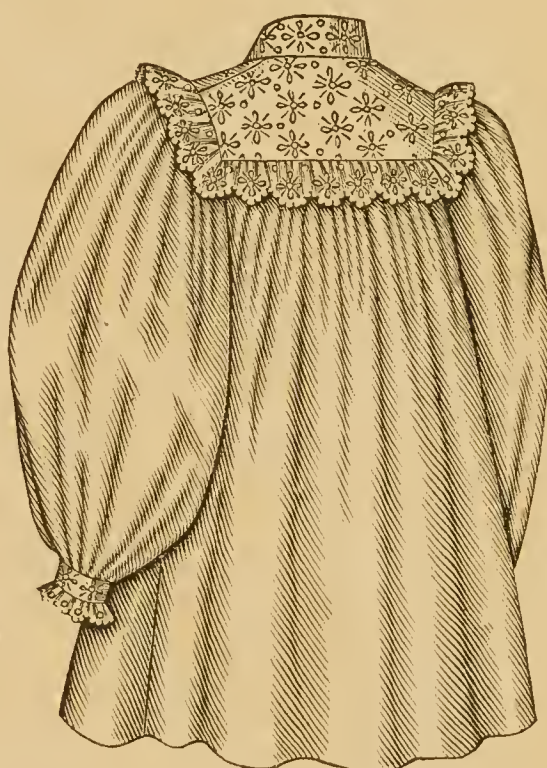


8025



8025

Front View.



8025

Back View.

LADIES' SQUARE-YOKE NIGHT-GOWN OR NIGHT-SACK. (TO BE MADE WITH STANDING OR TURN-DOWN COLLAR.) (COPYRIGHT.)

(For Description see Page 725.)

plant is placed at the other side of the book-case and near it is a chair upholstered in olive-green London corduroy. This material is also used for the portières, above which the material is simply and prettily draped in lambrequin fashion. The table is spread with an old-rose velours cover and holds a wrought-iron lamp and a few books. Several easy chairs and a cushioned Indian stool complete the furnishings. Various covered chairs are admissible in a room and are, in fact, preferred to uniformity of color or design; but harmony must be preserved.

OUR WINTER HOLIDAY SOUVENIR.—We do not sell our WINTER HOLIDAY SOUVENIR. A copy of the edition for 1895-'96 will be cheerfully presented to any lady who applies for it at our sales counters or sends us her name and address together with a two-cent stamp to prepay the postage. It contains numerous illustrations of pretty and useful things that

may be made at home for Christmas presents, and all tastes and purses may be suited by the exercise of a little thought. There are besides on its attractive pages many recipes and suggestions of special interest to the housewife and mother, a calendar for the new year and a variety of miscellaneous matter interesting to everybody.

Styles for Misses and Girls.

FIGURE No. 385 P.—MISSSES' COSTUME.

(For Illustration see this Page.)

FIGURE No. 385 P.—This illustrates a Misses' costume. The pattern, which is No. 8063 and costs 1s. 6d. or 35 cents, is in seven sizes for misses from ten to sixteen years of age, and is shown again on page 734.

A pretty combination of golden-brown crépon and green silk was here chosen for the costume. The skirt ripples prettily at the front and sides, where it is circular, and has three gores at the back laid in three box-plaits that flare in decided flutes.

The front and back of the waist are smooth at the top and have slight gathered fulness at the waist-line, the front drooping in blouse fashion. The front is shaped in Pompadour outline, and the front of the fitted lining is faced with the silk to have the effect of a yoke. The standing collar is also of silk. The sleeves are in full bishop style, with linings that are finished with silk facings to have the effect of round cuffs. Three large jet buttons placed over the lower ends of button-holes simulated with black soutache braid at each side of the yoke facing decorate the front. A black ribbon encircles the waist, falling in long ends at the back.

The costume will be charming made up in camel's-hair or any soft woollen goods, also in fancy taffeta or India silk. Bengaline or velvet used in combination will be effective.

FIGURE No. 386 P.—MISSSES' AFTERNOON DRESS.

(For Illustration see Page 728.)

FIGURE No. 386 P.—

This represents a Misses' dress. The pattern, which is No. 8056 and costs 1s. 3d. or 30 cents, is in seven sizes for misses from ten to sixteen years of age, and is also illustrated on page 735.

The effect of the dress is shown to advantage in its present development, which combines plaid serge in which green is the dominating tone with golden-brown silk and velvet. The waist is made on a fitted lining and its full back and full front extend to within yoke depth of the top on the lining, which is covered above the

full portions by a fancy front and a fancy back that extend to the bottom of the waist at the center, the full front and fancy front drooping in the charming French fashion. Velvet straps, each having a pointed end on which a pearl button is set, are arranged along the lower edges of the wide portions of the fancy front and back. Paquin points of velvet are reversed over the crush collar, and the large sleeves are in leg-o'-mutton style. The four-gored skirt is joined to the lower edge of the waist and flares fashionably, hanging in rolling folds at the back. Straps of velvet cover the upper part of the side-front seams, their pointed lower ends being fastened to position beneath pearl buttons to accord with those on the waist. A crush belt completes the dress stylishly.

A combination of materials is necessary to bring out the features of the mode, unless decoration is applied to outline the fancy front, fancy back, straps, etc. Materials of either silk or woollen texture are appropriate.

FIGURE No. 387 P.—MISSSES' DRESS.

(For Illustration see Page 729.)

FIGURE No. 387 P.—

This illustrates a Misses' dress. The pattern, which is No. 8050 and costs 1s. 3d. or 30 cents, is in seven sizes for misses from ten to sixteen years of age, and is differently pictured on page 736 of this magazine.

The dress is here shown made of brown camel's-hair relieved by bright plaid silk. The full, straight skirt is gathered all round at the top and hangs from the waist in pretty folds. The waist is made with a fitted lining and is closed at the center of the back.

It is made fanciful by a prettily shaped yoke, which, being of the plaid silk, is cut bias; and the full front and back are gathered at the top and bottom, the front drooping in French style. A bias section of the plaid silk is formed in two drooping loops and an upright, pointed end and set on the lower part of the front at each side of the fulness, with attractive results. The plaid silk, cut bias, is also used for the standing collar and for the close, cuff finish given the large, full puff sleeves.



FIGURE No. 385 P.—MISSSES' COSTUME.—This illustrates Pattern No. 8063 (copyright), price 1s. 6d. or 35 cents.

(For Description see this Page.)

Although simple, the mode is a very pleasing one and will make up well in novelty goods and standard woollens in combination with plain or fancy silk or with velvet.

FIGURE NO. 388 P.—MISSES' COSTUME.

(For Illustration see Page 730.)

FIGURE NO. 388 P.—This represents a Misses' costume. The pattern, which is No. 8034 and costs 1s. 6d. or 35 cents, is in seven sizes for misses from ten to sixteen years old, and is differently illustrated on page 733 of this magazine.

The costume, as here developed in striped novelty goods showing a mixture of bright colors with white silk and black velvet in combination, will be charming for the promenade and for carriage or church wear. The skirt is in circular style and falls in pretty ripples or flutes at the front and sides and in full folds at the back, where it is gathered. Black velvet ribbon trims the skirt attractively; a strip of the ribbon extending from the belt at the left side is effectively tied in two loop-bows and terminated under a bow near the bottom of the skirt.

The waist has a fitted lining and its full front and full back are shaped in rounding outline at the top to accommodate a full, soft yoke of the white silk. The yoke is outlined by a circular Bertha of velvet that is extended at the center of the front to give the effect of a drooping box-plait upon which, near the top, two handsome buttons are placed. A smooth belt of velvet encircles the waist and the sleeves are faced with velvet below great puffs. The standing collar is covered with a softly wrinkled stock of silk.

Crépon in any of the beautiful new varieties, silk-and-wool mixtures or brilliantine of high lustre will combine well with plaid silk or with any of the fancy taffetas that are shown in changeable effects to harmonize with almost every hue. Lace insertion, spangle gimp, silk passementerie, folds of satin or pipings will provide appropriate decoration.

The velvet hat is prettily trimmed with striped ribbon and merle wings.

FIGURE NO. 389 P.—MISSES' CAPE.

(For Illustration see Page 730.)

FIGURE NO. 389 P.—This illustrates a Misses' cape. The pattern, which is No. 8016 and costs 1s. or 25 cents, is in seven

sizes for misses from ten to sixteen years of age, and is again illustrated on page 738 of this magazine.

The cape is a graceful and stylish mode that is quite as suitable for evening as for street wear. It is here pictured made of gray faced cloth. The cape is in full circular style, smooth-fitting on the shoulders and falling in graceful flutes all round. It is made fanciful by a quaint, pointed hood that shows fulness at the center and forms a fancy collar in front, shaping a point over each shoulder and at the center of the front. At the neck

risers a high, flaring collar decorated at the center of the back with a bow of black satin ribbon. A band of beaver fur edges the high collar and also the hood, and two bands of similar fur set near the lower edge of the cape enhance the rich effect.

Velvet or fine cloth, alone or in combination, will be selected for capes like this intended for street wear, while evening wraps will be of llama wool or rich brocades in pale tints.

The felt hat is profusely adorned with tips and ribbon.



FIGURE NO. 386 P.—MISSES' AFTERNOON DRESS.—This illustrates Pattern No. 8056 (copyright), price 1s. 3d. or 30 cents.

(For Description see Page 727.)

FIGURE NO. 390 P.—MISS-
ES' DOUBLE-
BREASTED JACKET.

(For Illustration see Page 731.)

FIGURE NO. 390 P.—This represents a Misses' double-breasted jacket. The pattern, which is No. 8058 and costs 1s. or 25 cents, is in seven sizes for misses from ten to sixteen years of age, and is again depicted on page 738.

Mode box-cloth was selected in this instance for the jacket, the stylish features of which are the gored sleeves, deep collar and square lapels. The jacket is so shaped as to make the waist appear long and slender and form pretty ripples in the skirt at the sides and back. The loose fronts are lapped and closed in double-breasted style with button-holes and large pearl buttons and are reversed above the closing in stylish square lapels that flare only slightly from the ends of the deep rolling collar which is faced with dark-brown velvet. The edges of the lapels and the front and lower edges of the jacket and the free edges of pocket-laps covering openings to inserted side-pockets are finished with straps of the material.

The gored sleeves are in three sections, with the fulness at the top collected in a box-plait between side-plaits, a seam coming at the center of the box-plait and being strapped with the cloth. A strap of the cloth also finishes each wrist.

The jacket is very dressy-looking and may be suitably made of mixed coating, cheviot and diagonal, as well as of the finer cloths, such as covert, tailor and faced cloth.

The jaunty felt hat is trimmed with feathers and ribbon.

FIGURE NO. 391 P.—MISSES' STREET TOILETTE.

(For Illustration see Page 731.)

FIGURE NO. 391 P.—This illustrates the jacket and Rob Roy cap of a Misses' toilette. The jacket pattern, which is No. 8035 and costs 1s. or 25 cents, is in seven sizes for misses from ten to sixteen years of age and is differently represented on page 740 of this magazine. The cap pattern, which is No. 847 and costs 5d. or 10 cents, is in seven sizes from six to seven and a half, cap sizes, or from nineteen inches and a fourth to twenty-three inches and three-fourths, head measures, and is again portrayed on its label.

The jacket is the new Norfolk sailor-jacket and is stylishly made up in mixed brown cheviot. It is closely fitted and on the back is applied a square yoke below which two box-plaits are laid on. Two similar plaits reaching to the shoulders are stitched on the fronts. The closing is made at the center of the front with buttons and button-holes and above the closing the fronts are reversed in small lapels that form odd-shaped notches with the deeper ends of a sailor collar. The collar and lapels are outlined with two rows of gilt soutache braid. A linen chemisette and a red satin four-in-hand scarf are worn. The full sleeves display a box-plait down the outside of the arm, and the rest of the fulness is collected in gathers at the top and in side-plaits at the wrists, and a row of braid is placed along the outer fold of each plait at the wrist.

The cap, which is made of the same kind of material as the jacket, has a circular crown, a side in two sections and a band, and is jauntily trimmed at the left side with two quills secured to the band beneath an ornament.

Covert cloth, serge, checked goods and plain cheviot or the heather mixtures are the most appropriate materials for a jacket and cap like this for ordinary wear. The jacket and cap are also appropriate for bicycling and may be made of bicycle cloth, whipcord or other like materials, and simply finished.

FIGURE NO. 392 P.—GIRLS' DRESS.

(For Illustration see Page 731.)

FIGURE NO. 392 P.—This illustrates a Girls' dress. The pattern,

which is No. 8029 and costs 1s. or 25 cents, is in eight sizes for girls from five to twelve years old, and is shown again on page 736.

The dress is simple enough for school and yet can be easily made dressy enough for select wear. Velvet and serge are here combined in the dress. The waist is supported by a smooth lining and has a full, drooping front and full backs shaped low at the top to accommodate a yoke of velvet that is pointed in front and rounding at the back, the lower outline of the yoke being followed by three rows of soutache braid that end at each

side of the center of the front under tiny gilt buttons. The standing collar and applied belt are decorated with two rows of braid terminated under buttons to correspond with the yokedecoration. The stylish puff sleeves are faced below the puffs with velvet decorated with five encircling rows of braid that end at the outside of the arm under buttons. The full, gathered skirt hangs freely from the body and is untrimmed.

When the dress is intended for general wear, cheviot, homespun or storm serge will be a sensible choice, while daintier dresses will be made of crépon, silk-and-wool novelty goods or fine cloth in combination with plaid or figured silk or velvet. Lace, gimp and satin or fancy ribbons will be attractive decoration.

The hat of chenille braid is jauntily trimmed with velvet, wings and buckles.

FIGURE NO. 393 P.—GIRLS' DRESS.

(For Illustration see Page 732.)

FIGURE NO. 393 P.—This illustrates a Girls' dress. The pattern, which is No. 8060 and costs 1s. or 25 cents, is in eight sizes for girls from five to twelve years of age, and is again portrayed on page 737 of this number of THE DELINEATOR.

The dress as here made up of fancy suiting and plain cloth will be pretty for afternoon wear. It has a full, round skirt gathered at the top and joined

to the pretty round waist, which is made with a graceful full front and full back extending to within yoke depth of the top on the fitted lining, the lining being faced above with the cloth to have the effect of a pointed yoke. The standing collar is ornamented at the front with a row of small pearl buttons. The cloth was also used for ripple epaulettes and for the shallow cuffs finishing the full sleeves. The upper edges of the epaulettes are followed by pointed straps of cloth that overlap the upper ends



FIGURE NO. 387 P.—MISSES' DRESS.—This illustrates Pattern No. 8050 (copyright), price 1s. 3d. or 30 cents.

(For Description see Page 727.)

of straps framing the fulness in front. Rows of pearl buttons ornament the straps.

The mode is sufficiently fanciful to suggest making it of pretty silk and dark velvet for a best dress. For ordinary wear cheviot, serge and camel's-hair in combination with changeable silk will prove satisfactory. Ribbon or gimp will provide suitable garniture.

FIGURE NO. 394 P.—GIRLS' DRESS.

(For Illustration see Page 732.)

FIGURE NO. 394 P.—This illustrates a Girls' dress. The pattern, which is No. 8052 and costs 1s. or 25 cents, is in eight sizes for girls from five to twelve years of age, and may be seen again on page 737 of this number of THE DELINEATOR.

The dress is in the pretty blouse style that is so becoming to growing girls and is here pictured made up in a tasteful combination of navy-blue and white flannel. The full, gathered skirt is joined to the blouse-waist, which has a drooping front and



FIGURE NO. 388 P.—MISSSES' COSTUME.—This illustrates Pattern No. 8034 (copyright), price 1s. 6d. or 35 cents.

(For Description see Page 728.)



FIGURE NO. 389 P.—MISSSES' CAPE.—This illustrates Pattern No. 8016 (copyright), price 1s. or 25 cents.

(For Description see Page 728.)

back arranged on a well fitted lining, and the lining is faced at the top with white flannel to have the effect of a round yoke. A quaint air is given the dress by a smooth Bertha in two sections that flare in deep points at the center of the front and back. The Bertha is of white flannel and attractively trimmed along its free edges with a row of wide braid inside of which three gilt buttons are set at each front end. The large puff sleeves are faced below the puffs with white flannel and are encircled at the wrist by a row of braid. The collar, which is also of the white flannel, is in standing style.

White may be associated with blue or red or the two dark colors may be united in dresses like this, with satisfactory results. Such dresses may be trimmed with wide braid, gimp, ribbon or coiled soutache braid. A single material will also make up well in this way.

The sailor hat is trimmed with ribbon and a stiff aigrette.

MISSSES' COSTUME, WITH CIRCULAR SKIRT. (TO BE MADE WITH A HIGH OR ROUND NECK AND WITH FULL-LENGTH OR ELBOW PUFF-SLEEVES.)

(For Illustrations see Page 733.)

No. 8034.—At figure No. 388 P in this magazine this costume is shown made of striped novelty goods and plain velvet and silk, with large fancy buttons and velvet ribbon for decoration.

For this youthful-looking costume old-rose wool goods, moss-green silk and écreu lace net were used in this instance. The skirt is in circular style, with bias back edges joined in a center seam, above which the plaquet is made. All the ful-



FIGURE NO. 390 P.—MISSSES' DOUBLE-BREASTED JACKET.—This illustrates Pattern No. 8058 (copyright), price 1s. or 25 cents.

(For Description see Page 728.)

ness at the top of the skirt is massed in gathers at the back, the front and sides being perfectly smooth at the top but breaking into ripples below the hips. The skirt is finished with a belt and the stylish flare is observed at the lower edge, where the skirt measures about three yards and three-fourths round in the middle sizes.

The waist is characterized by a pleasing fulness that is becomingly conformed to the figure by a lining fitted by single bust darts, under arm and side-back gores and a center seam. The full fronts and back are joined in under-arm and shoulder seams, and their fulness is collected in gathers at the top and in two rows of shirring made at belt depth apart at the bottom, the shirrings being concealed by an applied belt. At the top they are shaped to accommodate a round, seamless yoke that is drawn in pretty, soft folds by gathers at the top and bottom. The lower edge of the yoke is outlined by a shallow, circular Bertha

that is of silk overlaid with lace net and closed on the left shoulder. The Bertha, which is round and perfectly smooth, extends in strap fashion to the lower edge of the waist over the closing, which is made at the center of the front, and a doubled frill of silk defines the free edges. An independent belt worn over the applied belt is also of silk. The sleeves are in regular coat shape, with large elbow puffs gathered at the top and bottom. The standing collar is of silk overlaid with lace net to correspond with the Bertha. For dancing and party wear the dress may be beautifully made up with a low neck and elbow puff sleeves.

Rich effects may be produced in this costume by combining velvet with figured or plaid silk or with silk-and-wool goods.

We have pattern No. 8034 in seven sizes for misses from ten to sixteen years of age. For a miss of twelve years, the costume calls for four yards and a fourth of dress goods forty inches wide, with a yard and a half of silk twenty-seven inches wide, and seven-eighths of a yard of lace net twenty-seven inches wide. Of one material, it requires nine yards twenty-two inches wide, or six yards and seven-eighths thirty inches wide, or five yards and an eighth thirty-six inches wide, or four yards and five-eighths forty-four inches wide. Price of pattern, 1s. 6d. or 35 cents.

MISSSES' COSTUME, WITH SKIRT CIRCULAR AT THE FRONT AND SIDES AND IN THREE GORES AT THE BACK.

(For Illustrations see Page 734.)

No. 8063.—Green crêpon and dark-brown silk are united in this stylishly devised costume at figure No. 385 P in this number of THE DELINEATOR, jet buttons and black ribbon and black simulated button-holes providing the trimming.

The costume is here illustrated developed in



FIGURE NO. 391 P.—MISSSES' STREET TOILETTE.—This illustrates Misses' Jacket No. 8035 (copyright), price 1s. or 25 cents; and Rob Roy Cap No. 847 (copyright), price 5d. or 10 cents.

(For Description see Page 729.)



FIGURE NO. 392 P.—GIRLS' DRESS.—This illustrates Pattern No. 8029 (copyright), price 1s. or 25 cents.

(For Description see Page 729.)

plaid dress goods show-

ing green and tan shades with tan silk, green velvet ribbon and tiny buttons for decoration, the combination producing a youthful and pleasing effect. The waist is provided with a lining fitted by single bust darts and under-arm and side-back gores, and the closing is made invisibly at the center of the back. Under-arm gores separate the back and front, which are smooth at the top and gathered for a short distance at the waist-line, the front drooping in French style, while the back is drawn down tightly. The upper part of the front is cut out in square outline and the lining is faced with tan silk to simulate a square yoke that is striped with rows of narrow green velvet ribbon, which is arranged in loops under tiny buttons at the side edges of the facing. A standing collar of silk finishes the neck; it is trimmed with three rows of the velvet ribbon, each row being ornamented with a loop bow under a small button at the front. The one-seam bishop leg-o'-mutton sleeves are gathered at the top and bottom and arranged over coat-shaped linings that are faced with silk to round cuff depth and ornamented with five rows of velvet ribbon, each row being terminated in a loop held by a button.

The skirt fits smoothly at the top across the front and sides and spreads below into many flutes. It has three gores at the back and is circular at the front and sides, the circular portion being cut bias in this instance so as to make the plaid at the sides match the gores. The gores are wide at the bottom and narrow at the top, where they are each laid in a box-plait. At the bottom the skirt measures four yards round in the middle sizes. A placket is finished at the left side above the seam nearest the center of the back, and the top of the skirt is completed with a belt. The skirt is worn over the waist and a broad belt of silk striped with velvet ribbon that is finished at the front with loop bows and buttons completes the costume stylishly.

The costume may be satisfactorily made up in silk, cr  pon, serge, or in Scotch cheviots in stripe, bourette and boucl   novelty weaves.

We have pattern No. 8063 in seven sizes for misses from ten to sixteen years of age. To make the costume for a miss of twelve years, calls for four yards and three-fourths of plaid dress goods forty inches wide, with seven-eighths of a yard of plain silk twenty inches wide. Of one material, it requires eight yards and a half twenty-two inches wide, or six yards and five-eighths thirty inches wide, or five yards and seven-eighths thirty-six inches wide, or four yards and a half forty-four inches wide. Price of pattern ts. 6d. or 35 cents.

MISSES' DRESS, WITH FOUR-GORED SKIRT HAVING A STRAIGHT BACK-BREADTH.

(For Illustrations see Page 735.)

No. 8056.—Plaid serge and plain silk and velvet form the stylish combination in this dress at figure No. 386 P in this magazine, large buttons providing the decoration.

An attractive effect is here produced in the dress by a skillful union of a small quantity of velvet with plain and plaid dress goods. The skirt consists of a front-gore, a gore at each side and a straight back-breadth. It is gathered at the back to fall in full, flaring folds while elsewhere it is smooth at the top and hangs in ripples below. A short strap of velvet widened toward its pointed lower end is ar



FIGURE NO. 393 P.—GIRLS' DRESS.—This illustrates Pattern No. 8060 (copyright), price 1s. or 25 cents.

(For Description see Page 729.)



FIGURE NO. 394 P.—GIRLS' DRESS.—This illustrates Pattern No. 8052 (copyright), price 1s. or 25 cents.

(For Description see Page 730.)

ranged on the upper part of each side-front seam, the point being fastened under a button. The skirt flares fashionably toward the lower edge, where it measures three yards and a fourth round in the middle sizes.

The waist to which the skirt is joined has a lining fitted by single bust darts and under-arm and side-back gores. The full front and full back extend only to within square-yoke depth of the top on the lining and their fulness is collected in rows of gathers at both the upper and lower edges at each side of the center, the front drooping in French fashion. A smooth fancy front and back are pleasing features of the dress; they are included in the shoulder seams and in the arm's-eye seams to deep yoke depth and are then narrowed gradually to the lower edge, the fancy front drooping with the full front. A strap of velvet is arranged along the lower edge of the shallower portions of

the fancy front at each side, the front ends of the straps being pointed and secured beneath a button, and straps to correspond

are disposed on the back. The closing is made at the center of the back with button-holes and buttons. The standing collar is covered with a wrinkled stock having frilled ends closed at the back, and over the stock at each side falls a Paquin point of velvet ornamented with a button. The sleeves are of the one-seam, leg-o'-mutton style gathered at the top and made over coat-shaped linings; they droop and flare stylishly above the elbow. About the waist is a crush belt with frilled ends closed at the back.

The dress will be stylish made of cheviot, serge, silk-and-wool mixtures or crépon, with velvet for the fancy front and fancy back and satin or silk in a third contrasting tone for the straps, belt and collar. Lace insertion, gimp or spangle trimming will afford attractive decoration.

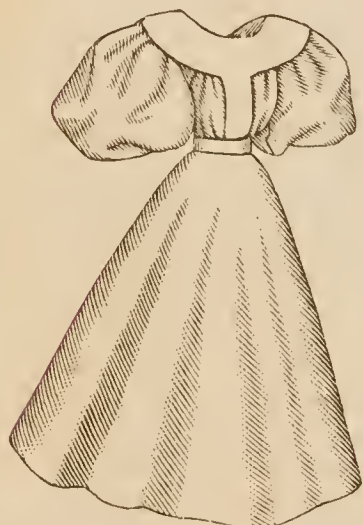
We have pattern No. 8056 in seven sizes for misses from ten to sixteen years of age. For a miss of twelve years, the dress calls for four yards and three-fourths of plain dress goods forty inches wide, with a yard and three-eighths of plaid dress goods forty inches wide, and a fourth of a yard of velvet twenty inches

satin ribbon is effectively used for decoration. The waist is arranged over a lining that is closely adjusted by single bust darts and under-arm and side-back gores, and the closing is made at the back with hooks and loops. The full front and back are gathered at the top and bottom and extend to within yoke depth of the neck, the front drooping prettily in French blouse style, while the backs are drawn down tightly. Above the full front and back is a prettily shaped yoke of velvet hollowed at its lower edge. The yoke is topped by a standing collar of velvet. The full puff sleeves droop and flare stylishly and are made over coat-shaped linings; they extend to within a short distance of the bottom of the linings, which are faced below with velvet to simulate cuffs. The deeply hemmed straight skirt falls in soft folds from gathers at the top and is joined to the body; it measures about three yards round in the middle sizes.

This is a pretty mode by which to fashion camel's-hair, crépon, silk and all kinds of woollen suitings and any decoration fancied may be added. A pretty combination for a dress made by this mode would be fawn-colored camel's-hair, with the yoke and cuffs of wine-colored velvet, wine-colored satin ribbon being used for the bows.

We have pattern No. 8050 in seven sizes for misses from ten to sixteen years of age. For a miss of twelve years, the dress requires four yards and five-eighths of cashmere forty inches wide, with five-eighths of a yard of velvet twenty inches wide. Of one material, it needs eight yards and five-eighths twenty-two inches wide, or six yards and seven-eighths thirty inches wide, or five yards thirty-six inches wide, or four yards and three-

fourths forty-four inches wide. Price of pattern, 1s. 3d. or 30 cents.



8034



8034

Front View.



8034

Back View.

MISSSES' COSTUME, WITH CIRCULAR SKIRT. (TO BE MADE WITH A HIGH OR ROUND NECK AND WITH FULL-LENGTH OR ELBOW PUFF-SLEEVES.) (COPYRIGHT.)

(For Description see Page 730.)

wide. Of one fabric, it needs nine yards and an eighth twenty-two inches wide, or seven yards thirty inches wide, or six yards thirty-six inches wide, or five yards forty-four inches wide. Price of pattern, 1s. 3d. or 30 cents.

MISSSES' DRESS, WITH STRAIGHT, FULL SKIRT.

(For Illustrations see Page 736.)

No. 8050.—Another illustration of this dress, showing it made of brown camel's-hair and plaid silk, may be obtained by referring to figure No. 387 P in this magazine.

Tan cashmere is here combined with olive-green velvet, and

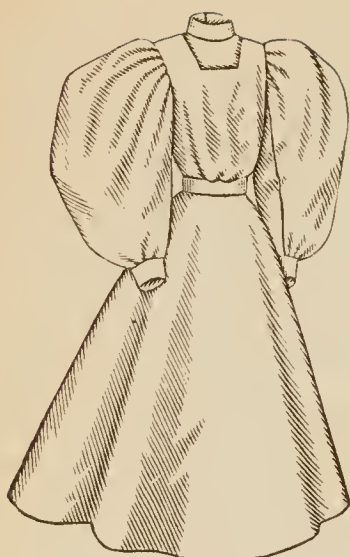
nishes the decoration. The waist is made over a lining fitted by single bust darts, shoulder and under-arm seams, and is closed invisibly at the back. The upper part of the waist is a yoke that is round at the back and pointed in front and shaped by shoulder seams. The full front and full back are gathered at the top and bottom and are joined in under-arm seams and very short shoulder seams which are continuous with the shoulder seams of the yoke, the front drooping in blouse fashion. The neck is completed by a standing collar overlaid with fancy braid, and a flat belt finishes the bottom of the waist. The full skirt is deeply hemmed at the bottom, gathered at the top and joined to the waist, falling around the figure in graceful folds. Large, drooping puffs cover the coat-

GIRLS' DRESS.
(WITH FITTED
BODY-LINING.)

(For Illustrations
see Page 736.)

No. 8029.—Another view of this dress may be obtained by referring to figure No. 392 P in this magazine, where it is shown made of serge and velvet, with braid and buttons for decoration.

This mode will recommend itself as being a desirable one by which the least worn portions of some of mama's last year's gowns may be utilized to fashion a fresh and modern dress for the little daughter of the family. Light and dark brown goods provide the charming combination here illustrated, and brown fancy braid fur-



8063

shaped sleeves above the elbows. Cloth, cheviot, cashmere or any pretty dress goods in which a light and dark shade of the same material can be obtained will be suitable for a dress of this kind, and bands of spangle trimming, braid, passementerie, mohair or silk braid would be suitable trimming.

We have pattern No. 8029 in eight sizes for girls from five to twelve years of age. In the combination represented for a girl of eight years, the dress calls for three yards of dark with seven-eighths of a yard of light dress goods each forty inches wide. Of one material, it requires six yards and three-eighths twenty-

the full skirt, which is joined to it, the skirt being hemmed deeply at the bottom and gathered at the top. Over the full portions hangs a fancy Bertha in two sections that flare in deep points at the center of the front and back. The Bertha is smooth at the top and rounding at the bottom, and its free edges are prettily trimmed with three rows of narrow silk braid. The full puff sleeves are gathered at the top and bottom and mounted on coat-shaped linings that are faced below the puffs with the material.

If preferred, the dress may be more simply made up by omitting the Bertha, as shown in the small engraving. Camel's-hair, serge, flannel or any soft woollen material used in making children's dresses may be employed for this and narrow velvet or silk ribbon, braid and gimp would be appropriate trimmings.

We have pattern No. 8052 in eight sizes for girls from five to twelve years of age. For a girl of eight years, the dress calls for six yards and seven-eighths of material twenty-two inches wide, or four yards and seven-eighths thirty inches wide, or four yards and a fourth thirty-six inches wide, or three yards and three-eighths forty-four inches wide. Price of pattern, 1s. or 25 cents.

GIRLS' DRESS.

(For Illustrations see Page 737.)

No. 8060.—A pretty combination of fancy suiting and plain cloth is shown in this dress at figure No. 393 P in this magazine, buttons being the only decoration used.

The dress is here pictured made of plain and figured camel's-hair and decorated with buttons. The waist is made with a smooth, high-necked lining that is faced with the material to have the effect of a pointed yoke above a full front and full back that are gathered at the top and bottom, the full front drooping very slightly at the center. The lining is closely adjusted by single bust darts and under-arm and side-back gores, and under-arm gores separate the full portions and render the waist smooth at the sides. The closing is made invisibly at the back. The full bishop sleeves are gathered at the top and bottom and arranged on coat-shaped linings that are faced in



8063

Front View.



8063

Back View.

MISSSES' COSTUME, WITH SKIRT CIRCULAR AT THE FRONT AND SIDES AND IN THREE GORES AT THE BACK.
(COPYRIGHT.)

(For Description see Page 731.)

two inches wide, or four yards and a half thirty inches wide, or three yards and five-eighths thirty-six inches wide, or three yards and a fourth forty-four inches wide. Price of pattern, 1s. or 25 cents.

GIRLS' DRESS. (WITH FITTED BODY-LINING.)

(For Illustrations see Page 737.)

No. 8052.—This dress is shown in a combination of navy-blue and white flannel at figure No. 394 P in this magazine, blue braid and gilt buttons contributing the decoration.

This is an attractive mode by which to make up soft woollen goods. The dress is here shown made of rose cashmere spotted with black and trimmed with narrow black silk braid. The blouse-waist is made over a lining fitted by single bust darts and under-arm and side-back gores and is closed at the back. The full front and full back, which are gathered at the top and bottom, are shaped slightly low at the top and joined in under-arm and short shoulder seams, and the lining is faced to have the effect of a round yoke. The waist droops in blouse fashion over

round cuff outline with the figured material. Drooping over the top of the sleeves and included in the arm's-eye seams are epaulettes that are smooth at the top, their shaping causing them to ripple prettily. Straps with pointed ends cross the shoulders and their front ends overlap the upper ends of other straps which frame the fulness in the front. A standing collar is at the neck. The skirt is deeply hemmed at the bottom, gathered at the top and sewed to the waist, falling in soft, full folds about the figure.

All the light-weight wools are suitable for this attractive dress, which permits of a combination. Changeable silk-and-wool novelty goods, cashmere and serge will make serviceable dresses to be worn at school or in the afternoon at home.

We have pattern No. 8060 in eight sizes for girls from five to twelve years of age. For a girl of eight years, the dress requires three yards and seven-eighths of fancy and three-eighths of a yard of plain dress goods forty inches wide. Of one fabric, it calls for seven yards twenty-two inches wide, or five yards and a fourth thirty inches wide, or four yards and a fourth thirty-six inches wide, or three yards and three-fourths forty-four inches wide. Price of pattern, 1s. or 25 cents.

MISSSES' CAPE. (SUITABLE FOR AN OUTDOOR OR EVENING WRAP.)

(For Illustrations see Page 738.)

No. 8016.—At figure No. 389 P in this number of THE DELINEATOR this cape is stylishly portrayed made of gray cloth and trimmed with beaver fur and black ribbon.

The combined hood and collar is an attractive feature of this pretty cape, which may be made up for either evening or outdoor wear. The cape is here pictured made of *tabac* broadcloth and decorated with ribbon and fur. It is in very full circular style and seamless, and is smooth at the top, while below it breaks into deep flutes that surround the figure in a graceful way. The hood is gathered at its upper edge at the center to produce pretty fullness and is shaped by a seam reaching from the point to the outer edge; it is reversed deeply and extends across the front to form a deep collar that falls in a deep point on each shoulder and at the ends. The cape is closed at the throat. The high, flaring collar is rolled softly at the back and deeply at the front, and its joining to the neck is concealed by a wrinkled ribbon formed in a series of outstanding loops at the center of the back and front. A row of beaver fur binding follows the edges of the collar, and a lining of silk gives a neat finish to the cape.

For evening wraps eider-down, brocade, plush, velvet or fine cloth in white and delicate tones are selected, with trimmings of swan's-down, ribbon quillings or lace. Melton and other heavy cloths and silk and velvet in dark colors are appropriate for street wear, spangled gimp or fur being stylish for garniture.

We have pattern No. 8016 in seven sizes for misses from ten to sixteen years of age. For a miss of twelve years, the cape requires four yards and five-eighths of material twenty-two inches wide, or two yards and five-eighths thirty-six inches wide, or two yards and an eighth forty-four inches wide, or a yard and seven-eighths fifty-four inches wide. Price of pattern, 1s. or 25 cents.

gores and a curving center seam, the parts being well sprung below the waist-line, to produce decided ripples. The *gigot* sleeves are each in three sections shaped so that a seam extends along the center of the upper side, this seam being pressed open and stitched in tailor style; the fulness at the top is laid in forward and backward turning plaits arranged so as to leave the seam quite prominent. The pocket-laps conceal openings to side pockets, and, like the collar, are bordered outside the velvet with three rows of stitching. The seams are pressed and stitched in tailor style and stitching provides the ornamentation.

Dressy jackets may be made by this mode of melton, cheviot and tailor cloths, and any desired decoration may be used, or a plain finish may be adopted.

We have pattern No. 8058 in seven sizes for misses from ten to sixteen years of age. To make the jacket for a miss of twelve years, calls for six yards and five-eighths of material twenty-two inches wide, or four yards and an eighth thirty-six inches wide, or three yards and three-eighths forty-four inches wide, or two yards and five-eighths fifty-four inches wide. In any instance a fourth of a yard of velvet twenty inches wide



8056

Front View.



8056

Back View.

MISSSES' DRESS, WITH FOUR-GORED SKIRT HAVING A STRAIGHT BACK-BREADTH. (COPYRIGHT.)

(For Description see Page 732.)

MISSSES' DOUBLE-BREASTED JACKET, WITH MANDOLIN SLEEVES.

(For Illustrations see Page 738.)

No. 8058.—Another view of this jacket, showing it made of mode box-cloth and finished with straps of the material, may be observed by referring to figure No. 390 P in this number of THE DELINEATOR.

The jacket is here represented made of invisible green cloth, the collar and pocket-laps being inlaid with a darker shade of velvet. It extends to a fashionable length and is closed in the regulation double-breasted style with button-holes and pearl buttons. The loose fronts are reversed in square lapels, which flare only slightly from the square ends of the large rolling collar. At the sides and back the jacket is closely adjusted to give the effect of a long, slender waist by under-arm and side-back

MISSSES' DOUBLE-BREASTED JACKET, WITH GORED SLEEVES. (TO BE MADE WITH STANDING OR TURN-DOWN MILITARY COLLAR.)

(For Illustrations see Page 739.)

No. 8048.—The jaunty jacket here pictured made of smooth-faced cloth is a counterpart of a new jacket for ladies. Under-arm and side-back gores and a curving center seam perform the stylish adjustment, which gives the effect of a long, slender waist, flutes resulting from the shaping below the waist-line at the back and sides. The loose fronts are closed in double-breasted style at the neck and below the waist-line with button-holes and buttons, a hook and loop on the shoulder completing the closing. Pocket-laps concealing openings to side pockets are inlaid with velvet and outlined with two rows of stitching, and two rows of stitching also finish the front edges of the fronts. The neck

(cut bias) will be needed for facing the collar and pocket-laps. Price of pattern, 1s. or 25 cents.

may be finished with a standing military collar closed at the throat or with a turn-down military collar, as preferred. The turn-down collar is made on a high standing collar and is inlaid with velvet and outlined with stitching, its ends flaring at the throat. The gored sleeves are in three sections skilfully shaped to give a flaring effect above the elbow and a smooth adjustment below; they are arranged at the top in two box-plaits and in two downward-turning plaits at each side of the box-plaits, the box-plaits being made so that a seam comes at the center of each.

We have pattern No. 8048 in seven sizes for misses from ten to sixteen years of age. To make the jacket for a miss of twelve years, calls for five yards and a half of material twenty-two inches wide, or three yards and a half thirty-six inches wide, or two yards and three-fourths forty-four inches wide, or two yards and three-eighths fifty-four inches wide, each with three-eighths of a yard of velvet twenty inches wide (cut bias) for facings. Price of pattern, 1s. or 25 cents.

GIRLS' DOUBLE-BREADED JACKET, WITH MANDOLIN SLEEVES.

(For Illustrations see Page 739.)

No. 8059.—The stylishly shaped lapels and collar and the general air of comfort render this garment particularly desirable. A fine quality of covert cloth was here chosen for its development and the finish of machine-stitching is in tailor style. The fronts are closed in double-breasted fashion with button-holes and buttons and are reversed above the closing in square lapels that flare only very slightly from the

being sprung below the waist-line to produce stylish ripples. The three-piece leg-o'-mutton sleeves are laid in forward and back-



8029

Front View.



8029

Back View.

GIRLS' DRESS, (WITH FITTED BODY-LINING.) (COPYRIGHT.)

(For Description see Page 733.)



8050

Front View.



8050

Back View.

MISSSES' DRESS, WITH STRAIGHT, FULL SKIRT. (COPYRIGHT.)

(For Description see Page 733.)

broad, rolling collar. The close adjustment is effected by under-arm and side-back gores and a curving center seam, the parts

ward turning plaits, and at the top one seam extends down the outside of the sleeve; they stand out well above the elbow and fit the arm closely below. Square-cornered pocket-laps cover openings to side pockets inserted in the fronts.

Faced cloth, whipcord, plain or mixed cheviot and many fancy coatings will be made up in this style and finished with machine-stitching.

We have pattern No. 8059 in seven sizes for girls from three to nine years of age. To make the jacket for a girl of eight years, calls for five yards of material twenty-two inches wide, or three yards and a fourth thirty-six inches wide, or two yards and a half forty-four inches wide, or two yards and an eighth fifty-four inches wide. Price of pattern, 10d. or 20 cents.

MISSSES' JACKET, WITH PLAITS LAID ON AND SAILOR COLLAR. (KNOWN AS THE NORFOLK SAILOR JACKET) FOR CYCLING AND OTHER OUTDOOR WEAR.

(For Illustrations see Page 739.)

No. 8035.—Mixed cheviot is shown in this jacket at figure No. 391 P in this magazine, narrow braid contributing a tasteful decoration.

The jacket, which is an eminently practical mode for cycling and general outdoor uses, is here illustrated made of fancy suiting and finished with stitching. It is known as the Norfolk sailor-jacket, being substantially a Norfolk jacket with a large sailor-collar. Single bust darts, under-arm and side-back gores and a curving center seam perform the close adjustment of the

jacket, and the closing is made at the center of the front with buttons and button-holes. Above the closing the fronts are

edge of the yoke. The apron is deeply hemmed at the bottom and narrowly at the back edges. The apron may be made with

or without bishop sleeves, the arms'-eyes being trimmed with frills of edging when the sleeves are not used. The wristbands finishing the sleeves are of all-over embroidery and a frill of embroidered edging trims the neck and the lower edge of the yoke at the front and at the back.

Cross-barred muslin, cambric, lawn, gingham, chambray, etc., may be selected for aprons of this kind and may be trimmed or not.

We have pattern No. 8044

in eleven sizes for girls from two to twelve years of age. To make the apron for a girl of eight years, requires three yards and three-fourths of nainsook thirty-six inches wide, with three-eighths of a yard of all over embroidery twenty-seven inches wide. Of one material, it needs five yards and three-eighths twenty-two inches wide, or four yards and a half thirty inches wide, or three yards and three-fourths thirty-six inches wide. Price of pattern, 10d. or 20 cents.



8052

Front View.

GIRLS' DRESS, WITH FITTED BODY-LINING. (COPYRIGHT.)
(For Description see Page 734.)



8052

Back View.



8052

MISSSES' NIGHT-GOWN, WITH ROUND YOKE.

(For Illustrations see Page 740.)

No. 8024.—This pretty night-gown is pictured made of cambric and all-over embroidery. Its full fronts and full back, which are joined in under-arm seams and very short shoulder seams, are gathered at the top to fall in graceful folds from the bottom of a round yoke, which is shaped by shoulder seams. The gown closes at the center of the front to a convenient depth with button-holes and pearl buttons. The lower edge of the yoke is followed by a frill of wide Hamburg edging. The neck is completed by a rolling collar that is prettily pointed in the back and



8060



8060

Front View.



8060

Back View.

GIRLS' DRESS. (COPYRIGHT.)

(For Description see Page 734.)

reversed in pointed lapels that form notches with the wide ends of the sailor collar, which is shaped with a center seam. The collar entirely covers a square yoke applied upon the back, and the lower edge of the yoke laps over the upper ends of two box-plaits applied on the back. The plaits are narrowest at the waist-line and widen toward the upper and lower ends to give a tapering effect to the waist, and they are stitched to position at their long edges. Two similar plaits are stitched on the fronts, these plaits passing into the shoulder seams; the shaping of the jacket below the waist-line causes pretty ripples at the sides and back. The sleeve is shaped by a seam along the inside of the arm and is laid in a box-plait its entire length at the back of the arm, the box-plait being sewed along its underfolds. The fulness is collected at the top in gathers, and at the lower edge it is arranged in two side-plaits at each side of the box-plait.

Plain cheviot, faced or covert cloth and serge in serviceable shades of brown and tan are good selections for jackets of this kind, and heather mixtures will also be found satisfactory. The finish may be entirely plain, if desired.

We have pattern No. 8035 in seven sizes for misses from ten to sixteen years of age. For a miss of twelve years, the jacket calls for six yards and three-fourths of material twenty-two inches wide, or four yards thirty-six inches wide, or three yards and five-eighths forty-four inches wide, or two yards and seven-eighths fifty-four inches wide. Price of pattern, 1s. or 25 cents.

GIRLS' POINTED YOKE APRON. (To
BE MADE WITH OR WITHOUT BISHOP
SLEEVES.)

(For Illustrations see Page 740.)

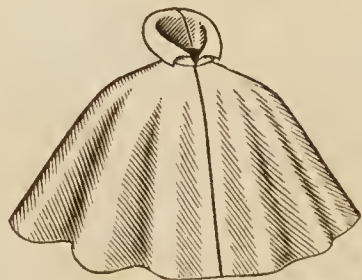
No. 8044.—This attractive little apron is prettily made up in a combination of nainsook and all-over embroidery and trimmed with embroidered edging. The upper part of the apron is a pointed yoke of all-over embroidery that is fitted by shoulder seams and closed at the back with button-holes and three pearl buttons.

The front and back of the apron, which are gathered at the top and joined in under-arm seams, hang in full folds from the lower

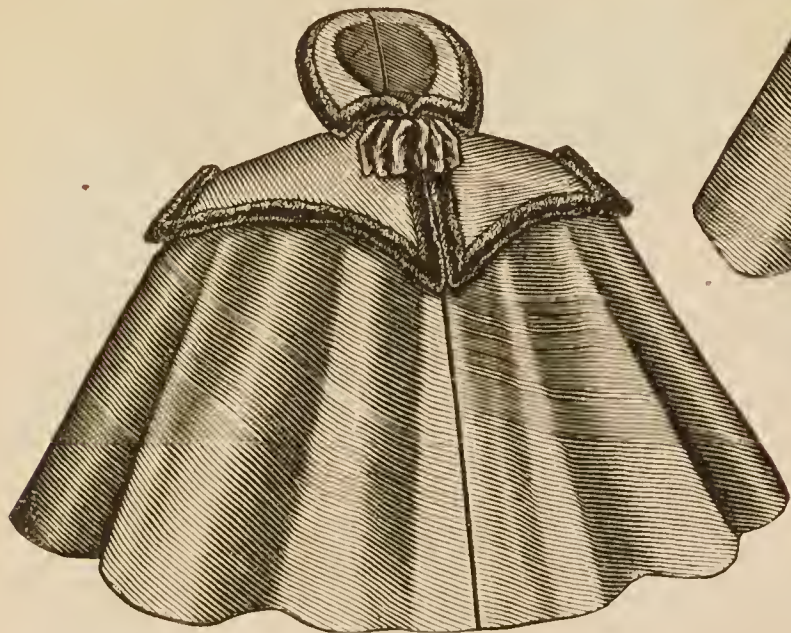
at the ends, which flare very slightly. The very full sleeves, which are shaped by inside seams only, are gathered at the top

and bottom and finished at the bottom with deep rolling cuffs which turn upward for half their depth; the back edges of the cuffs are rounding and flare prettily and the free edges of the cuffs and collar are ornamented with a frill of narrow Hamburg edging.

Fine French or English nainsook, cambric, linen lawn, batiste or fine muslin may be used for making a gown of this style, while embroidery, lace and insertion would provide appropriate decoration.



8016



8016

Front View.

The yoke might be cut from either plain or fancy tucking.

We have pattern No. 8024 in eight sizes for misses from nine to sixteen years of age. In the combination shown for a miss of twelve years, the garment needs five yards and a half of cambric thirty-six inches wide, with a fourth of a yard of all-over embroidery twenty-seven inches wide. Of one fabric, it calls for eight yards twenty-two inches wide, or five yards and a half thirty-six inches wide. Price of pattern, 1s. or 25 cents.

MISSES' NIGHT-GOWN OR LOUNGING-ROBE. (KNOWN AS THE EMPIRE OR SANS GÈNE GOWN.)

(For Illustrations see Page 741.)

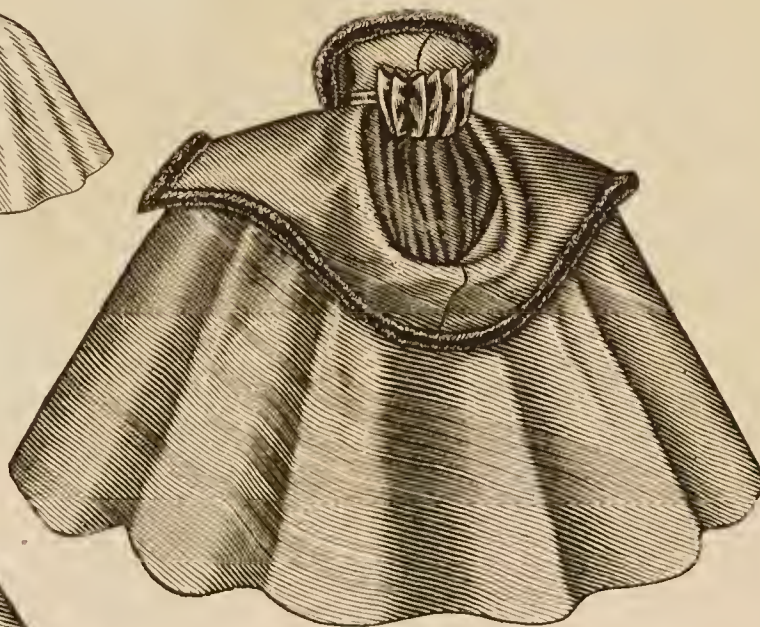
No. 924.—This night-gown is pictured daintily made up in lawn, beading, all-over embroidery and embroidered edging. It has a square yoke shaped slightly low in square outline at the neck and the back and front are gathered at the top and joined to the yoke. The front is given the effect of a short Empire waist and full skirt by shirrings that are covered by broad belt-sections of beading threaded with ribbon that is bowed over the closing, which is made along the left shoulder and for a desirable depth at the left side. Below the closing the fronts are joined. A frill of narrow edging outlines the upper edge of the yoke and a frill of wide edging follows the lower edge. Frills of edging that are deepest at the back fall from narrow wristbands finishing the full sleeves.

Fine soft cottons and wash silk are adaptable to the robe, and lace and ribbon are used to trim.

We have pattern No. 924 in seven sizes for misses from ten to sixteen years of age. To make the garment for a miss of twelve years, requires five yards and a half of nainsook thirty-six inches wide, with a fourth of a yard of all-over embroidery twenty-seven inches wide, a

yard and five-eighths of embroidered edging seven inches wide, five-eighths of a yard of insertion two inches and a half wide, and five-eighths of a yard of beading about two inches and a fourth wide. Of one fabric, it calls for nine yards and a half twenty-two inches wide, or seven yards thirty inches wide, or

five yards and a half thirty-six inches wide, or four yards and three-fourths forty-four inches wide. Price of pattern, 1s. or 25 cents.



8016

Back View.

MISSES' CAPE. (SUITABLE FOR AN OUTDOOR OR EVENING WRAP.) (COPYRIGHT.)

(For Description see Page 735.)

shaped in a point at the back and at each side of the front. The yoke is outlined by a frill of the material that is narrowest at the ends and edged with embroidery. The full sleeves are gathered at the top and shirred far enough above the lower edge to form frills that are bordered with narrow edging; and the shirrings are covered with beading run with ribbon that is bowed at the inside of the arm. The neck-band is covered with ribbon-run beading bordered at the top with edging, the ribbon being bowed at the throat. The closing is made with buttons and button-holes through a box-plait stitched on the front edge of the right front.

An elaborate night-dress of this kind may be made of French batiste or percale, long cloth, cambric or lawn and trimmed with lace or embroidered insertion and edging and fine beading run with white or colored baby ribbon.

We have pattern No. 928 in seven sizes for misses from ten to sixteen years of age. For a miss of twelve years, the garment requires six yards of nainsook thirty-six inches wide, with a fourth of a yard of all-over embroidery twenty-seven inches wide. Of one fabric, it needs ten yards and an eighth twenty



8058

Front View.



8058

Back View.

MISSES' DOUBLE-BREADED JACKET, WITH MANDOLIN SLEEVES. (COPYRIGHT.)

(For Description see Page 735.)

inches wide, or six yards thirty-six inches wide. Price of pattern, 1s. or 25 cents.

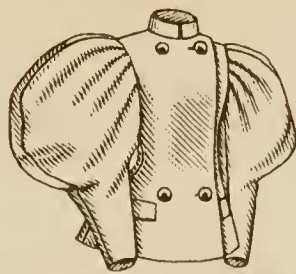
STYLISH LINGERIE.

(For Illustrations see Page 677.)

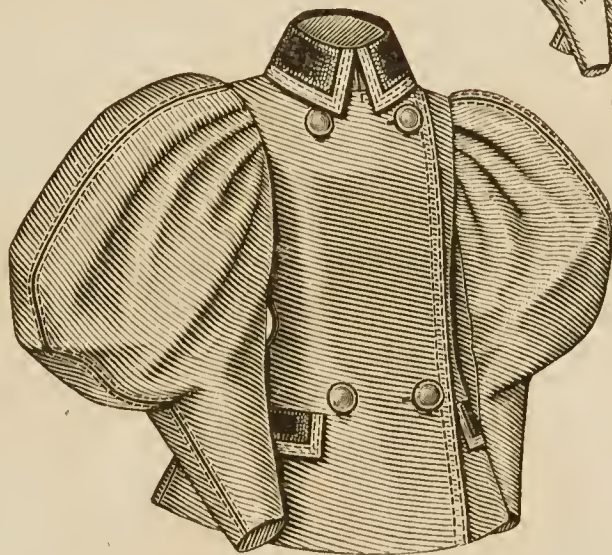
Elaborate indeed are the newest bodice adornments and they are shown in great variety. Silk, velvet and chiffon are extensively employed in their development, and the garniture, which is prodigally applied, is usually lace, ribbon, fur, buttons and the handsome spangled trimmings. Patterns are provided for all the accessories shown this month, thereby rendering their construction a comparatively easy matter.

FIGURES NOS. 1 AND 2.—LADIES' FANCY YOKES.—Decidedly ornamental are these yokes, which illustrate pattern No. 7039, price 5d. or 10 cents. The plain square yoke portrayed at figure No. 1 is developed in *mousseline de soie* that may be purchased already shirred. Velvet ribbon conceals the shirrings, and a wide frill of edging follows the lower outline of the yoke. The standing collar is covered with the *mousseline*, which is gathered at the top and bottom, velvet

ribbon covering the gatherings and the collar being edged at the top and bottom with nar-

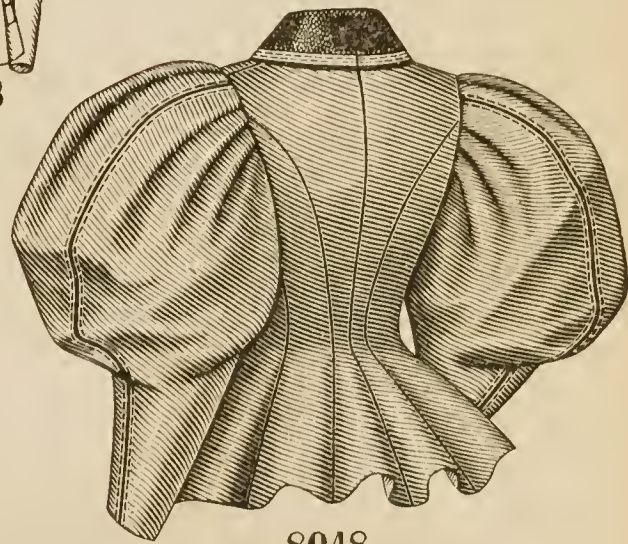


8048



8048

Front View.



8048

Back View.

MISSSES' DOUBLE-BREASTED JACKET, WITH GORED SLEEVES. (TO BE MADE WITH STANDING OR TURN-DOWN MILITARY COLLAR.) (COPYRIGHT.)

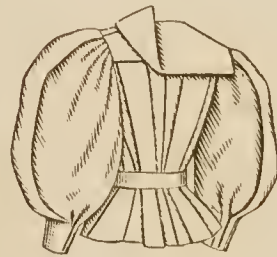
(For Description see Page 735.)

sides with narrow edging. The standing collar, which is cut from silk, is decorated with a similar band. The yoke is broad and of rounding lower outline, and a lace frill headed by a fold of silk follows the lower edge.

FIGURES NOS. 3 AND 4.—LADIES' BODICE DECORATIONS.—Two styles of waist ornaments are here depicted, black velvet being the material selected in each instance. The decoration shown at figure No. 3 has the effect of a square yoke across the front and back and of epaulettes on the shoulders. Sage-green ribbon is arranged along the lower part of the yoke-like portion in front and formed in a bow at each side, and lace Vandykes are applied on the epaulettes.

The other decoration, pictured at figure No. 4, is shaped in a series of square tabs and extended at the center of the front to simulate a box-plait that is tacked to the bodice at the waist-line, causing it to droop in French blouse fashion. Spangled trimming adorns the free edges of the tabs and plait, and three large cut-jet buttons are placed on the plait near the top. Both decorations are included in pattern No. 7866, which costs 5d. or 10 cents.

FIGURES NOS. 5 AND 6.—LADIES' WAIST GARNITURES.—These attractive accessories are embraced in pattern No. 976, which costs 5d. or 10 cents. The stylish features of the decoration depicted at figure No. 5 are here well brought out in pale-blue and cream-white silk.



8035

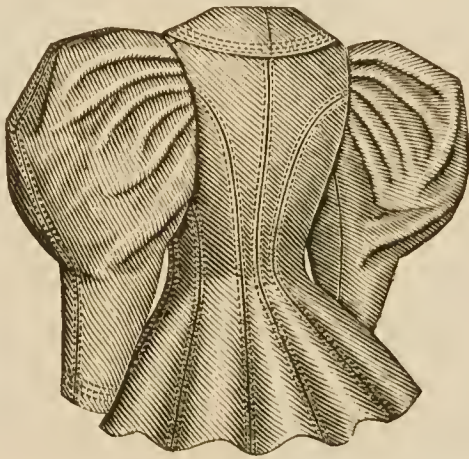
A row of lace insertion follows the outline of the collar above a frill of point Venise lace edging that finishes the free edges and is carried up to the collar in the back with the effect of a double jabot. The double box-plait displays the popular French droop and is attached to the collar and tacked at the waist-line to a ribbon belt that is passed about the waist. The plait is bordered with lace and decorated with five jewelled buttons of graduated sizes.

The collar shown at figure No. 6 is generally known as the saw-tooth collar. For it velvet in a moss-green shade was selected, a decoration of black Astrakhan and white batiste insertion adding to its attractiveness.



8059

Front View.



8059

Back View.

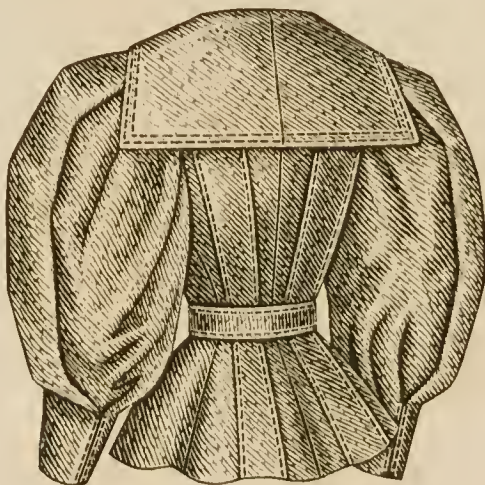
GIRLS' DOUBLE-BREASTED JACKET, WITH MANDOLIN SLEEVES. (COPYRIGHT.)

(For Description see Page 736.)



8035

Front View.



8035

Back View.

MISSSES' JACKET, WITH PLAITS LAID ON AND SAILOR COLLAR. (KNOWN AS THE NORFOLK SAILOR JACKET.) FOR CYCLING AND OTHER OUTDOOR WEAR. (COPYRIGHT.)

(For Description see Page 736.)

row lace. This yoke, though entirely of black, is not in the least sombre and will pleasingly subdue a gay-colored gown.

The collar is perfectly smooth and springs out over the shoulders, the saw-tooth edge being accentuated by the Astrakhan which borders it, a row of insertion being arranged just above the edge and following its jagged outline.

FIGURES NOS. 7 AND 8.—LADIES' WAIST DECORATIONS.—

The garniture depicted at figure No. 7 is of novel shaping and is made of white lace net over pale-pink silk. The large epaulettes extend broadly on the sleeves and each is cut out in a V on the shoulder; the chiffon frill, which follows the lower edge, is carried up the V and narrowed toward the top. Two fancy jet buttons decorate each epaulette at the front and back edges and at the corners. The standing collar is covered with a wrinkled ribbon that is tastefully bowed at the back.

A stylish garniture that will be decidedly improving to a worn or passé gown is shown at figure No. 8, dark-red velvet having been selected for the making. The accessory consists of a yoke-like portion to the side edges of which is attached a fancy collar that is extended in revers fashion to the waist-line at each side of the front. The collar stands out broadly over the sleeves and its free edges are followed by a band of passementerie; the standing collar, which is of fashionable height, is similarly ornamented. Three large fancy buttons decorate the sewed-on front edges of the fancy collar and cross-rows of passementerie trim the yoke-like portion. The pattern, which includes both decorations, is No. 978 and costs 5d. or 10 cents.

FIGURES NOS. 9 AND 10.—LADIES' FANCY COLLARS.

—The collars here depicted are appropriate for waists, tea-gowns, etc., and may be simply or elaborately made up. The collar shown at figure No. 9 is developed in black silk, is pointed at each side of the front and on the shoulder is laid in a triple box-plait. A row of lace follows its lower outline and is continued up the front edges to the throat. Lace also trims the collar in square-yoke outline below a row of jet-and-cabochon passementerie, which disappears under the box-plait, as does also the row that decorates the outer edges.

The other collar, portrayed at figure No. 10, is developed in light-blue China silk. It lies smoothly on the waist and describes two points of unequal depth at each side of the front and back. A double frill of *lierre* lace follows the lower outline of the collar and is headed by a row of narrow beading through which black velvet ribbon is threaded and arranged in rosettes at the points. Above the beading a row of lace insertion is applied, and a bow of wide blue satin ribbon having ends that reach far down on the gown is placed at the center of the front. Both collars are included in pattern No. 977, which costs 5d. or 10 cents.

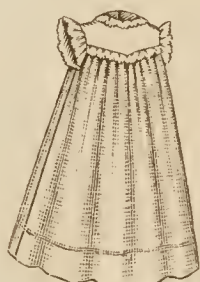
DRESSMAKING AT HOME.

(For Illustrations see Pages 679 and 683.)

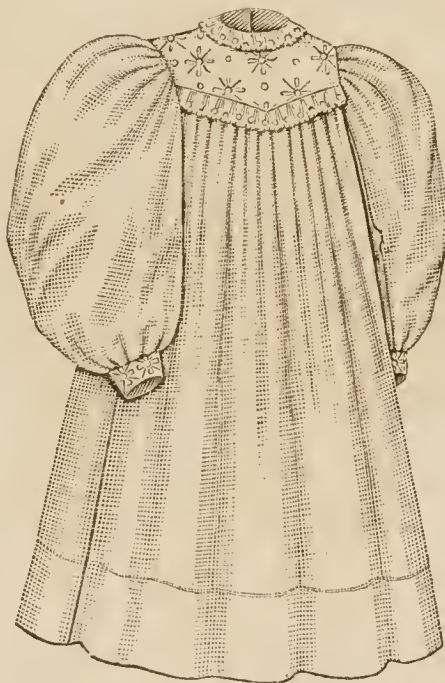
The influence of historic styles is shown in the newest modes, which display rich combinations of two or even more fabrics. The skirts sometimes open in front to show a contrasting gore of rich brocade in true Marie Antoinette fashion, and there are suitable basques to accompany such skirts. Outside garments may fit the figure closely, or fall loosely in rippling folds that are noticeable in most of the circular or straight capes. Trimmings of rich jet, velvet, lace, fur and spangled or embroidered bands are generously used, but

simplicity is also observed in garments made for the young.

FIGURE No. 1.—LADIES' SKELETON WATER-PROOF CLOAK.—Plaid water-proof cloth showing blue-and-gray blocks is represented in this cloak, which is made with a circular cape and a Capuchin hood. A patch pocket is adjusted at the right

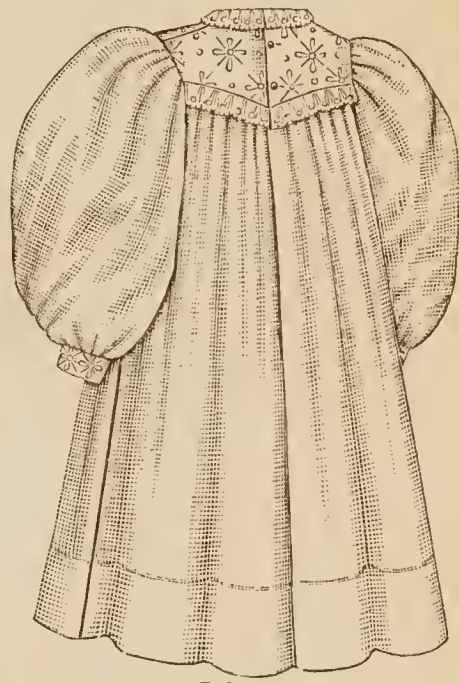


8044



8044

Front View.

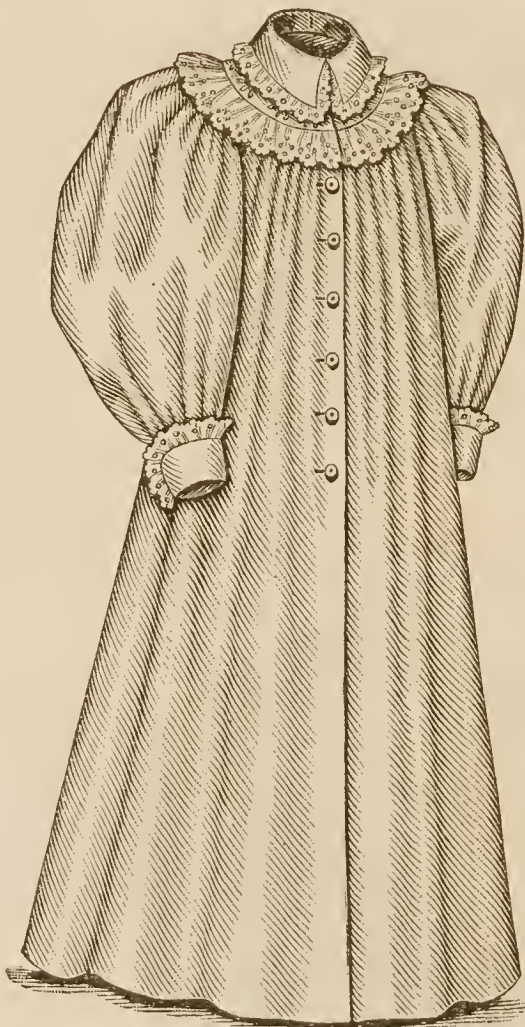


8044

Back View.

GIRLS' POINTED YOKE APRON. (TO BE MADE WITH OR WITHOUT BISHOP SLEEVES.) (COPYRIGHT.)

(For Description see Page 737.)



8024

Front View.



8024

Back View.

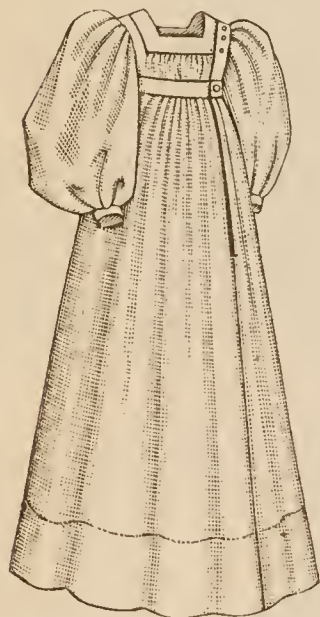
MISSSES' NIGHT-GOWN, WITH ROUND YOKE. (COPYRIGHT.)

(For Description see Page 737.)

side and the collar rolls over a high band. The cloak is made without sleeves and is a trim, comfortable garment. The cloth has a blue under-surface which is shown in the hood, and also in the cape when it is tossed back. The pattern used is No. 7898, price 1s. 6d. or 35 cents.

FIGURE No. 2.—COMBINATION AND DECORATION FOR A LADIES'

TOILETTE.—A black *erépon* skirt is here associated with a tan melton jacket, black velvet being combined with the cloth. The skirt has eleven gores and flares and rolls fashionably. It is shaped by pattern No. 8021, price 1s. 3d. or 30 cents. The fronts of the jacket are double-breasted and the back is fluted below the waist-line. The fronts are reversed in square lapels that meet the rolling collar in notches, both the collar and lapels being inlaid with velvet and outlined with machine-stitched straps of the goods. The sleeves are gored and strapped and each wrist is faced with velvet below a stitched strap. The jacket was designed by pattern No. 8057, price 1s. 3d. or 30 cents.



924

FIGURE NO. 3.—COMBINATION AND DECORATION FOR A LADIES' TOILETTE.—The skirt is fashioned from robins'-egg blue mohair by pattern No. 8006, price 1s. 3d. or 30 cents, and trimmed at the bottom with two frills of black satin ribbon. The cloak is in the Inverness style and is developed in rough-surfaced double-faced cloth which shows dark-brown on the outside and red-and-brown stripes on the reverse side. The fronts of the cloak fall to the knees and over them hangs a cape which is extended at the back to be of uniform depth with the fronts, plaited fulness being arranged at the neck. The fronts of the cape are closed below the neck with a pointed strap. The rolling collar is inlaid with dark-brown velvet and the large

closed in double-breasted style. A curved pocket-opening is made in each hip. The standing collar is inlaid with black velvet and so are the round cuffs which finish the melon sleeves. All the seams of the jacket and sleeves are piped with black velvet and machine-stitched at each side.

FIGURE NO. 5.—LADIES' JACKET.—One of the season's favorite styles in jackets is here pictured in tan melton. The front is loose and is closed in double-breasted fashion with a large button at the neck and one below the waist-line. The back is fluted. Pocket-laps inlaid with golden-brown velvet and machine-stitched outside the inlay cover openings in each side. Two rows of stitching finish the overlapping front edge and several rows are made at the bottom. The sleeves embody several gores and the seams are piped with velvet and finished with machine-stitching. The pattern is No. 8017, price 1s. 3d. or 30 cents.

FIGURE NO. 6.—COMBINATION AND DECORATION FOR A LADIES' EVENING WRAP.—Pearl-gray satin covered with black velvet flowers and old-rose and silver brocaded silk are combined in this handsome wrap. The wrap falls in flutes and is edged with black Thibet fur and lined with black brocaded satin. Over it hangs a deep tab-collar of the fancy brocaded silk edged with fur, which falls over *écru* point Venise lace, the lace being frilled at the bottom and cascaded at the side edges of the tabs. A rosette bow of black satin ribbon is adjusted on the tab collar in front of each shoulder and also at the throat, which is finished with a Medici collar covered with fur. The pattern used is No. 8015, price 1s. or 25 cents.

FIGURE NO. 7.—LADIES' TOILETTE.—A circular skirt of light faced cloth and an Eton jacket of Persian lamb and seal are associated in this toilette. The skirt hangs in flutes and is a popular style, embodied in pattern No. 8022, price 1s. 3d. or 30 cents. The jacket is single-breasted and pointed at the front and back. Broad revers of seal are disposed on the fronts and meet in points below the bust. The storm collar is also of seal and so are cuff facings which finish the mutton-leg sleeves. Pattern No. 7961, price 1s. 3d. or 30 cents, was used in the construction of the toilette.

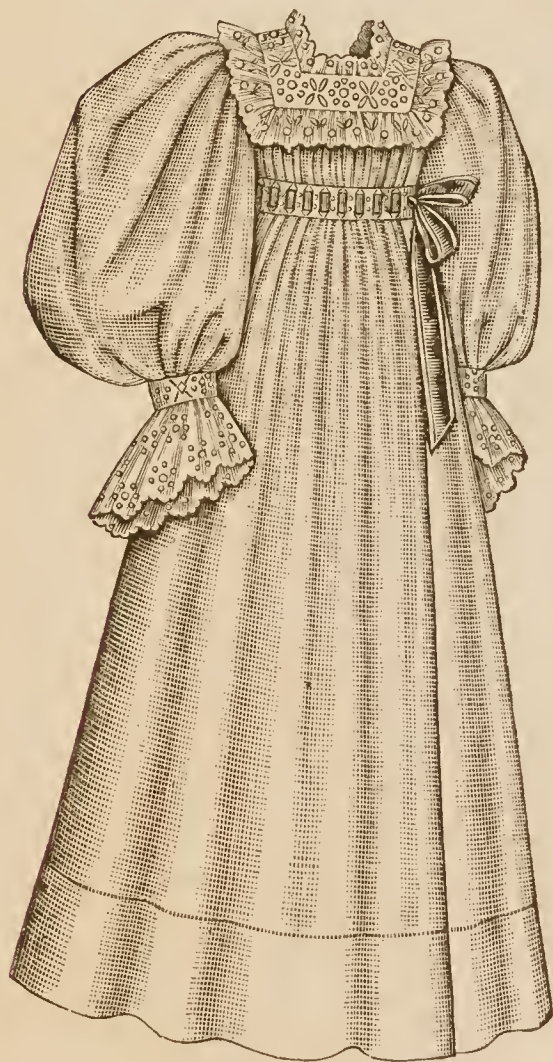
FIGURES NOS. 8 TO 11.—NOVELTIES IN SKIRTS.—Rich brocaded silk is pictured in the skirt shown at figure No. 8, made by pattern No. 8021, price 1s. 3d. or 30 cents. The skirt has eleven gores shaped to ripple stylishly and is especially desirable for silks.

One of the current historic modes is illustrated in the skirt portrayed at figure No. 9 which shows *chiné* silk united with velvet and decorated with fur. The skirt is known as the Marie Antoinette and has seven gores. The fur decoration is employed only across the lower edge of the front-gore. Pattern No. 8066, price 1s. 3d. or 30 cents, is used in the making.

The skirt shown at figure No. 10 is exceptionally well suited to soft fabrics. It is in this instance made of *crépon* and decorated with plaid goods. The skirt is in circular style with a gore at the back and upright tuck plaits at the hips and back; a band of plaid goods adorns the lower edge and the plaid is also used for the belt and sash. The pattern is No. 8022 and costs 1s. 3d. or 30 cents.

Figure No. 11 illustrates a handsome skirt made of light cloth and decorated with velvet and jet. It is circular at the front and sides with a box-plait over each hip and has two box-plaited gores at the back. Silk, cloth and lighter fabrics are suited to this mode, which is based upon pattern No. 8068, price 1s. 3d. or 30 cents.

FIGURE NO. 12.—COMBINATION AND DECORATION FOR A LADIES' WAIST.—Velvet and chiffon over silk are associated in this waist and velvet ribbon, lace edging and fancy buckles contribute charming decoration. Gathered fulness at the center of the front droops slightly over the velvet belt, which is prettily bowed at the side. Tab epaulettes of velvet edged



924

Front View.



924

Back View.

MISSSES' NIGHT-GOWN OR LOUNGING-ROBE. (KNOWN AS THE EMPIRE OR SANS GÊNE GOWN.)
(COPYRIGHT.)

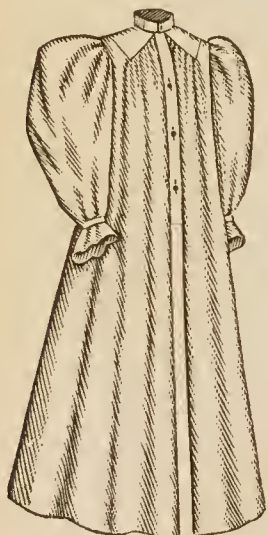
(For Description see Page 733.)

round hood shows the reverse side of the cloth. Any of the stylish cloths will be available for this garment, which is included in pattern No. 8046, price 1s. 6d. or 35 cents.

FIGURE NO. 4.—LADIES' COAT.—Mixed cloth is represented in this jaunty coat, which was shaped by pattern No. 8039, price 1s. 3d. or 30 cents. The back is fluted and the front is

with lace and decorated with buckles fall stylishly over the three-quarter length bouffant sleeves that are completed with velvet ribbon above lace edging, the ribbon being bowed stylishly on the outside of the arm. The design was provided by pattern No. 8051; price 1s. 3d. or 30 cents.

FIGURE No. 13.—COMBINATION AND DECORATION FOR A LADIES' WAIST.—Dresden silk and velvet are effectively used in the development of this waist, which is in Marie Antoinette style, with a velvet girdle covered with folds. A softly wrinkled stock of velvet finished with a bow at the back covers the high collar, and the three-quarter length sleeves are completed with velvet ribbon bowed prettily on the outside of the arms. The waist was made by pattern No. 8018, which costs 1s. 3d. or 30 cents.



928

FASHIONABLE HATS.

(For Illustrations see Page 681.)

Stylish effects in trimming are produced with fluffy ostrich plumage, dainty birds or saucy wings, associated with flowers, ribbon or lace. Lace is employed in various ways and gives the touch of lightness which is as essential to the Winter as to the Summer *chapeau*. Short-back sailors and Contin-

ribbon composed of several short loops about a larger upright one, and directly in front are disposed two pairs of spread black wings, a Rhinestone star sparkling at the center. Under the brim at each side of the back is a cluster of bows that completes the simple trimming.

FIGURE No. 2.—LADIES' HAT.—Suggestive of the Continental shape is this hat in navy-blue felt, the rolling brim of which is faced with chenille braid. At the right side stands a black tip, and at the left a bunch of blue velvet loops and ends, a gilt crescent pin studded with Rhinestones being thrust into a twist of blue velvet in front. At each side of the back is a rosette of yellow chiffon. At the right side a black tip rests upon the hair and at the left side is a rosette of chiffon.

FIGURE No. 3.—LADIES' LARGE HAT.—This stylish flat-brimmed hat is covered with light-gray velvet. The bell crown is banded with black fancy braid and in front are bunched black tips, two large ones standing back to back and two small ones nestling against the crown. Contrary to the usual fashion, the trimming is disposed at the right side and consists of a many-looped bow of black silk ribbon standing edgewise on the brim.

FIGURE No. 4.—LADIES' LARGE HAT.—Fancy black felt-and-chenille braid forms this stylish hat, the brim of which rolls easily all round. Three black ostrich plumes are disposed in front and at the left side is a large bow of wide cerise taffeta ribbon, contributing the needed touch of color. Under the brim at each side of the front is fastened a large white velvet rose.

FIGURE No. 5.—LADIES' VELVET HAT.—This attractive shape is known as the Louis XI. The crown is high and narrow and the brim rather broad and fanciful. Black velvet covers the

hat and at the edge of the brim is laid in milliners' folds. Turquoise-blue velvet is fullled about the crown and fastened in front with a jet buckle. At each side is disposed a velvet *pouf* and back of it is placed a black plume that curls toward the side. Two erect loops of velvet are arranged at each side of the back. The hat may be made up all in black, if preferred.

FIGURE No. 6.—LADIES' CONTINENTAL HAT.—In this instance dark trimmings are adjusted upon a light-tan felt hat, with pleasing results. The brim is faced with dark-green velvet; at the right side it is turned up under a pretty arrangement of green velvet ribbon, and an aigrette of black lace which is held by a jet ornament. At the opposite side the trimming is duplicated, and at each side of the back the lace falls full upon the hair.

FIGURE No. 7.—LADIES' HAT.—Olive-green velvet is shirred over this hat, which suggests a sailor shape. Among loops of pale-yellow ribbon are arranged fans of deep-écru point appliqué lace and between them are a merle bird and a fancy aigrette. From each side of the back depends a gathered end of lace. This hat is especially dressy and may supplement a toilette of silk, crêpon or any other stylish goods.

FIGURE No. 8.—LADIES' SAILOR HAT.—An airy effect is achieved in the trimming of this hat with black chiffon and net. The foundation is of fancy black braid. Across the front is draped dark-green ribbon and at each side is fastened a fluffy rosette composed of chiffon and net, a merle bird with its rich green shading being perched on the left rosette. At each side of the back is a frill end of net that falls lightly upon the hair.

FIGURE No. 9.—LADIES' TOQUE.—A decidedly *chic* air distinguishes this toque, which is covered with bluet velvet. Directly



928

Front View.



928

Back View.

MISSSES' NIGHT-DRESS. (COPYRIGHT.)

(For Description see Page 738.)

ental shapes are among the most stylish for general wear, though if richly and tastefully trimmed, either may be worn for "best." Drooping brims and medium high, square crowns are at present in vogue, and most hats are adjusted on the front of the head and overshadow the face. The effect is interesting and the change a welcome one.

FIGURE No. 1.—LADIES' HAT.—A trim hat that might suitably be worn with a tailor-made gown of cloth is here pictured in black felt. At each side is arranged a bow of bluet satin

in front is fixed a large jet-and-steel ornament, suggestive of a chrysanthemum. At the right side are loops of velvet ribbon edged with *écru* Valenciennes lace and at the left is a *pouf* of velvet supporting black *coq* and ostrich feathers, one of the tips falling upon the hair. A broad effect is carried out in the trimming.

FIGURE No. 10.—LADIES' SAILOR HAT.—A dressy short-back sailor is here shown in brown felt, with chenille braid at the

edge of the brim. In front is a large spread bow of yellow satin ribbon upon which narrow white lace is applied near each edge. At the center of the bow is adjusted a jet buckle. A number of black ostrich tips stand up at the back with pretty effect. The same style of hat in navy-blue felt might be banded loosely about the crown with shaded green-and-blue taffeta and trimmed at the left side with two blue velvet poppies showing green centers.

Styles for Little Folks.

FIGURES No. 395 P AND 396 P.—LITTLE GIRLS' DRESSES.

(For Illustrations see this Page.)

FIGURE No. 395 P.—This illustrates a Little Girls' dress. The pattern, which is No. 8064 and costs 10d. or 20 cents, is in seven sizes for little girls from three to nine years of age, and is again depicted on page 744 of this magazine.

The long blouse body gives the dress a quaint air that is always becoming to little women. Old-rose cashmere and white silk are here pleasingly combined in the dress. The body has generous gathered fulness and is supported by a lining that is faced to have the effect of a shallow round yoke above the full portions, which droop softly over the full, gathered skirt. A large fancy collar is sewed on along the lower edge of the yoke facing and is decorated with a frill of lace and with rosettes of old-rose ribbon. The standing collar is covered with a ribbon bowed at the back and the full sleeves are finished with cuff effect under a wrinkled ribbon.

The mode will be charming for a dancing dress made of finely crinkled silk *crêpon* or of the lovely Dresden silks, trimmed with ribbon and soft falls of lace.

FIGURE No. 396 P.—This represents a Little Girls' dress. The pattern, which is No. 8040 and costs 10d. or 20 cents, is in seven sizes for little girls from three to nine years old, and may be again seen on page 744.

The dress is simple enough for every-day wear but may be made quite elaborate, if desired. A pretty combination of brown camel's-hair and *écru* silk was here effected. The full skirt is joined to the plain body with a cording of the silk, and a row of *écru* braid outlines the stylish two-piece collar, which falls in deep sailor outline at the back, and extends in revers fashion to the lower edge of the front. Between the ends of the collar the front is faced with silk all-over decorated in vermicelli design with brown braid, and the standing collar is of silk and plainly finished. Two buttons decorate the fancy collar in front of each shoulder and a single button ornaments each puff sleeve below an encircling row of white braid.

Very satisfactory school dresses may be made like this of cheviot, serge or camel's-hair alone or in combination with plaid or other bright-colored goods.

FIGURE No. 397 P.—CHILD'S COAT.

(For Illustration see Page 744.)

FIGURE No. 397 P.—This illustrates a Child's coat. The pat-



FIGURE No. 395 P.



FIGURE No. 396 P.

FIGURE No. 395 P.—LITTLE GIRLS' DRESS.—This illustrates Pattern No. 8064 (copyright), price 10d. or 20 cents. FIGURE No. 396 P.—LITTLE GIRLS' DRESS.—This illustrates Pattern No. 8040 (copyright), price 10d. or 20 cents.

(For Descriptions see this Page.)

tern, which is No. 8026 and costs 10d. or 20 cents, is in eight sizes for children from one half to seven years old, and is again illustrated on page 745 of this magazine.

This little coat is very simple in construction, although in its present development of green corded silk and velvet it looks elaborate enough for the dressiest occasions. The coat has a short, plain body which is closed at the center of the front and nearly concealed by a large fancy collar that is curved at its lower edges to form a long point at the center of the front and back and two points on the sleeves. Its outline is accentuated by a row of Astrakhan binding and a row of lace. The standing collar is covered with Astrakhan, and the full, puff sleeves have velvet facings below the puffs trimmed to match the fancy collar.



FIGURE No. 397 P.—CHILD'S COAT.—This illustrates Pattern No. 8026 (copyright), price 10d. or 20 cents.

(For Description see Page 743.)

velvet, fancy or corded silk or fine cloth, with decorations of fur binding, lace gimp or insertion and ribbon. Serviceable materials for general wear are cheviot, serge, homespun and rough coatings.

The hat has a rolling brim and is decorated with ribbon and plumes.

FIGURE No. 398 P.—CHILD'S OUTDOOR TOILETTE.

(For Illustration see Page 745.)

FIGURE No. 398 P.—This illustrates the coat and bonnet of a Child's toilette. The coat pattern, which is No. 8041 and costs 10d. or 20 cents, is in eight sizes for children from one-half to seven years of age, and may be seen again on page 746 of this number of THE DELINEATOR. The bonnet pattern, which is No. 8049 and costs 5d. or 10 cents, is in four sizes for little girls from one to seven years old, and is also pictured on page 745.

The picturesque little coat is here represented made of light-gray Sicilienne and old-rose velvet. From the lower edge of a plain, round body closed in front hangs a skirt that displays two double box-plaits at the front and back, the plaits spreading gracefully. The coat is made dressy by a deep, star-pointed collar sewed on a little below the neck and outlined with llama fur. The large puff sleeves are faced with velvet below the puffs.

The bonnet is of silk. It fits the head closely and the face is prettily framed by lace ruching over which flares a doubled frill that is fancifully caught back at the top, a frill curtain falling at the back and over the shoulders. Ribbon decorates the bonnet and provides tie-strings.

The coat and bonnet will often match, as in this instance, but a dark-brown or blue bonnet will look well with a coat of any color.

The skirt, which is of circular shaping, falls in pretty ripples at the front and sides and in two backward-turning plaits at each side of the center seam. It is joined to the body with a cording of velvet.

Very small children will look quaintly pretty in little coats made like this of

LITTLE GIRLS' DRESS, WITH FITTED BODY-LINING. (TO BE MADE WITH OR WITHOUT A FANCY COLLAR.)

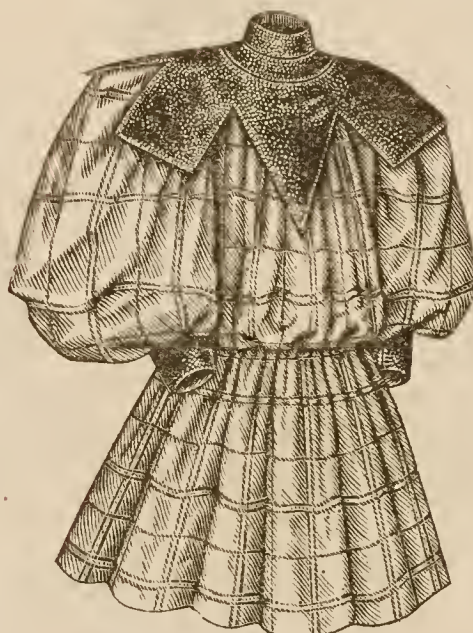
(For Illustrations see this Page.)

No. 8064.—Old-rose silk is combined with white silk in this dress at figure No. 395 P in this magazine, old-rose ribbon and white lace edging providing the decoration.

The dress is here shown made of gay plaid mohair and velvet. The long waist has a shallow round-yoke effect above the full portions, where a facing of velvet covers the high-necked lining, which is adjusted by under-arm and side-back gores. The full front joins the full back in shoulder and under-arm seams, and the fulness is drawn well to the center at the top of the front and back by gathers; the lower edge is gathered all round and the waist droops in blouse style. The large drooping puff-sleeves are gathered at the top and bottom and mounted on coat-shaped linings, which are finished with round cuff-facings of velvet. At the neck is a standing collar, and the dress is given an elaborate air by a deep fancy collar that is sewed on along the lower



8064



8064

Front View.



8064

Back View.

LITTLE GIRLS' DRESS, WITH FITTED BODY-LINING. (TO BE MADE WITH OR WITHOUT A FANCY COLLAR.) (COPYRIGHT.)

(For Description see this Page.)



8040

Front View.



8040

Back View.

LITTLE GIRLS' DRESS. (COPYRIGHT.)

(For Description see Page 745.)

edge of the yoke facing and forms a deep point at the center of the front and back and two tabs over each sleeve. The straight,

full skirt is deeply hemmed at the bottom and gathered at the top, where it is sewed to the waist, and falls in soft folds.

The dress will be very pretty for school and ordinary wear made of illuminated or plain serge, mohair, camel's-hair, etc., and best dresses may be made of rich plaids or neat checks or of crêpon or gay novelty goods. Silk or velvet may be combined with the dress goods or two materials may be united.

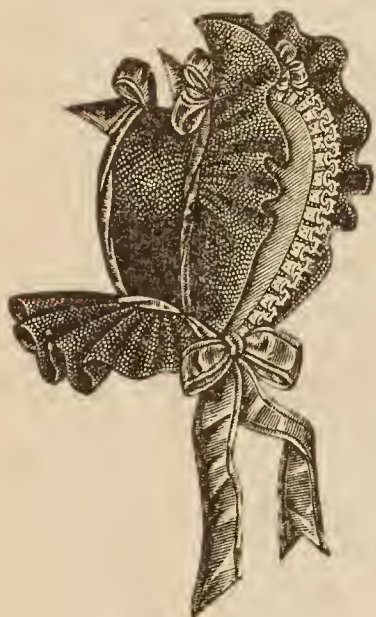
We have pattern No. 8064 in seven sizes for little girls from three to nine years of age. To make the dress in the combination shown for a girl of five years, calls for three yards of plaid dress goods forty inches wide, with seven-eighths of a yard of velvet twenty inches wide. Of one fabric, it requires six yards and three-eighths twenty-two inches wide, or four yards and a half thirty inches wide, or four yards thirty-six inches wide, or three yards and a half forty-four inches wide. Price of pattern, 10d. or 20 cents.

LITTLE GIRLS' DRESS.

(For Illustrations see Page 744.)

No. 8040.—Brown camel's-hair and écru silk are combined in this dress at figure No. 396 P in this magazine, buttons, bands of braid and an all-over braiding design providing the decoration.

The fancy collar gives a stylish air to the simple little dress, which is here pictured made of electric-blue crêpon and decorated with wide braid, coiled soutache braid, fancy cord loops and buttons. The front of the waist joins the backs in shoulder and under-arm seams and the closing is made invisibly at the back. A fancy sailor-collar in two sections falls deep and square at the back and extends to the bottom of the waist in front with the effect of fancy revers. The neck is finished with a high standing collar and the coat-shaped sleeves are covered to the elbow with full, flaring puffs. The straight, full skirt, which is deeply hemmed at the bottom, is gathered at the top and sewed to the waist with a neat cording of the material.



8049

LITTLE GIRLS' BONNET. (COPYRIGHT.)

(For Description see this Page.)



8026

Front View.



8026

Back View.

CHILD'S COAT, WITH CIRCULAR SKIRT. (COPYRIGHT.)

(For Description see Page 746.)

This will make a pretty school-dress developed in serge, cashmere, cheviot, etc., while for best wear novelty goods and

pale shades of cashmere will be selected. Velvet ribbon, braid or fancy gimp will provide suitable decoration. A pretty gown may be made of gay-colored French plaid and plain taffeta.

We have pattern No. 8040 in seven sizes for little girls from three to nine years of age. For a girl of five years, the dress will require four yards and seven-eighths of goods twenty-two inches wide, or three yards and a half thirty inches wide, or three yards thirty-six inches wide, or two yards and five-eighths forty-four inches wide. Price of pattern, 10d. or 20 cents.



FIGURE No. 398 P.—CHILD'S OUTDOOR TOILETTE.—This illustrates Child's Coat No. 8041 (copyright), price 10d. or 20 cents; and Bonnet No. 8049 (copyright), price 5d. or 10 cents.

(For Description see Page 744.)

LITTLE GIRLS' BONNET.

(For Illustration see this Page.)

No. 8049.—This quaint bonnet is shown made of silk and decorated with ribbon at figure No. 398 P in this magazine.

The bonnet is here shown made of velvet and decorated with



8026

ribbon and lace. It has a plain front joined smoothly to an oval crown and is lengthened by a curtain that is made double, gathered at the upper edge and joined to the bottom of the crown and front. A doubled frill, that is gathered at its back edge to within a short distance of the ends, is sewed to the front a little back of the front edge, giving a picturesque finish; it is caught back at the center of the front and tacked to the crown under a dainty bow of ribbon, and a lace ruche is sewed to the front under the frill. Ribbon softly twisted is tacked over the joining of the front and crown and over the joining of the frill and crown and bowed on top, and a similar ribbon covers the joining of the curtain to the bonnet, being left long enough to form ties that are arranged in a bow under the chin.

The bonnet may be made of silk, velvet or plush or to match a special coat, and ribbon and lace supply the trimming.

We have pattern No. 8049 in four sizes for little girls from one to seven years of age. To make the bonnet for a girl of

five years, requires a yard and three-eighths of goods twenty-two inches wide, or a yard and an eighth twenty-seven inches wide,

plaits at the back, the plaits flaring gracefully; it is gathered at the sides between the plaits. The body is closed at the center of



8041

Front View.



8041

Back View

CHILD'S COAT. (COPYRIGHT.)
(For Description see this Page.)

or one yard thirty-six or forty-four inches wide. Price of pattern, 5d. or 10 cents.

CHILD'S COAT, WITH CIRCULAR SKIRT.

(For Illustrations see Page 745.)

No. 8026.—A pretty combination of corded silk and velvet is shown in this coat at figure No. 397 P in this number of THE DELINEATOR, lace and Astrakhan providing the garniture.

The coat combines protective with dressy qualities and is here represented made of dark-green cloth and trimmed with fur. The skirt is in circular style, with bias back edges joined in a center seam, and is laid at each side of the seam in two backward-turning plaits which preserve their folds to the lower edge; it is joined smoothly to the waist and falls in graceful ripples at the sides. The waist is shaped by shoulder and under-arm seams and closed with button-holes and buttons at the center of the front. The stylishly deep fancy collar, which lies smoothly on the waist, is triple-pointed at the back and front, and its free edges are followed by a band of fur, and a band of the fur entirely covers the standing collar. The coat-shaped sleeves are covered to a little below the elbow with full puffs that droop and flare in a stylish way, and a band of fur decorates each sleeve at the wrist. The small engraving shows the coat without the fancy collar.

Cheviot, tweed, whipcord or any of the fancy varieties of coatings that appear with every season would afford a suitable material for developing this coat, and any of the fashionable furs could be used for trimming.

We have pattern No. 8026 in eight sizes for children from one-half to seven years of age. For a child of five years, the garment needs five yards and an eighth of goods twenty-two inches wide, or three yards and five-eighths thirty-six inches wide, or three yards and three-eighths forty-four inches wide, or two yards and three-fourths fifty-four inches wide. Price of pattern, 10d. or 20 cents.

CHILD'S COAT.

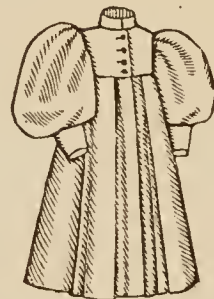
(For Illustrations see this Page.)

No. 8041.—At figure No. 398 P in this magazine this coat is shown made of light-gray Sicilienne and old-rose velvet, llama fur contributing pretty decoration.

Heavy light-blue silk was here used for the coat, which is quite as dainty in style as in development. The coat has a short body that is shaped by shoulder and under-arm seams and from which the skirt depends.

The skirt, which is hemmed at its front and lower edges, is laid in a double box-plait at each side of the front and in two similar

both dressy and useful and is pictured made of white nainsook and trimmed with embroidered edging. The sack front is folded



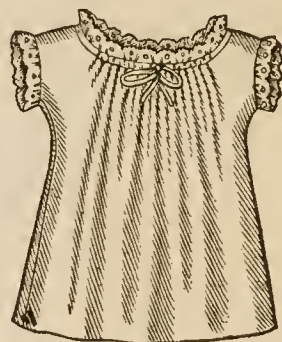
8041

points. The fanciful outline of the star collar is emphasized by a drooping frill of lace edging headed by a standing frill of narrower lace, and the upper edge is followed by a band of beaver fur ornamented on each shoulder with a fur head. A similar band covers the standing collar, the overlapping end being finished with a fur head. The coat sleeves are covered to below the elbows with large drooping puffs, below which they are faced to simulate cuffs that are encircled at the wrists with a band of fur. The small view shows the effect without the star collar.

Dressy coats for children are made of

corded silk or fine cloth combined with velvet and trimmed with Angora or Thibet fur or ermine.

We have pattern No. 8041 in eight sizes for children from one-half to seven years of age. For a child of five years, the coat requires six yards and an eighth of material twenty-two inches wide, or four yards thirty-six inches wide, or three yards and three-eighths forty-four inches wide, or two yards and three-fourths fifty-four inches wide. Price of pattern, 10d. or 20 cents.



916

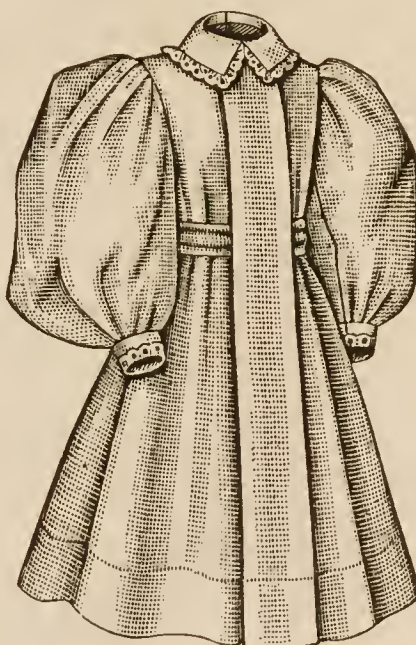
CHILD'S APRON.

(For Illustrations see this Page.)

No. 8028.—This little apron is

CHILD'S CHEMISE OR SHIRT.
(COPYRIGHT.)

(For Description see Page 747.)



8028

Front View.



8028

Back View.

CHILD'S APRON. (COPYRIGHT.)

(For Description see this Page.)

in a box-plait at the center, the plait being sewed along its under-folds to the waist-line and falling free below, and is in contrast with the back, which has a full lower part gathered at the top and joined to a yoke that is prettily pointed at the center and closed with four pearl buttons. The apron is deeply hemmed at the bottom and narrowly at the back edges. The plaited ends of tie-strings are fastened at the waist-line under the box-plait, and the strings are tied at the back in a graceful bow with long ends. The bishop sleeves are gathered at the top and bottom and completed with narrow wristbands. The neck is finished with a rolling collar in two sections mounted on a band, the ends of the collar flaring prettily.

Lawn, Swiss and cross-barred muslin are much favored for dressy little aprons, which can be tastefully trimmed with lace or embroidered edging and insertion or wash braid.

We have pattern No. 8028 in seven sizes for children from two to eight years of age. For a child of five years, the apron calls for four yards and three-fourths of material twenty-two inches wide, or four yards and a fourth twenty-seven inches wide, or three yards and a fourth thirty-six inches. Price of pattern, 10d. or 20 cents.

CHILD'S CHEMISE OR SHIRT.

(For Illustration see Page 746.)

No. 916.—Muslin was used for this chemise or shirt, which is shaped all in one piece, with only under-arm seams, and is drawn in at the top by a tape inserted in a casing, all the fullness being arranged at the center of the front and back. The round neck and the very short sleeves are decorated with narrow edging.

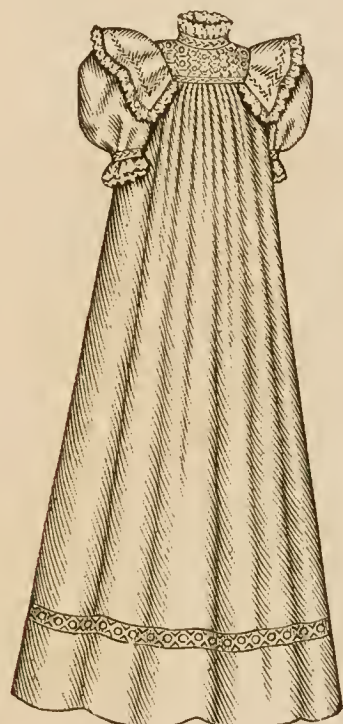
Fine cambric, percale, nainsook, muslin and linen are used for children's shirts, and soft lace is liked for decoration.

We have pattern No. 916 in eight sizes for children from one-half to seven years of age. To make the garment for a child of five years, calls for a yard and a fourth of material thirty-six inches wide. Price of pattern, 5d. or 10 cents.

INFANTS' POMPADOUR-YOKE DRESS, HAVING A STRAIGHT LOWER EDGE FOR HEMSTITCHING.

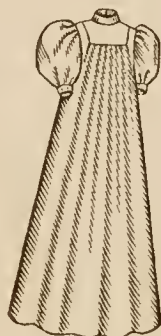
(For Illustrations see this Page.)

No. 8055.—This dainty little dress is pictured made of nainsook and fancy tucking, with insertion, feather-stitching and lace edging for decoration. The square yoke has seams on the shoulders and is closed in the back with three tiny pearl buttons. The front and back of the dress are joined in under-arm seams,

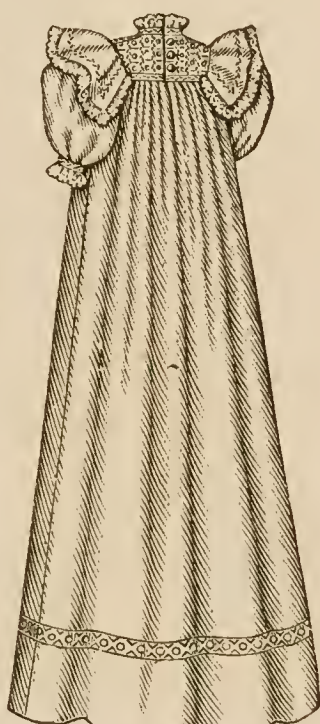


8055

Front View.



8055



8055

Back View.

INFANTS' POMPADOUR-YOKE DRESS, HAVING A STRAIGHT LOWER EDGE FOR HEMSTITCHING. (COPYRIGHT.)

(For Description see this Page.)

and in very short shoulder seams that are continuous with the shoulder seams of the yoke; they are gathered at their upper

edges and joined to the square yoke, the pretty fullness falling gracefully in soft folds. The bottom of the dress is deeply

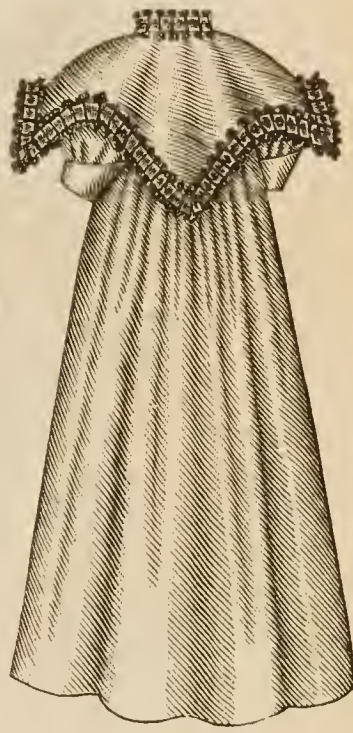


8054

Front View.



8054



8054

Back View.

INFANTS' CLOAK. (TO BE MADE WITH OR WITHOUT A RIPPLE POINTED-COLLAR.) (COPYRIGHT.)

(For Description see this Page.)

hemmed and ornamented above the hem with a band of insertion. The pretty, full sleeves are gathered at the top and bottom and finished with narrow bindings decorated with a frill of lace edging set on under a feather-stitched band. Pretty lace-edged epaulettes cross the shoulders and hang in slight ripples over the top of each sleeve, a row of feather-stitching following their free edges above the lace frill. An upright frill of edging set on under a narrow feather-stitched band finishes the neck, and the lower edges of the yoke at the front and back are outlined by a similar band.

The dress will make up prettily in mull, linen lawn, cambric, French batiste or very sheer soft muslin, with the yoke cut from fancy or plain tucking or all-over embroidery or lace.

Pattern No. 8055 is in one size only and calls for two yards and three-fourths of nainsook thirty-six inches wide, with a fourth of a yard of fancy tucking twenty-seven inches wide. Of one material, it requires four yards and an eighth twenty-seven inches wide, or two yards and three-fourths thirty-six inches wide. Price of pattern, 10d. or 20 cents.

INFANTS' CLOAK. (TO BE MADE WITH OR WITHOUT A RIPPLE POINTED-COLLAR.)

(For Illustrations see this Page.)

No. 8054.—The comfortable cloak here illustrated is made of cashmere and trimmed with ribbon ruching. The upper part of the cloak is a short body shaped by shoulder and under-arm seams and closed in front with button-holes and buttons. The full skirt, which has a moderately deep hem at the bottom and narrower hems at the front edges, is gathered at the top and hangs in soft folds from the lower edge of the body. The Paquin sleeves are made over coat-shaped linings; they are gathered at the top and bottom and completed with pointed, rolling cuffs. The deep cape-collar, which ripples prettily, is smooth at the top and pointed at the center of the back and over each sleeve and separates in two points at the ends; it is decorated at its ends and lower edges with the ruching. The standing collar is also decorated with a similar ruching.

Cashmere, corded silk, surah or any soft light-weight woollen goods would be suitable for a cloak of this kind, and lace, bands of white fur or silk embroidery could furnish the trimming.

Pattern No. 8054 is in one size only and, to make a garment like it, calls for four yards and a half of material twenty-two inches wide, or two yards and three-fourths thirty-six inches wide, or two yards and a fourth forty-four inches wide, or two yards fifty-four inches wide. Price of pattern, 10d. or 20 cents.

Styles for Men and Boys.

FIGURE No. 399 P.—LITTLE BOYS' MIDDY SUIT.

(For Illustration see this Page.)

FIGURE No. 399 P.—This consists of a Little Boys' midddy suit and cap. The suit pattern, which is No. 8008 and costs 1s. or 25 cents, is in nine sizes for little boys from two to ten years old, and may be again seen on this page. The cap pattern, which is No. 3033 and costs 5d. or 10 cents, is in seven sizes from six to six and three-fourths, cap sizes, or from nineteen inches and a fourth to twenty-one inches and a half, head measures, and is again pictured on its accompanying label.

Green and tan serge are here combined in the suit. The fronts of the jacket open over a vest and are decorated with buttons and trefoil braid ornaments below the ends of a deep sailor-collar that is outlined with a row of wide braid. Buttons and narrow braid adorn the sleeves.

The vest is closed at the back and the front droops in blouse fashion and may be gathered at the top, as in this instance, or disposed in a box-plait at the center. A belt crosses the lower edge of the front and a band finishes the neck.

The knee trousers fit nicely and are closed at the sides.

The cap consists of a circular crown, a side and a band.

Flannel, serge or smooth cloth will usually be chosen for this suit, and the vest may be white or dark or light red when the jacket and trousers are dark-blue or black. Machine-stitching is a fashionable finish. The cap is

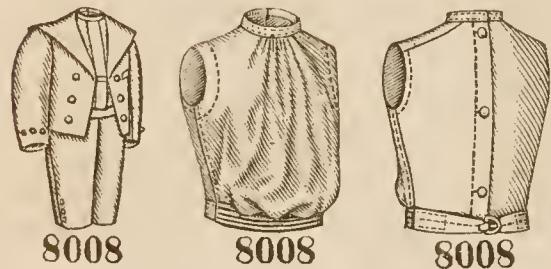


FIGURE No. 399 P.

FIGURE No. 400 P.

FIGURE No. 399 P.—LITTLE BOYS' MIDDY SUIT.—This consists of Little Boys' Middy Suit No. 8008, price 1s. or 25 cents; and Cap No. 3033, price 5d. or 10 cents. FIGURE No. 400 P.—BOYS' REEFER SUIT.—This consists of Boys' Double-Breasted Reefer Jacket No. 8009, price 10d. or 20 cents; and Trousers No. 4395, price 7d. or 15 cents.

(For Descriptions see this Page.)



8008

8008

8008



8008

8008

Front View.

Back View.

LITTLE BOYS' MIDDY SUIT, WITH BLOUSE VEST (WHICH MAY BE MADE WITH A BOX-PLAIT AT THE CENTER OF THE FRONT OR GATHERED AT THE NECK AND WAIST), AND KNEE TROUSERS WITHOUT A FLY.

(For Description see Page 749.)

jauntiest when matching the suit.

FIGURE No. 400 P.—BOYS' REEFER SUIT.

(For Illustration see this Page.)

FIGURE No. 400 P.—This consists of a Boys' double-breasted reefer jacket and trousers. The

jacket pattern, which is No. 8009 and costs 10d. or 20 cents, is in

which is No. 4395 and costs 7d. or 15 cents, is in twelve sizes for boys from five to sixteen years of age, and may be again seen on its accompanying label.

A natty suit consisting of a reefer jacket and knee trousers is here shown made of mixed cheviot and neatly finished with stitching and buttons. The jacket has a broad, seamless back over which a sailor collar with tapering ends falls deep and square. The fronts are closed in double-breasted style with button-holes and bone buttons and display pocket-laps covering openings to four convenient pockets.

The well shaped trousers reach to the knee and are closed with a fly.

Tweed in plain and mixed varieties, diagonal and fancy suitings will make very attractive suits of this kind, and they may be finished with braid or stitching.

The cap is in sailor style and matches the suit.

FIGURE No. 401 P.—BOYS' SUIT.

(For Illustration see Page 749.)

FIGURE No. 401 P.—This consists of a Boys' jacket and trousers. The jacket pattern, which is No. 8012 and costs 1s. or 25 cents, is in fourteen sizes for boys from three to sixteen years of age, and may be again seen on page 750. The trousers pattern, which is No. 7451 and costs 7d. or 15 cents, is in twelve sizes for boys from five to sixteen years old, and is also pictured on its accompanying label.

ten sizes for boys from three to twelve years old, and is shown in two views on page 750 of this magazine. The trousers pattern,

Gray cassimere was here selected for the trousers, which are of correct cut, fitting well over the boot, and of fashionable width in the leg.

The double-breasted reefer jacket is shown made of black chevot and finished with machine-stitching. A prominent feature is the ulster collar; its ends form notches with the lapels in which the fronts are reversed. Pockets inserted in the fronts are covered by pocket-laps.

In suits of this kind the trousers and jacket may be alike, although the trousers are usually of striped trousering and the jacket of plain cloth.

The hat is a Derby of stylish shape.



FIGURE NO. 401 P.—BOYS' SUIT.—This consists of Boys' Double-Breasted Jacket No. 8012, price 1s. or 25 cents; and Full-Length Trousers No. 7451, price 7d. or 15 cents.

(For Description see Page 748.)

7943 and costs 1s. or 25 cents, is in seven sizes for boys from two to eight years of age, and is also pictured on its label.

Blue cloth was here selected for the suit, red cloth being used for lining the cape. The knee trousers are closed at the sides and are provided with side and hip pockets.

The blouse droops in the regular way and its front edges flare over a removable shield showing three box-plaits below a pointed yoke. The sailor collar is deep at the back and its ends taper to points quite low on the fronts. The sleeves, which have slight fullness at the lower edge on the upper side, are completed with round cuffs.

The cape is circular, falling in ripples all round while smooth at the top. It has a removable hood reversed at the edge and fastened beneath a rolling collar, and may be closed all the way down the front with buttons and button-holes.

To give the suit a true military air blue or gray should be combined with red as in this instance.

The cap is in military cadet style.

LITTLE BOYS' MIDDY SUIT, WITH BLOUSE VEST (WHICH MAY BE MADE WITH A BOX-PLAIT AT THE CENTER OF THE FRONT OR GATHERED AT THE NECK AND WAIST), AND KNEE TROUSERS WITHOUT A FLY.

(For Illustrations see Page 748.)

No. 8008.—A combination of green and tan serge is shown in this suit at figure No. 399 P, with braid and buttons as decoration.

Dark-blue and red serge are here united in the construction of the suit, machine-stitching, black braid and buttons being combined in the decoration. The trousers are shaped by the usual seams, and are closed at the sides.

The vest is shaped by shoulder and under-arm seams and is closed at the back; straps buckled together over the closing regulate the width about the waist. The front may be formed at the center in a box-plait that is sewed all the way down, and gathered at the lower edge at each side of the plait, or it may be gathered at both the neck and lower edges, both effects being illustrated. The plait is decorated near the top with an embroidered emblem. The front is joined to a braid-trimmed belt over which it droops in blouse fashion, and the neck is finished with a band.

The jacket reaches well over the hips and its center and side seams are curved to define the form. A sailor collar is outlined with a row of wide braid below three rows of soutache. The fronts open widely and may be left free or connected at the ends of the collar by buttons and a cord loop. The coat sleeves are trimmed in cuff outline with stitching and buttons. The opening to a breast pocket in the left front is completed with a welt.

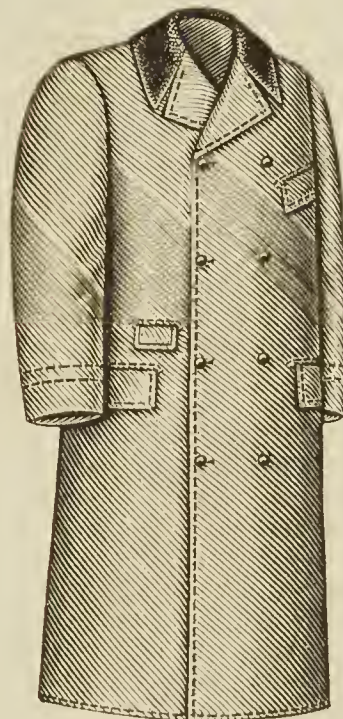
Natty little suits of this kind are made of flannel, serge and cloth, with the vest in a contrasting color. Stitching and silk or mohair braid usually form the completion.

We have pattern No. 8008 in nine sizes for little boys from two to ten years of age. For a boy of seven years, the blouse vest requires three-fourths of a yard of material twenty-seven inches wide, or half a yard either thirty-six or fifty-four inches wide. The jacket and trousers call for three yards and a

FIGURE NO. 402 P.—
LITTLE BOYS'
MILITARY SUIT.

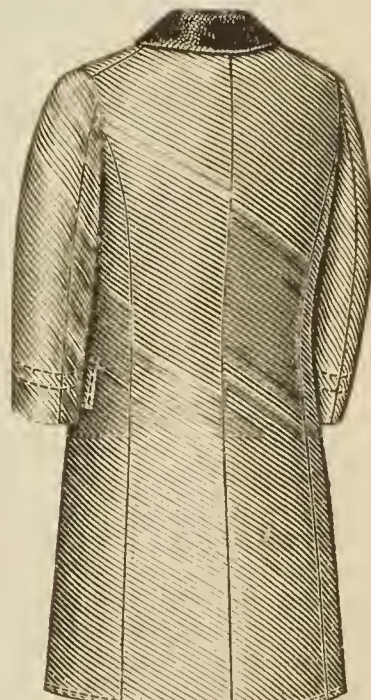
(For Illustration
see Page 750.)

FIGURE NO. 402 P.—This consists of a Little Boys' blouse suit and military cape. The cape pattern, which is No. 8010 and costs 10d. or 20 cents, is in eleven sizes for boys from two to twelve years of age, and is again portrayed on this page. The suit pattern, which is No.



8011

Front View.

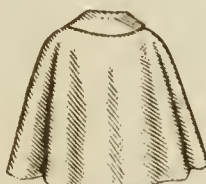


8011

Back View.

BOYS' DOUBLE-BREASTED SACK OVERCOAT.

(For Description see Page 750.)



8010



8010

Front View.



8010

Back View.

BOYS' MILITARY CAPE, WITH REMOVABLE HOOD.

(For Description see Page 750.)

fourth of goods twenty-seven inches wide, or a yard and a half fifty-four inches wide. Price of pattern, 1s. or 25 cents.

BOYS'
DOUBLE-
BREASTED
SACK OVER-
COAT.

(For Illustrations
see Page 749.)

No. 8011.—This long sack overcoat is stylish in appearance. It is pictured made of diagonal, with the collar covered with velvet. The back is well curved to the figure by a center seam and is joined in shoulder and side seams to the fronts, which are made snug-fitting under the arms by a dart at each side. The fronts are reversed at the top in small lapels that form long, narrow notches with the rolling collar, the collar being as wide as the lapels at its ends; they are lapped and closed in double-breasted style with button-holes and small

buttons. Openings to side pockets in both fronts and to a breast pocket in the left and a change pocket in the right front are covered with laps. The sleeves are comfortably wide and shallow cuffs are outlined by two rows of stitching, a single row finishing the laps and the edges of the overcoat.

Melton, kersey, Irish frieze and vicuna in black, dark-blue or brown are liked for overcoats, and stitching is the approved finish.

We have pattern No. 8011 in fourteen sizes for boys from three to sixteen years of age. For a boy of eleven years, the overcoat needs four yards and a fourth of material twenty-seven inches wide, or two yards and an eighth fifty-four inches wide, each with a fourth of a yard of velvet twenty inches wide, cut bias, for covering the collar. Price of pattern, 1s. 3d. or 30 cents.

BOYS' MILITARY CAPE, WITH REMOVABLE HOOD.

(For Illustrations see Page 749.)

No. 8010.—Another view of this cape may be obtained by referring to figure No. 402 P in this number of THE DELINEATOR, where it is pictured as part of a handsome suit of blue cloth.

A military cape like the one here shown made of blue cloth and lined with red cloth is among the most stylish top-garments for little men. It is of circular shaping, smooth at the top and falling in ripples all round; it is closed all the way down the center of the front with buttons and button-holes. At the neck is a deep rolling collar with rounding ends, beneath which is secured a removable hood shaped by a seam extending from the neck to the point. The hood is reversed at the edge and is broad on the shoulders. Two rows of stitching finish the edges of the collar and cape.

Capes in true military fashion are made of blue or gray cloth, serge or flannel and lined with red.

We have pattern No. 8010 in eleven sizes for boys from two to twelve years of age. For a boy of seven years, the cape requires a yard and a fourth of blue military cloth with a yard and an eighth of red cloth, each fifty-four inches wide. Price of pattern, 10d. or 20 cents.

BOYS' DOUBLE-BREASTED REEFER JACKET, WITH SAILOR COLLAR.

(For Illustrations see this Page.)

No. 8009.—At figure No. 400 P in this number of THE DELINEATOR this jacket is pictured made of mixed cheviot.

Dark-blue chinchilla was here employed for the jacket, which is in reefer style. The fronts and back are joined in shoulder and side seams, the side seams ending at the top of underlaps allowed on the fronts. The collar is in deep sailor style, with tapering ends, below which the fronts are closed in double-breasted style with buttons and button-holes. Pocket-laps cover openings to side pockets, a left breast-pocket and a change pocket. A row of braid trims the upper side of the sleeve at the wrist and all the edges of the jacket: on the collar and sleeves the braid is followed by a row of soutache. Two buttons also decorate each sleeve.

Rough materials, such as beaver and chinchilla, are most liked for reefers but smooth cloths may also be used.

We have pattern No. 8009 in ten sizes for boys from three to twelve years of age. To make the jacket for a boy of seven years, requires two yards and a half of goods twenty-seven inches wide, or a yard and a fourth fifty-four inches wide. Price of pattern, 10d. or 20 cents.

BOYS' DOUBLE-BREASTED REEFER JACKET, WITH
ULSTER COLLAR.

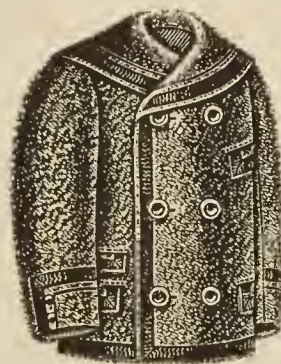
(For Illustrations see this Page.)

No. 8012.—Another view of this jacket, showing it made of black cheviot is given at figure No. 401 P in this magazine.

The ulster collar is an attractive feature of the jacket which is here shown made of heavy cloth and finished with machine-stitching. The fronts are reversed above the closing, which is made with buttons and button-holes in double-breasted style, and the lapels form odd-shaped notches with the deep ulster collar. The back of the jacket is fitted with a center seam and well curved side seams. Side pockets in both fronts and a breast pocket in the left front are covered with square-cornered pocket-laps. The coat sleeves are comfortably wide and are shaped by the usual seams.

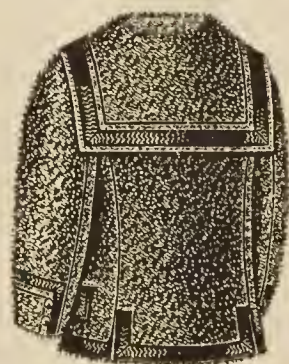
Kersey, serge and smooth cloth are adaptable to the mode.

We have pattern No. 8012 in fourteen sizes for boys from three to sixteen years of age. For a boy of eleven years, the jacket requires three yards and an eighth of material twenty-seven inches wide, or a yard and a half fifty-four inches wide. Price of pattern, 1s. or 25 cents.



8009

Front View.



8009

Back View.

BOYS' DOUBLE-BREASTED REEFER JACKET, WITH
SAILOR COLLAR.

(For Description see this Page.)



8012

Front View.



8012

Back View.

BOYS' DOUBLE-BREASTED REEFER JACKET, WITH
ULSTER COLLAR.

(For Description see this Page.)

MEN'S DRESSING GOWN, WITH SAILOR COLLAR.

(For Illustrations see this Page.)

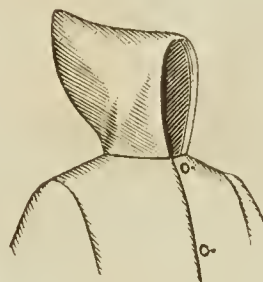
No. 8014.—This comfortable dressing-gown is pictured made of gray cloth. The gown is long and protective, and its back, which is shaped by a center seam, joins the fronts in shoulder and side seams. At the neck is a sailor collar that is deep and square at the back and has tapering ends, below which the fronts are closed with a frog. A cord girdle is tied in front and is supported at the back by three straps that are attached at the center and side seams. Side pockets and a breast pocket of the patch variety are applied to the fronts, and their tops are covered with deep laps. The sleeves are of comfortable width and are finished with an embroidered star above three encircling rows of silk cord. The free edges of the sailor collar are completed with machine-stitching and an embroidered star adorns each corner at the back.

Cashmere, flannel or cloth may be selected for a gown of this kind and machine-stitching and silk cord will provide suitable decoration.

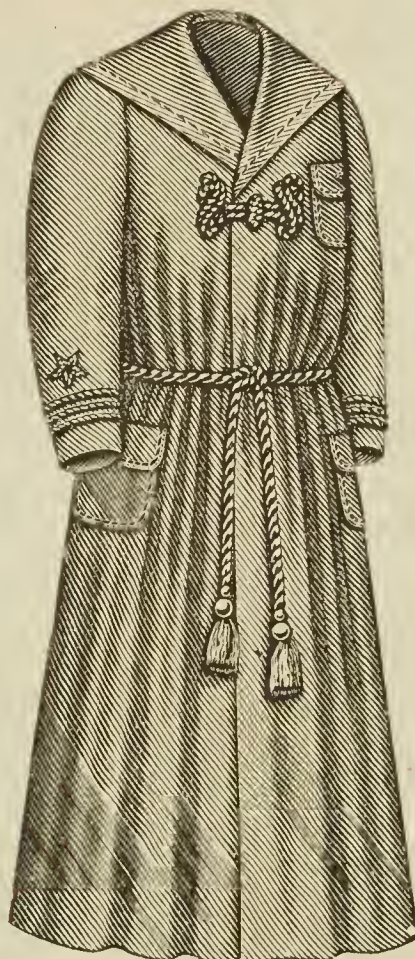
We have pattern No. 8014 in ten sizes for men



8013

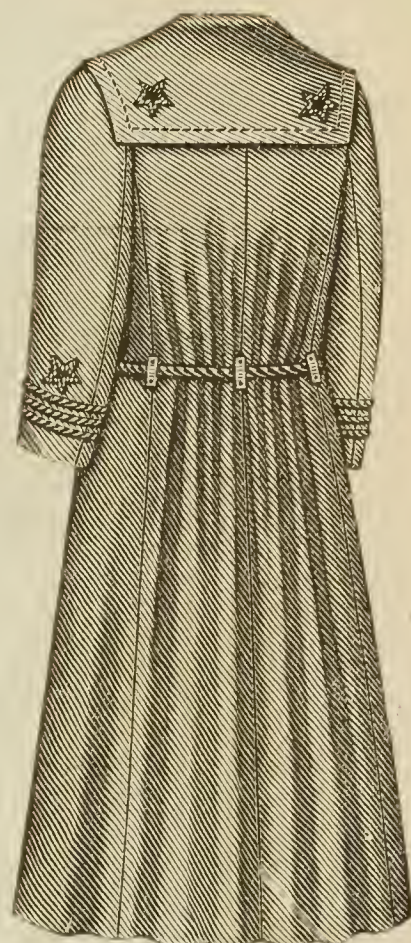


8013



8014

Front View.



8014

Back View.

MEN'S DRESSING-GOWN, WITH SAILOR COLLAR.

(For Description see this Page.)

eighths of material twenty-seven inches wide, or five yards and a fourth thirty-six inches wide, or five yards forty-four inches wide, or four yards and an eighth fifty-four inches wide. Price of pattern, 1s. 6d. or 35 cents.

MEN'S BATH-ROBE OR DRESSING-GOWN. (TO BE MADE WITH A MONK'S HOOD AND GIRDLE OR WITH A TURN-DOWN COLLAR AND BELT.)

(For Illustrations see this Page.)

No. 8013.—Figured eider-down flannel was selected for this bath-robe or dressing-gown. The loose fronts and seamless back are joined in shoulder and side seams, and the neck may be finished with a deep rolling collar or with a monk's hood. The hood stands high at the back and fits closely about the neck; it is shaped with a seam extending underneath from the neck to the point and lies flat on the robe and rises high about the neck when not worn over the head. When the hood is used tassel-tipped cords perform the closing at the throat and a cord girdle finished with tassels holds the fulness slightly at the waist. A belt with rounding ends passes about the waist and the closing is made to a desirable depth with buttons and button-holes when the rolling collar is preferred. A row of stitching finishes the coat-shaped sleeves and capacious patch-pockets applied on the fronts are plainly completed.

Bath-robcs and dressing-gowns of this style have many admirers because of their comfort and novel appearance. They are made of plain and figured flannel, eider-down or flannelette. An attractive bath-robe may be of fancy red-and-white Turkish towelling and trimmed with red-and-white tassel-tipped cotton cords.

We have pattern No. 8013 in ten sizes for men from thirty-two to fifty inches, breast measure. For a man of medium size, the garment will require six yards and a fourth of goods twenty-seven inches wide, or five yards and three-eighths thirty-six inches wide, or four yards and an eighth forty-four inches wide. Price of pattern, 1s. 6d. or 35 cents.



8013

Front View.



8013

Back View.

MEN'S BATH-ROBE OR DRESSING-GOWN. (TO BE MADE WITH A MONK'S HOOD AND GIRDLE OR WITH A TURN-DOWN COLLAR AND BELT.) (COPYRIGHT.)

(For Description see this Page.)

from thirty-two to fifty inches, breast measure. To make the gown for a man of medium size, requires six yards and seven-

four inches wide. Price of pattern, 1s. 6d. or 35 cents.

Styles for Dolls.

FIGURE NO. 403 P.—LADY DOLLS' TRAINED COSTUME.

(For Illustration see this Page.)

FIGURE NO. 403 P.—This represents a Lady Dolls' trained costume. The Set, which is No. 197, also includes a wrap and costs 10d. or 20 cents. It is in seven sizes for lady dolls from twelve to twenty-four inches tall, and is shown in full on page 753.

The costume is pictured in this instance made of figured pink silk and will be worn by Miss Dolly when she attends parties with her small mamma. The skirt ripples at the front and sides and flares like the skirts of fashionable ladies, and the long, square train falls in full folds.

The waist is closed at the back, and the front, which is gathered top and bottom, droops in French fashion. A band of spangled trimming follows the lower edge of the waist and covers the standing collar and the bands finishing the short puff sleeves.

This is a charming gown of ceremony and will be made of very rich figured or plain silk, satin or velvet. Ribbon, narrow lace insertion and edging are appropriate trimming.

FIGURE NO. 404 P.—DOLLS' WRAPPER.

(For Illustration see Page 753.)

FIGURE NO. 404 P.—This illustrates a Dolls' wrapper. The Set, which is No. 196 and costs 10d. or 20 cents, also includes a night gown; it is in seven sizes for dolls from twelve to twenty-four inches in height, and is pictured in full on page 754.

Very neat and dainty will Miss Dolly look in this wrapper, which is here shown made of figured challis. The fronts and back are drawn in pretty folds by gathers at the neck, the fronts being confined at the waist-line by ribbon ties and the back falling with the effect of a Watteau. At the neck is a standing collar covered by a wrinkled ribbon bowed at the back, and below it a flat collar in two sections falls in a point at each side of the closing. The fancy collar is edged with narrow lace and similar lace droops from the lower edges of shallow round cuffs finishing the full sleeves.

Dolls' wrappers will be pretty made of figured flannelette or flannel or of calico, sateen, batiste or other washable cottons. Baby ribbon, narrow lace edging and very small pearl buttons will afford suitable trimming.

FIGURE NO. 405 P.—GIRL DOLLS' HOUSE TOILETTE.

(For Illustration see Page 754.)

FIGURE NO. 405 P.—This consists of a Girl Dolls' dress and guimpe. The Set, which is No. 193 and costs 7d. or 15 cents, is in seven sizes for girl dolls from twelve to twenty-four inches in height, and is shown differently made up on page 755.

This dainty little toilette is here pictured made of spotted and plain white India silk, the latter being used for the guimpe. The dress has a full skirt depending from a plain, round, low-necked body that is closed at the back and almost entirely concealed by a Bertha shaped in pretty points. Lace edging outlines the Bertha and also trims the frilled lower edges of the puff sleeves, which are pushed up above the elbows to show the guimpe sleeves.

The guimpe is shirred to form a frill at the neck and is drawn

in at the waist by tapes; the sleeves are gathered at the wrists to form frills that are edged with lace.

The little toilette is very dainty and may be made of wash goods or of soft, thin woollens. Very narrow lace is, perhaps, the daintiest trimming.

FIGURE NO. 406 P.—GIRL DOLLS' COAT AND BONNET

(For Illustration see Page 755.)

FIGURE NO. 406 P.—This illustrates a Girl Dolls' coat and bonnet. The Set, which is No. 195 and costs 10d. or 20 cents, is in seven sizes for girl dolls from twelve to twenty-four inches tall, and may be seen again on page 754 of this magazine.

Dolly will look quite as stylish as her mamma in this quaint little coat of green corded silk and velvet and bonnet of

silk and lace edging. The coat has a short, plain body from which depends a full skirt, and is closed at the front. A deep, pointed collar that ripples slightly conceals the body, its pretty outline being defined by two rows of gilt soutache; it stands out well over the full sleeves, which are finished with round cuffs decorated with encircling rows of braid.

The bonnet fits the head closely and consists of a front gathered to fit a circular center and a frill of lace that flares over the face and forms a curtain at the back. Ribbon covers the joining of the frill and is bowed on the top of the bonnet, and ribbon tie-strings are bowed under the chin.

The bonnet may be made of silk and lace, as in this instance, or may match the coat, which may be of faille or Bengaline, silk, velvet, cashmere or fine cloth. Baby ribbon is a pretty trimming.

FIGURE NO. 407 P.—BOY DOLLS' SUIT.

(For Illustration see Page 755.)

FIGURE NO. 407 P.—This consists of a Boy Dolls' blouse, jacket and trousers. The Set,

which is No. 194 and costs 7d. or 15 cents, is in seven sizes for boy dolls from twelve to twenty-four inches tall, and is also pictured on page 755 of this number of THE DELINEATOR.



FIGURE NO. 403 P.—LADY DOLLS' TRAINED COSTUME.—This illustrates the Trained Costume in Lady Dolls' Set No. 197 (copyright), price 10d. or 20 cents.

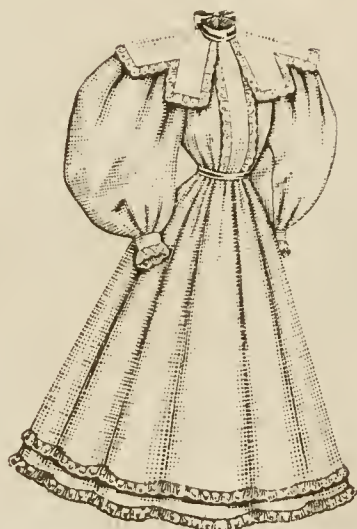
(For Description see this Page.)



Front View.



Back View.



Front View.



Back View.

LADY DOLLS' SET NO. 198.—CONSISTING OF A DRESS AND JACKET. (COPYRIGHT.)

(For Description see Page 753.)

The suit will be appropriate for a boy doll to wear on gala occasions and is here shown made of dark-green whipcord, with mull for the blouse. The trousers fit closely and are decorated in front of each outside leg-seam with three buttons.

The jacket is short and is deepened in a point at the center of the back. Its fronts separate widely and are rolled back all the way in revers that are outlined with braid coiled in the corners. Similar braid follows the lower edge, and the sleeves are plainly completed.

The blouse appears jauntily below the jacket and between the fronts and droops in sailor-blouse fashion. The deep sailor-collar is worn outside the jacket and the cuffs finishing the blouse sleeves roll over the jacket sleeves. A frill of embroidered edging is arranged at the edges of the collar and cuffs and down the closing.

The trousers and jacket may be made of serge or plain cloth, and the blouse may be of wash silk, nainsook or mull, with a trimming of lace. The suit may be fashioned from black or dark-blue velvet.

standing collar is covered with a ribbon formed in a loop-bow at the back and a similar ribbon is passed about the waist and tied at the back in a bow with long ends. The bishop sleeves are finished with narrow wristbands decorated at the bottom with a frill of lace edging.

The jacket is made snug-fitting at the sides and back by side-back gores and a center seam, the shaping of the parts producing stylish ripples below the waist-line; the loose fronts are lapped and closed in double-breasted style with button-holes and buttons. The fronts are reversed above the closing in lapels that extend in points beyond the ends of a stylish rolling collar. A row of stitching finishes the collar and lapels, the free edges of pocket-laps covering openings to side pockets and the lower edges of the one-seam leg-o'-mutton sleeves, which are gathered at the top.

Dolly will be quite ready for the promenade when attired in a dress like this made of cashmere, camel's-hair or India silk and a jacket of cloth, serge, melton or cheviot. The dress may be trimmed with ribbon or gimp and the jacket may have a velvet collar or sleeves.

Set No. 198 is in seven sizes for lady dolls from twelve to twenty-four inches tall. For a doll twenty-two inches tall, the dress requires two yards and three-eighths of material twenty-two inches wide, or a yard and a half thirty-six inches

wide, or a yard and an eighth forty-four inches wide. The jacket needs a yard and a fourth of goods, twenty-two inches wide, or three-fourths of a yard thirty-six inches wide, or

five-eighths of a yard forty-four inches wide. Price of Set, 10d. or 20 cents.

LADY DOLLS' WRAP AND TRAINED COSTUME.

(For Illustrations see this Page.)

No. 197.—The costume in this Set is shown made of figured pink silk and decorated with spangle trimming at figure No. 403 P in this magazine.

This costume and wrap form a very elaborate ceremonious toilette. The costume is represented in this instance made of rich white silk. The skirt consists of a front-gore and a gore at each side, all of which ripple prettily, and three back-gores that are gathered at the top to fall in full folds; it flares like the ladies' skirts in vogue and is made with a long, square train.

The waist has a lining fitted by single bust darts and under-arm and side-back gores and is closed invisibly at the center of the back. Under-arm gores separate the front from the backs, which have fulness at each side of the closing gathered at the top and collected in two backward-turning, closely-lapped plaits at the bottom. The front is gathered at the top and bottom at the center, the fulness drooping in French style. The full elbow puff-sleeves are gathered at their upper and lower edges and finished with narrow bands that are covered with a row of pearl passementerie. Similar passementerie is arranged over the standing collar and along the lower edge of the waist.

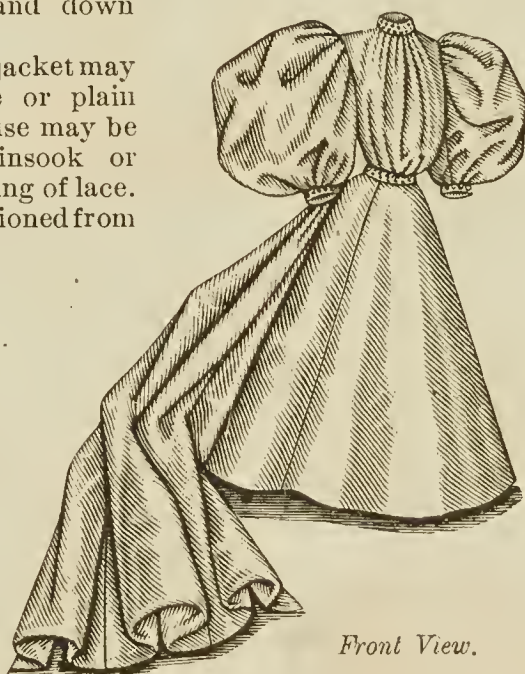
The wrap is made of light-blue brocade. It is shaped by shoulder and under-arm seams and the back is arranged in a deep, backward-turning plait at each side of the center. Slight ripples



Front View.



Back View.



Front View.



Back View.

LADY DOLLS' SET NO. 197.—CONSISTING OF A WRAP AND TRAINED COSTUME. (COPYRIGHT.)

(For Description see this Page.)



FIGURE NO. 404 P. — DOLLS' WRAPPER.—This illustrates the Wrapper in Lady Dolls' Set No. 196 (copyright), price 10d. or 20 cents.

(For Description see Page 752.)

dress is made with a straight, full skirt that is gathered at the top and completed with a belt, a frill of lace edging decorating the skirt at the top and bottom of its deep hem.

The skirt is worn over the waist, which is simply shaped by shoulder and under-arm seams and closed at the center of the front under a box-plait formed at the front edge of the right front. Fulness in the lower part is collected in gathers at the waist-line at each side of the plait and at the center of the back, the fronts drooping prettily. Narrow lace trims the side edges of the box-plait and also trims the edges of a fancy collar that is shaped in a narrow tab at each side of the front and in a wide tab at the back and on each shoulder. The



FIGURE NO. 405 P.—GIRL DOLLS' HOUSE TOILETTE.—This illustrates Girl Dolls' Set No. 193 (copyright), price 7d. or 15 cents.

(For Description see Page 752.)

made of plain and brocaded silk or satin or pale-tinted cashmere, with spangled or lace trimmings, and the wrap will be of velvet, brocade or fine cloth decorated with feather trimming, fur or ribbon quillings.

Set No. 197 is in seven sizes for lady dolls from twelve to twenty-four inches in height. For a doll twenty-two inches tall, the costume requires three yards and five-eighths of goods twenty-two inches wide, or two yards thirty-six inches wide, or a yard and three-fourths forty-four inches wide. The wrap calls for two yards and a fourth of goods twenty-two inches wide, or a yard and three-fourths thirty inches wide, or a yard and a half thirty-six inches wide, or a yard and a fourth forty-four inches wide. Price of Set, 10d. or 20 cents.

DOLLS' WRAPPER AND NIGHT-GOWN.

(For Illustrations see this Page.)

No. 196.—The wrapper in this Set is shown again at figure No. 404 P in this number of THE DELINEATOR, figured challis being the material represented and the trimming lace and ribbon.

The wrapper will serve for Dolly to wear in the morning or early in the afternoon. It is here pictured made of figured écreu cashmere. The fronts and back are joined in shoulder and under-arm seams, and all fulness is removed from the sides by an under-arm dart in each front. The back is gathered at the neck, the fulness being arranged to fall with Watteau effect, and the fronts are also gathered at the neck at each side of the closing, which is made at the center, ribbon ties that start from the side seams and are bowed at the center holding the fulness in at the waist. A wrinkled ribbon formed in a loop-bow at the back covers the standing collar, below which is a fancy collar in two sections having pointed ends that extend with a slight flare at each side of the fulness both back and front. A frill of edging outlines the fancy collar prettily. The bishop sleeves are gathered at the top and bottom and finished with narrow wristbands.

The night-gown is made of cambric. The front and back, which are joined in under-arm seams, are gathered across the top and joined to a square yoke shaped by shoulder seams. A frill of edging droops from the neck and is continued in jabots

appear at the sides and the fronts are closed invisibly at the center. At the neck is a Medici collar edged with white swan's-down, which is continued down the closing edges. Swan's-down also decorates the lower edges of the large full sleeves, which are gathered at the top and also a little above the lower edges at the back of the wrists to form frills.

Costumes like this will be

down the edges of the closing, which is made at the center of the front with ribbons bowed at the neck and a little below. Edging also trims the lower edges of wristbands finishing the full sleeves, which are gathered at the top and bottom.

Cambric, nainsook, wash silk, etc., may be used for the night-gown, and flannel, cashmere, soft silk, lawn, cambric, gingham, challis or any other pretty goods, for the wrapper. Lace and ribbon are the prettiest trimmings.

Set No. 196 is in seven sizes for dolls from twelve to twenty-four inches tall. For a doll twenty-two inches tall, the wrapper requires two yards and a fourth of material twenty-two inches wide, or a yard and a half thirty-six inches wide, or a yard and three-eighths forty-four inches wide, while the night-gown needs a yard and a fourth thirty-six inches wide, with three-fourths of a yard of ribbon for ties. Price of Set, 10d. or 20 cents.



Front View.



Back View.



Front View.



Back View.

DOLLS' SET NO. 196.—CONSISTING OF A WRAPPER AND NIGHT-GOWN. (COPYRIGHT.)

(For Description see this Page.)

GIRL DOLLS' COAT AND BONNET.

(For Illustrations see this Page.)

No. 195.—At figure No. 406 P in this magazine this Set is pictured made of silk, velvet and lace edging and decorated with ribbon and gilt soutache.

The quaint little coat is here shown made of red silk, while the bonnet is of white silk covered with white lace. The coat has a short body shaped by shoulder and under-arm seams, and to the body is joined the full-skirt, which is hemmed at its front and lower edges and gathered at the top. The body is closed at the center of the front with buttons and button-holes and is concealed by a deep collar that is shaped at its outer edge to form a series of points and outlined by a ruching of lace. The full sleeves are gathered at their upper and lower edges and finished with wristbands that are trimmed with lace ruching.

The bonnet has a circular center and a close-fitting front that is gathered at its back edge and joined at the center, the ends of the front being joined at the center of the back. A frill of silk overlaid with a frill of lace edging flares prettily over the face and is con-



Front View.



Back View.

GIRL DOLLS' SET NO. 195.—CONSISTING OF A COAT AND BONNET. (COPYRIGHT.)

(For Description see this Page.)

tinued round the lower edge of the bonnet to form a curtain, the frill being deepest on top and at the center of the back. A frill of lace outlines the center, and a twist of ribbon covers the joining of the frill to the front, the ribbon being arranged in a bow on top. Ribbon ties are bowed under the chin and a lace ruching is set on the front under the frill.

The coat and bonnet may match or contrast, the effect being pretty in either instance. Silk will frequently be used, as but a trifling amount is required, but the little garment will also look dainty made of cloth or some other pretty woollen material.

Set No. 195 is in seven sizes for girl dolls from twelve to twenty-four inches in height. For a doll twenty-two inches tall, the coat requires two yards and an eighth of goods twenty-two inches wide, or a yard and an eighth thirty-six inches wide, or one yard forty-four inches wide. The cap will need three-eighths of a yard of silk twenty inches wide, with an eighth of a yard of lace net twenty-seven inches wide, seven-eighths of a yard of lace edging two inches and a fourth wide and two yards of ribbon about one inch wide for ties and to trim. Of one material, it needs three-eighths of a yard twenty-two inches wide, or a fourth of a yard thirty-six inches wide. Price of Set, 10d. or 20 cents.

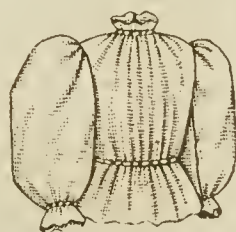
GIRL DOLLS' DRESS AND GUIMPE.

(For Illustrations see this Page.)

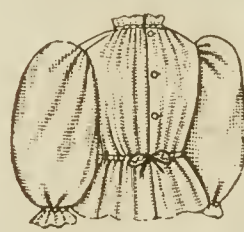
No. 193.—Plain and spotted silk is the combination shown in this Set at figure No. 405 P in this number of *THE DELINEATOR*, with lace edging for trimming.

The pretty little dress and guimpe, shown in this instance made of white lawn, will form a dainty afternoon toilette for Dolly. The dress has a full round skirt gathered at the top and joined to a short, round body made with under-arm and shoulder seams and shaped low in rounding outline at the top to reveal the guimpe effectively. The body is closed at the back and is almost covered by a smooth Bertha in two sections that meet at the center of the front and back and are shaped in a series of pointed scallops that are outlined with a frill of lace edging. A row of similar edging trims the lower edges of the puff sleeves, which are gathered at the top and again far enough from the lower edges to form frills.

The guimpe is shaped by under-arm seams only, and the upper edge is turned under and stitched to form a casing in which a tape is inserted to draw the fulness in a frill about



Front View.



Back View.



Front View.



Back View.

GIRL DOLLS' SET NO. 193.—CONSISTING OF A DRESS AND GUIMPE. (COPYRIGHT.)

(For Description see this Page.)



FIGURE NO. 406 P.—GIRL DOLLS' COAT AND BONNET.—This illustrates Girl Dolls' Set No. 195 (copyright), price 10d. or 20 cents.

(For Description see Page 752.)

wide, or a yard and a fourth thirty-six inches wide, or one yard forty-four inches wide. Price of Set, 7d. or 15 cents.

BOY DOLLS' BLOUSE, JACKET AND TROUSERS.

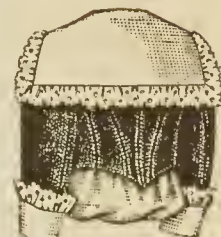
(For Illustrations see this Page.)

No. 194.—This Set is shown in a pretty combination of dark-green whipcord and white mull at figure No. 407 P in this number of *THE DELINEATOR*, braid, buttons and embroidered edging providing the decoration.

Black velvet and white lawn are here united in the jaunty little suit, with embroidered edging and brass buttons for decoration. The blouse is shaped by shoulder and under-arm seams and the lower edge is hemmed and drawn in



Front View.



Back View.

BOY DOLLS' SET NO. 194.—CONSISTING OF A BLOUSE, JACKET AND TROUSERS. (COPYRIGHT.)

(For Description see this Page.)

closely about the waist by a tape inserted in the hem, the fulness drooping in regular blouse style. The closing is made at the center of the front with buttons and button-holes, and a frill of edging trims the overlapping edge. A frill of edging also outlines the sailor collar, which is deep and square at the back, and trims the upper edges of rather deep rolling cuffs that complete the moderately full sleeves.

The stylish jacket is made shapely by side-back gores and a center seam, and the lower edge is pointed at the center of the back. The fronts separate broadly with a flare and are turned back in oblong revers that are decorated with a row of tiny brass buttons. The cuffs of the blouse roll stylishly over the jacket sleeves, which are in coat-sleeve shape, and the blouse collar is also worn over the jacket.

Inside and outside leg-seams and

hip darts are used in shaping the trousers, which reach only to the knee and are closed at the sides.

A suit like this may be made of cloth, velvet or serge, with lawn, nainsook or soft silk for the blouse. Lace will trim the blouse prettily, and machine-stitching, soutache braid and buttons will decorate the jacket and trousers. A stylish suit may be developed in dark-red smooth cloth and white nainsook, the latter being used for the blouse. Black braid and tiny gilt buttons may provide the decoration.

Set No. 194 is in seven sizes for boy dolls from twelve to twenty-four inches tall. To make the blouse for a doll twenty-two inches tall, requires five-eighths of a yard of material thirty-six inches wide. The jacket and trousers will need three-fourths of a yard twenty-seven inches wide, or three-eighths of a yard fifty-four inches wide. Price of Set, 7d. or 15 cents.



FIGURE NO. 407 P.—BOY DOLLS' SUIT.—This illustrates Boy Dolls' Set No. 194 (copyright), price 7d. or 15 cents.

(For Description see Page 752.)



ARTISTIC NEEDLEWORK.

(For Illustrations see Pages 756 and 757.)

Holiday gifts for both men and women are suggested in the various practical and decorative articles illustrated in this department.

enamelled wood and may be purchased ready-made. To it is attached a disc of red velvet with a floral design embroidered in gold thread. The foundation of the disc is of heavy cardboard. Narrow gold ribbon binds the edge and at the top is fastened a gilt hook upon which the watch is hung when not in use. If preferred, a monogram may be wrought upon the

buttons and upon it are embroidered the owner's initials. The overlapping edge of the case has rounding corners.

FIGURE No. 4.—WATCH-STAND.—The support of this stand is of white



FIGURE No. 1.

FIGURES Nos. 1 AND 2.—MANTEL-LAMBREQUIN.—Figure No. 1 illustrates the lambrequin folded to show the corner design, which is more elaborate than the center figures, though the same idea is expressed in

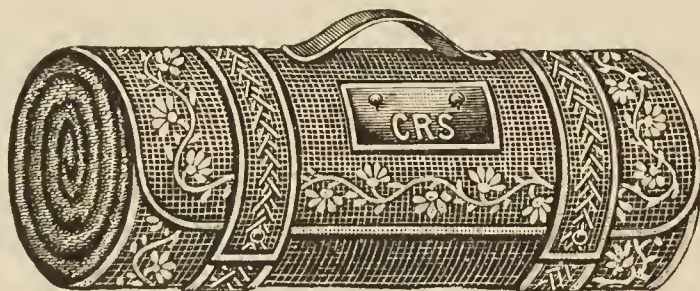


FIGURE No. 3.—SHAWL-CASE.

(For Descriptions of Figures Nos. 1, 2 and 3, see "Artistic Needlework," on this Page.)

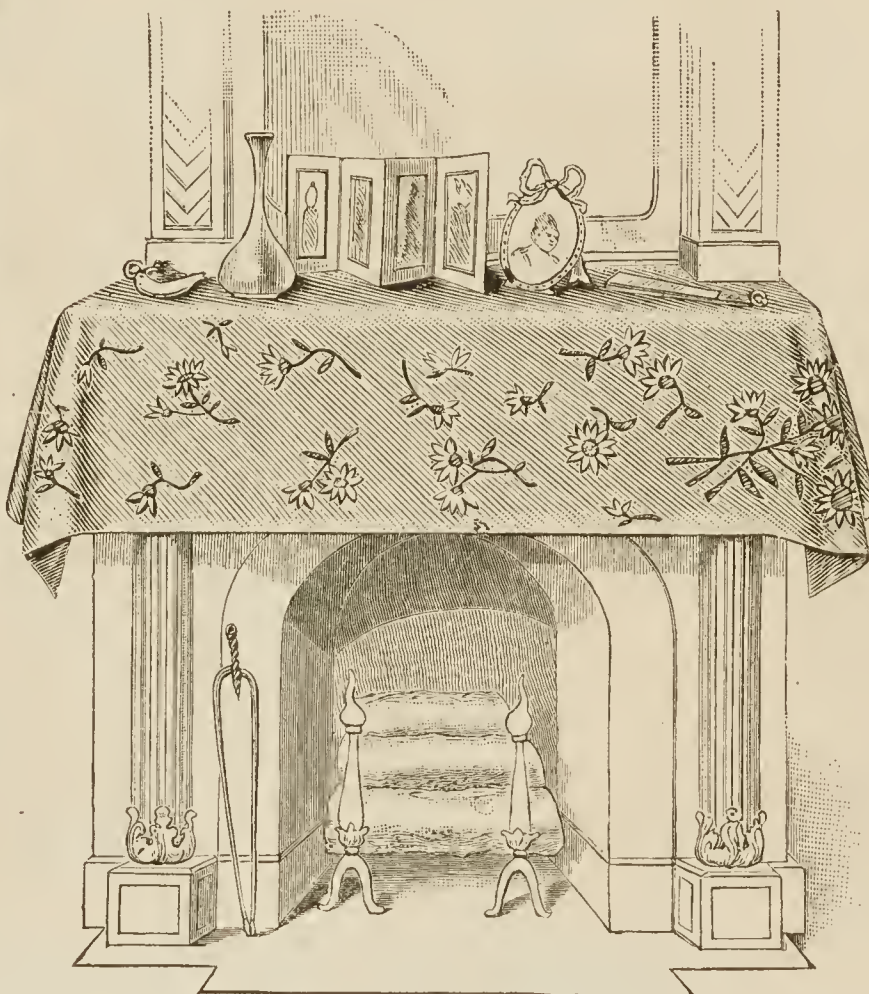


FIGURE No. 2.

FIGURES Nos. 1 AND 2.—MANTEL-LAMBREQUIN.

both. Velvet, plush or cloth may be embroidered with the same device with silks in any preferred combination of colors, the color scheme in the room for which the lambrequin is destined suggesting the hues to be used. Figure No. 2 shows the lambrequin fashioned from cream-white billiard cloth and decorated with a floral design wrought in shaded yellow and green silks. It is simply adjusted on the mantel-board and is suitable alike for drawing-room or boudoir.

FIGURE No. 3.—SHAWL-CASE.—The engraving illustrates a handy travelling receptacle for a shawl. It is made of dark-green burlap and embroidered in a vine design with red crewel, the edge being bound with red worsted braid. Straps of the material bound with braid and decorated with feather-stitching in red button over the case at each end when the shawl is compactly rolled up in it. The handle is also braid-bound. An oblong pocket-lap covering a small pocket for change or tickets is bound with braid and closed with button-holes and

disc instead of the design shown.

FIGURE No. 5.—PEN-WIPER.—A dainty and artistic pen-wiper is here represented in the form of a butterfly. It is cut from white cloth and embroidered with Japanese gold thread couched on. The body is entirely covered with gold thread and the antennæ and stripes in the wings are of gold cord. All the edges of the wings are attractively embroidered in long and short stitches. The leaves of the pen-wiper are of chamois cut exactly like the outside and pinked at the edges. Flannel

or felt leaves may be used, if preferred to the chamois.

FIGURE No. 6.—SMOKER'S CABINET.—A practical arrangement for the smoking-room is here represented. The cabinet of

cherry wood is provided with shelves and is decorated at the top with a rococo moulding. Below this moulding is fastened a brass rod upon which is hung a yellow silk curtain that conceals the tobacco jars and other articles included in a smoker's outfit. Upon the curtain is embroidered in white silk an Empire design and below is this quotation: "The man who smokes thinks like a sage and acts like a Samaritan." In the lowest shelf is a row of holes through which are thrust the stems of a varied collection of pipes.

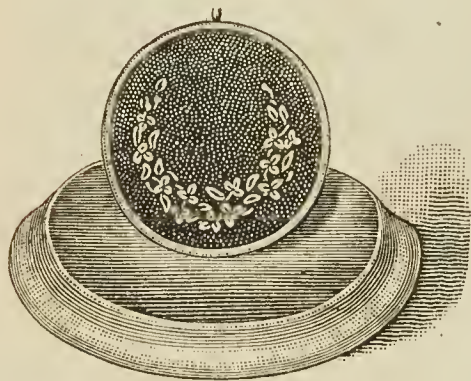


FIGURE NO. 4.—WATCH-STAND.

(For Description see "Artistic Needlework," on Page 756.)

wood with ornamental carving on its front, and around and above it is an artistic framework of spools supported by metal rods run through them and shaped as shown in the picture. A wire bird-cage is suspended from the horizontal bar of the triangular top. A small aquarium is held securely upon a circular stand some little distance above the surface of the box, the latter containing earth in which are plants and climbing vines. The framework is enamelled in white but, if preferred, it may be stained any color to match the wood-work in a room.

FIGURE NO. 2.—CATCH-ALL.—Women are especially partial to these little receptacles which conveniently hold any number of odds and ends. In the present instance a yellow silk handkerchief was used in its construction. The handkerchief is adjusted to a silk-covered hoop of light wood so that the corners fall in points over the bag. The edges are hemstitched and the corners are decorated with drawn-work. The lid is covered smoothly with silk and fits perfectly over the hoop at the top of the bag. A floral design is either painted or embroidered on the lid. A disc of bolting cloth could be applied on the silk covering the lid, an effective design being painted upon it.

FIGURE NO. 3.—PIN-CUSHIONS.—Two styles of pin-cushions are here represented, both being made of old-rose satin and trimmed all round with a deep frill of Valenciennes lace. Narrow ribbons matching the silk are crossed from corner to corner and finished with rosettes where they terminate. The oblong cushion has a rosette at the intersection of the ribbon straps. The ribbon could be chosen in a color contrasting with the silk. A satin cushion in either style could be daintily trimmed with point d'esprit lace and satin ribbon.

FIGURE NO. 4.—COLLAR AND CUFF BOXES.—Cardboard boxes in these shapes may be purchased and covered with silk, linen, Snède or chamois embellished with painted or embroidered designs. In this instance the boxes are smoothly covered with flowered China silk, the ground being cream-white and the design shaded violet and green. In front of the cuff-box a gilt button with the owner's initial is sewed at the top and a ball pearl button

at the bottom, simulated button-holes and an overlapping stitched edge completing the effect of a cuff. The collar box is decorated with a collar cut from white silk having a stiffened lining and

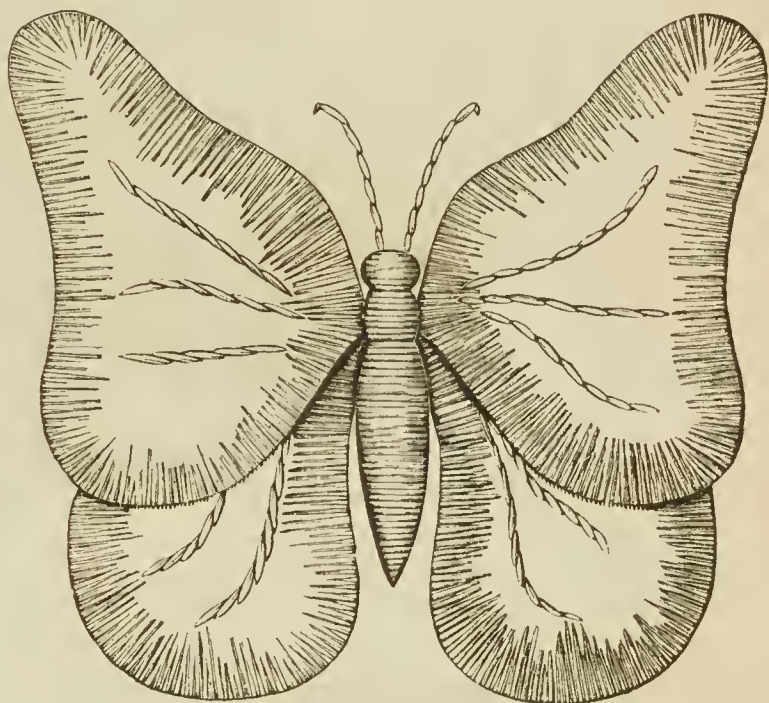


FIGURE NO. 5.—PEN-WIPER.



FIGURE NO. 6.—SMOKER'S CABINET.

(For Descriptions of Figures Nos. 5 and 6, see "Artistic Needlework," on Page 756.)

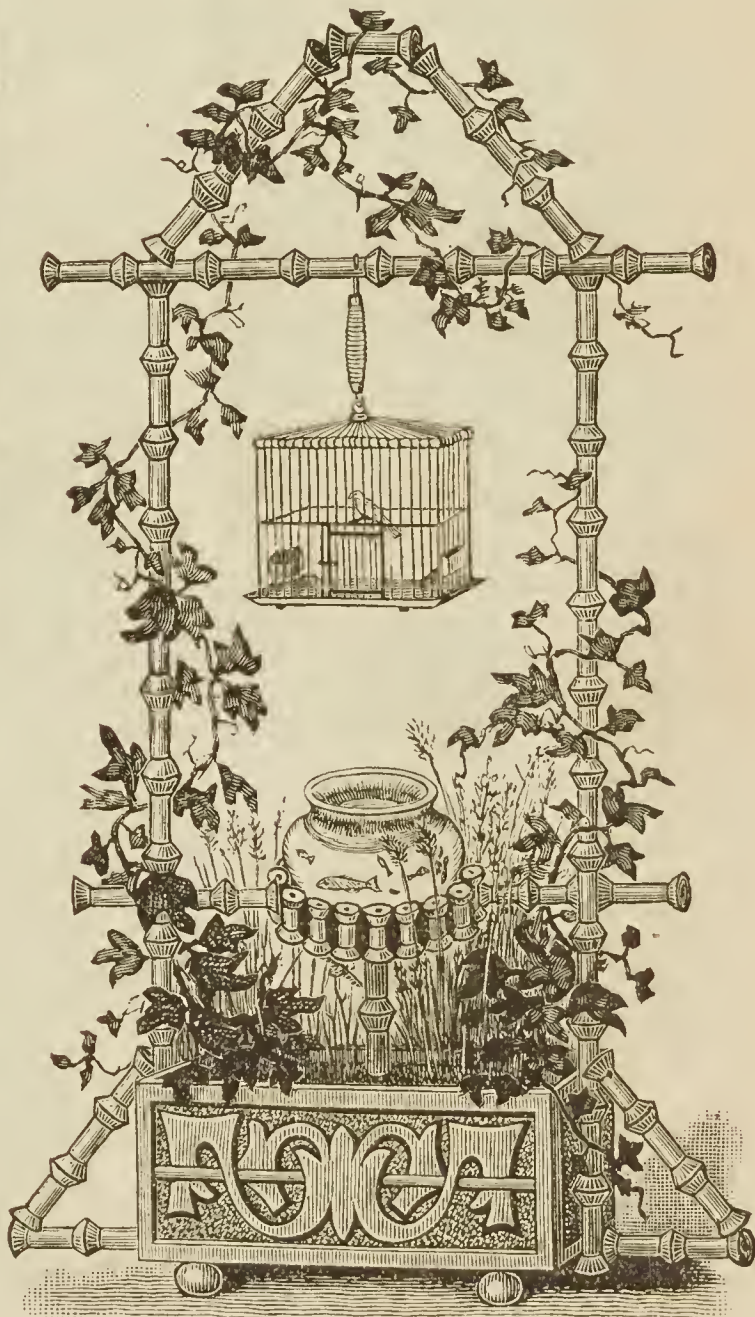


FIGURE NO. 1.—WINDOW BOX.

(For Description see "The Work-Table," on this Page.)

stitched at the edges. The corners of the collar are reversed in Piccadilly fashion, and at the bottom is arranged a black satin band-bow. A masculine friend will appreciate a gift of this kind.

STYLES FOR GENTLEMEN.

(For Illustrations see Pages 758 and 759.)

Among the accepted shapes in neckwear this season the de Joinville is most in vogue, especially for wear during the early part of the Winter. In the richer goods the fashionable width is eight inches. Ascot scarfs are always in demand during the cold weather, and the new ones measure from three to four inches in width. Graduated four-inch and flowing-end scarfs are all stylish and beautiful examples of them are shown made up in the new goods.

The flat and puff scarfs in the latest shapes are larger than last year and so are the Tecks.

English plain-colored silk reps and baratheas, soft-finished and thirty-three inches square, are most fashionable among the new mufflers. College bars and stripes in the

perfect, green, pink, sky and bright-red being intermingled in small threads to heighten the effect of the design. Merino mufflers in navy-blue, with white spots, are very comfortable as well as effective. For coachmen, plain white is *au fait*. Members of coaching and tandem clubs are wearing a large white merino muffler, with polka-spots in red, blue or black.

The illustrations for the current month include five de Joinvilles and a puff scarf, two views of a string tie, a band-bow and three styles of mufflers.

FIGURES NOS. 1, 2 AND 3.—GENTLEMEN'S STRING TIE AND BAND-BOW.—Black silk was selected for making the ties shown at these figures, and in each instance the novel tip ornamentation is employed,

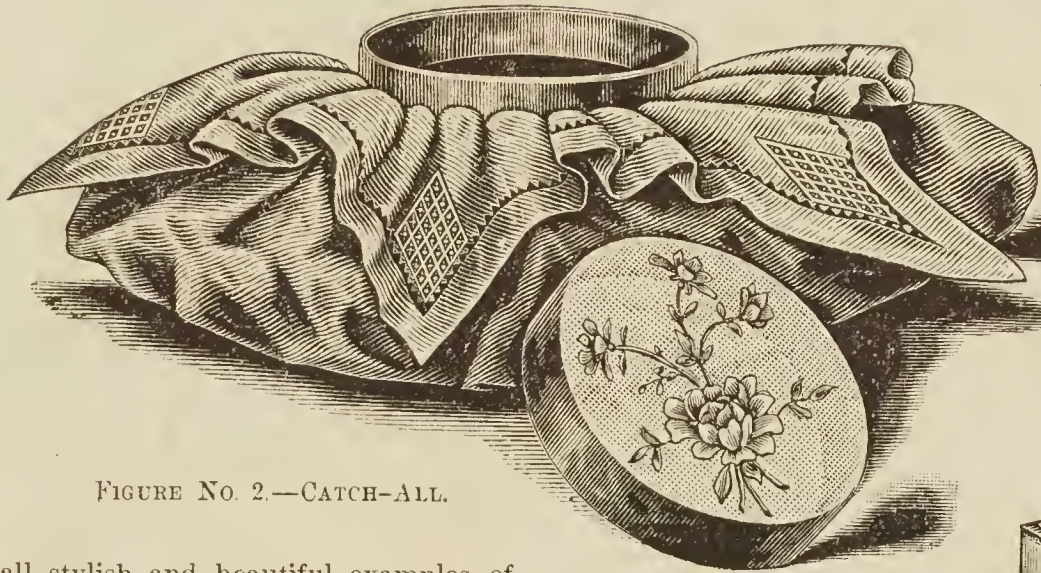


FIGURE NO. 2.—CATCH-ALL.

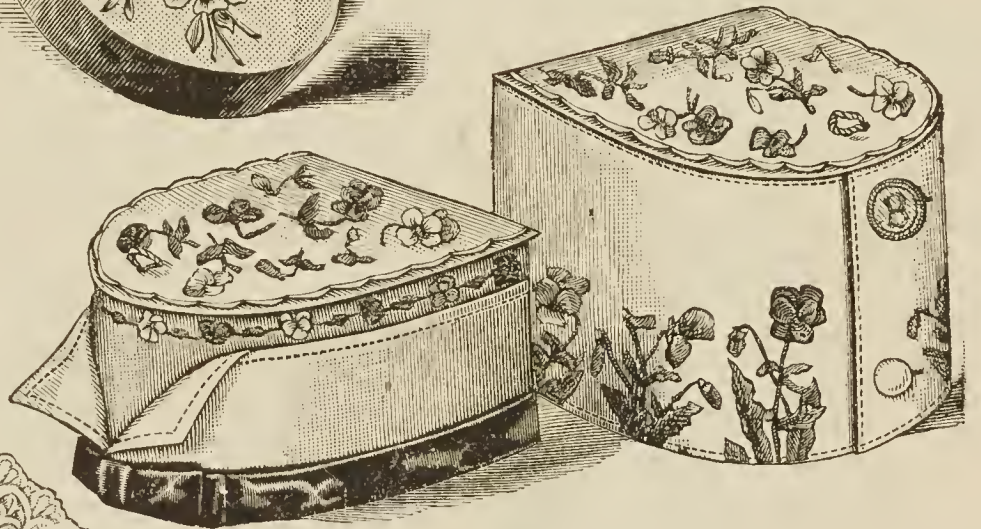


FIGURE NO. 4.—COLLAR AND CUFF BOXES.

(For Descriptions of Figures Nos. 2, 3 and 4, see "The Work-Table," on Page 757.)

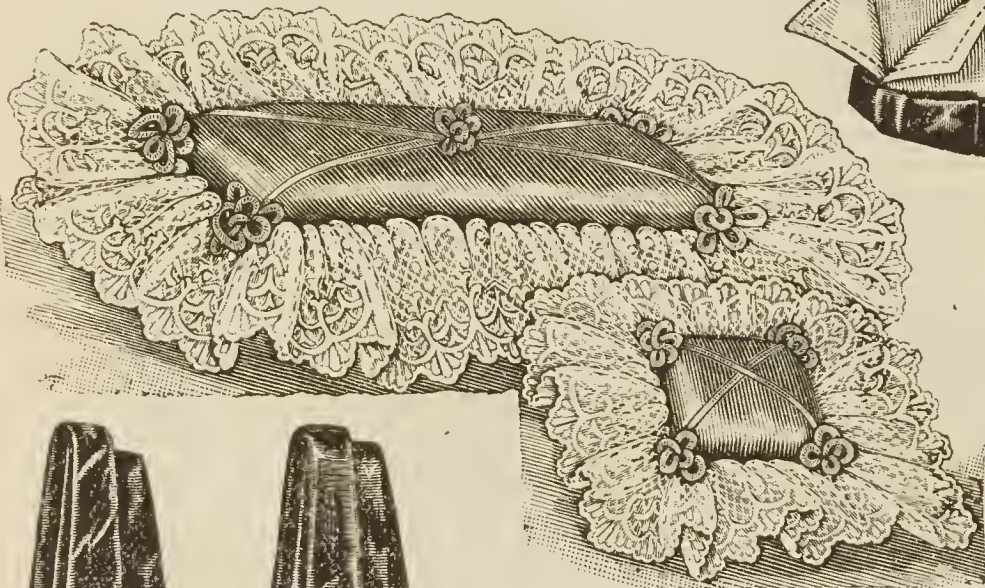


FIGURE NO. 3.—PIN-CUSHIONS.



FIGURE NO. 1.

FIGURE NO. 2.

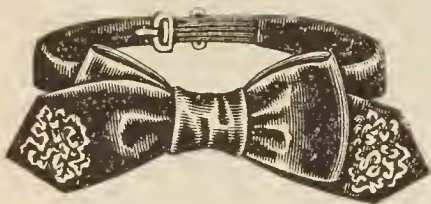


FIGURE NO. 3.

FIGURES NOS. 1, 2 AND 3.—GENTLEMEN'S STRING TIE AND BAND-BOW.

(For Descriptions of Figures Nos. 1, 2 and 3, see "Styles for Gentlemen," on this Page.)

same rep and size are receiving a good share of attention from the athlete and student. So-called shawl mufflers have never been popular with the best dressed men, although they have a certain following. Large black mufflers in plain, brocaded and swivel grounds are always more or less fashionable, and this season they are shown in large numbers. White mufflers with self effects are always staple for both sexes. Among the fancy makes new designs in Persian and Algerian effects are very popular, and the blending of colors is

a light contrasting silk being chosen for the purpose. Figures Nos. 1 and 2 show two varieties of decoration on a string tie.

At figure No. 3 the same unique method of decoration is followed on a band-bow, a nickel clasp and elastic band providing the means of fastening.

FIGURE NO. 4.—GENTLEMEN'S PUFF SCARF.—This handsome shape is a favorite for cold weather wear and is known as the Clifford. It is made up in black satin showing white figures. The scarf covers most of the upper shirt-bosom yet is not bulky.



FIGURE NO. 4.—GENTLEMEN'S PUFF SCARF.

(For Description see "Styles for Gentlemen," on this Page.)

FIGURE NO. 5.—GENTLEMEN'S DE JOINVILLE SCARFS.—The scarf at the top is made of black, green and red silk woven in small checks. The scarf to the left of the group is made up checkerboard fashion in red and black silk; the next one has a dark-green background showing light leafy figures. The fourth scarf is made of black silk figured in light-blue and black satin. The last of the collection is developed in three colors, the ground being in dark-green and black, while the shaded stripes are in red and black.

FIGURE NO. 6.—GENTLEMEN'S MUFFLERS.—The very best quality of silk was employed in the manufacture of these mufflers. The one to the left of the group has a hemmed edge and is handsomely figured at regular intervals with black, green and red, the background being dark-green. The next in order has a blue ground dotted with red, the ends being fringed; while in the last one purple and red dots appear on a black ground, the border being of liberal width and outlined by twisted bars of silk.

(CHILDREN'S CORNER.

(For Illustrations see Pages 759 and 760.)

You have toys in plenty all through the year, but for the holidays you will want something especially amusing. Some of the toys shown in this department you may make and you will doubtless enjoy the work. You are all familiar with "Jack-in-a-box" and have, perhaps, been frightened when he has popped up suddenly from the box.

The toy pictured at figure No. 1 is a sort of hand jumping Jack. Jack has a pasteboard head shaped very much like an egg with the broad end at the bottom. His eyes are wide open; his nose is a pug, like your own

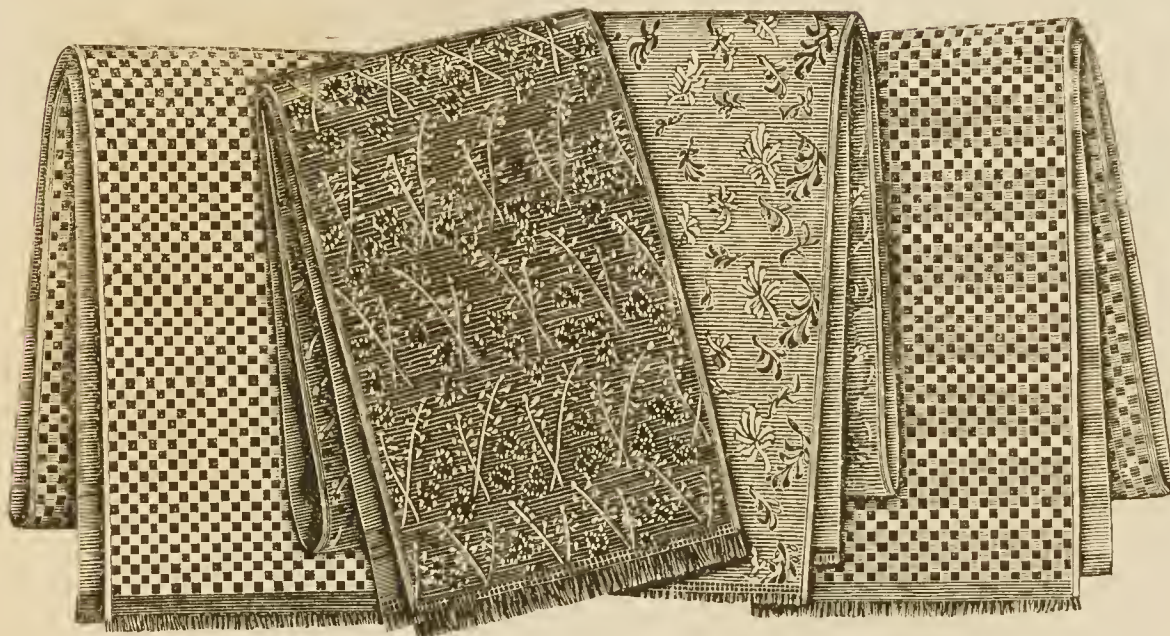
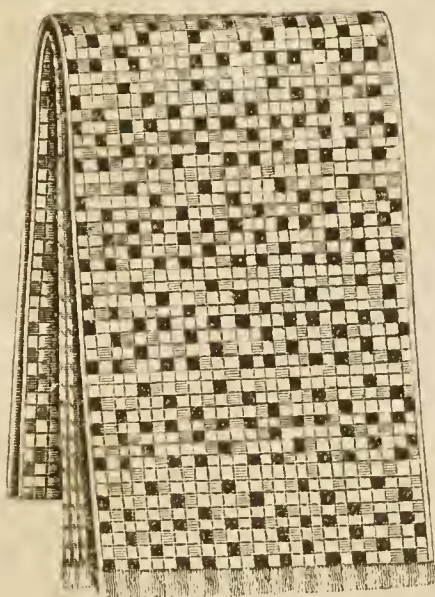


FIGURE NO. 5.—GENTLEMEN'S DE JOINVILLE SCARFS.

Paint this head with ink or water colors as nearly like the original as possible and fasten it to the top of the wooden

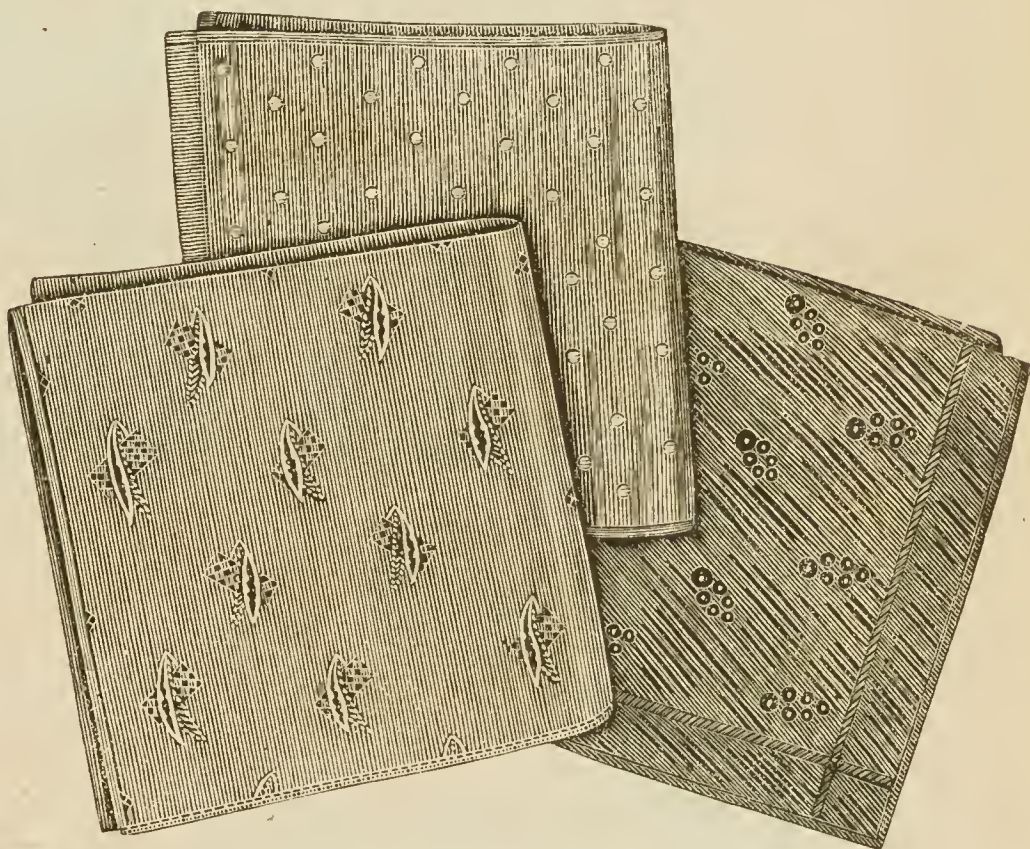


FIGURE NO. 6.—GENTLEMEN'S MUFFLERS.

(For Descriptions of Figures Nos. 5 and 6, see "Styles for Gentlemen," on this Page.)

mechanism shown at figure No. 2. This frame is composed of thin slats of wood jointed in the manner illustrated and fixed upon a pair of shear-shaped handles having holes for the

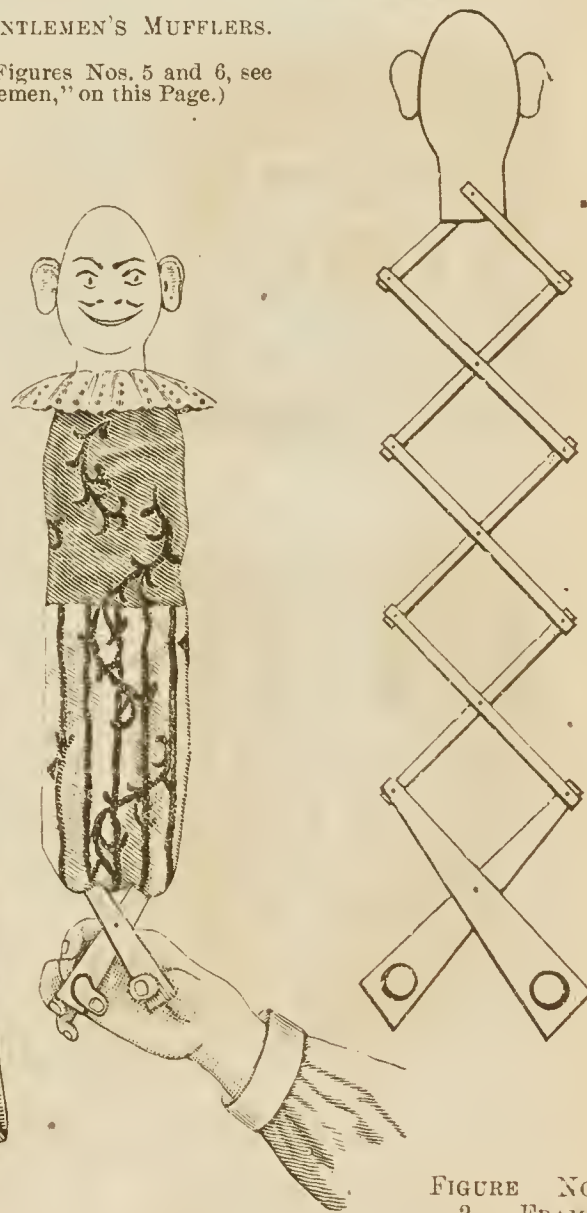


FIGURE NO. 1.—JUMPING JACK.

FIGURE NO. 2.—FRAME OF JUMPING JACK.

(For Descriptions of Figures Nos. 1 and 2, see "Children's Corner," on this Page.)

little pet dog's, and his mouth is a semi-circle of no mean width. His ears are large and stand out as if he were surprised at his own ugliness.

fingers. By alternately spreading and compressing these handles Jack's body is suddenly shortened or made longer, which is at once calculated to amuse you and give a capital

demonstration of how movement in one direction may be mechanically resolved into movement in another direction. Over this frame work is adjusted a gaily colored calico shirt wide

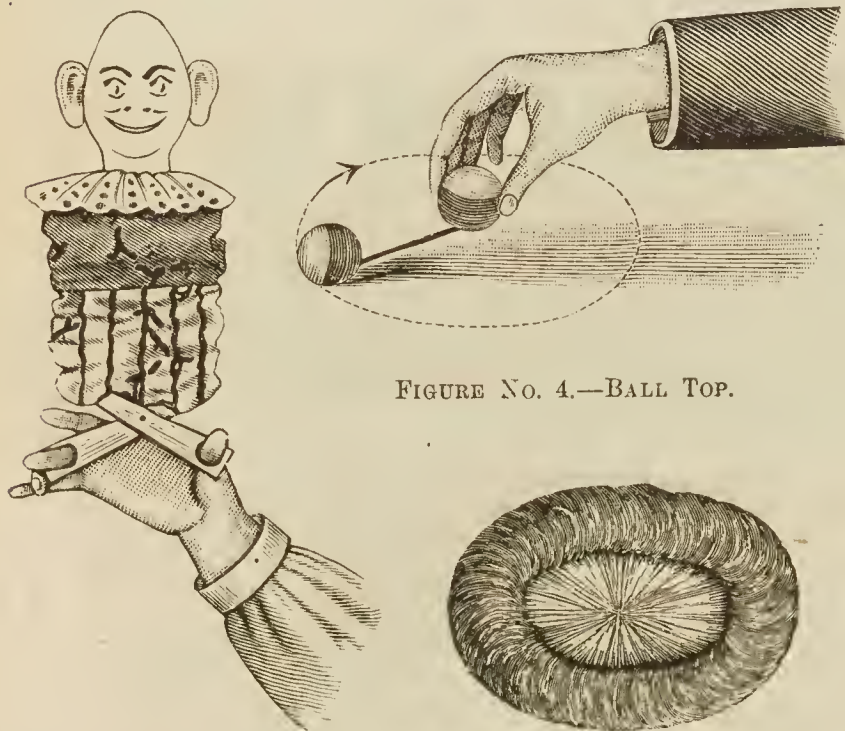


FIGURE NO. 3.—JUMPING JACK, SHORTENED.

FIGURE NO. 4.—BALL TOP.



FIGURE NO. 5.—TOP IN MOTION.

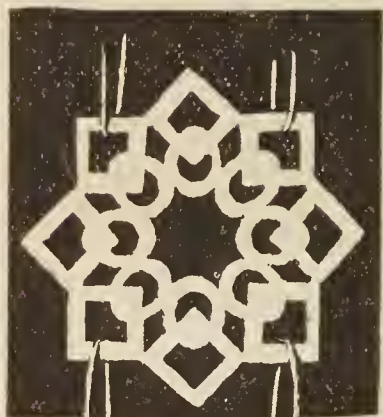


FIGURE NO. 6.

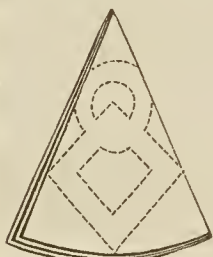


FIGURE NO. 7.



FIGURE NO. 8.

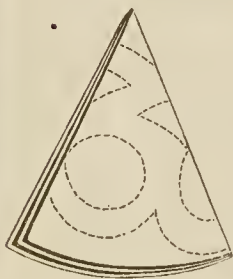


FIGURE NO. 9.

FIGURES NOS. 6, 7, 8 AND 9.—PAPER ORNAMENTS FOR CHRISTMAS TREE, AND METHOD OF SHAPING THEM.

them any way you like—yellow striped with red has a good effect: into each ball drive a little wire staple or a two-pronged carpet-tack, and into each staple loop one end of a rubber band

about two inches and a half long and a quarter of an inch wide. Now hold one ball in the right hand and whirl the other round and round on a smooth floor or large plate, as shown.

When the rubber band is well twisted, let go and in the process of unwinding it will cause both balls to spin around in the way suggested at figure No. 5. The elastic band will need to be renewed occasionally.

Nimble little fingers may cut out all sorts of pretty shapes in colored paper for decorating the Christmas tree. Gold, silver and bright-colored papers suitable for the purpose may be purchased at any stationer's. An eight-pointed star is shown at figure No. 6.

To make the star, fold a square piece of paper corner-wise once, twice and thrice so that all its corners meet. Then upon it trace the design shown at figure No. 7. Cut through the traced lines with the point of a sharp penknife and when opened out you will have a star such as is pictured at figure No. 6.

To obtain the design shown at figure No. 8, cut out a paper folded as for No. 6 by the dotted pattern portrayed at figure No. 9.

An octagonal design of anchors is pictured at figure No. 11, the method of securing it being depicted at figure No. 10.

A very intricate design is illustrated at figure No. 13. It is really not much more difficult to accomplish, however, than the

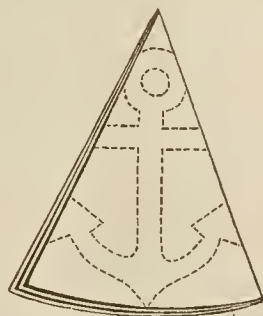


FIGURE NO. 10.

simpler ones. Follow the dotted design shown at figure No. 12, being careful not to allow the knife or scissors to slip and you will have it.

Such pretty paper figures may be strung upon colored threads in long,



FIGURE NO. 11.

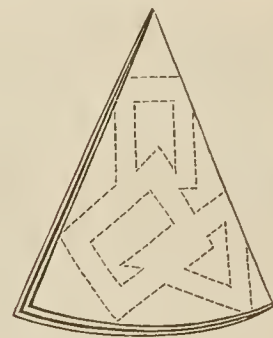


FIGURE NO. 12.

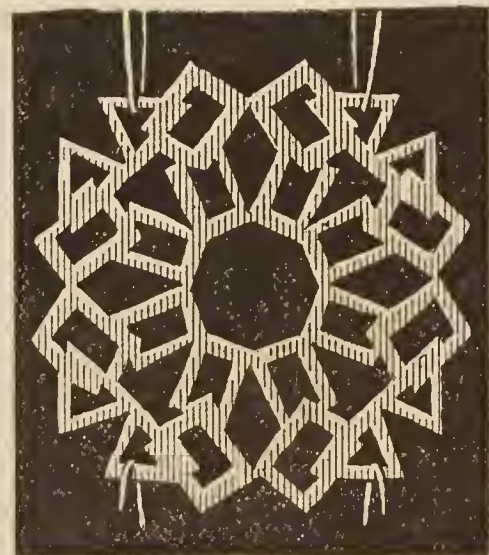


FIGURE NO. 13.

FIGURES NOS. 10, 11, 12 AND 13.—PAPER ORNAMENTS FOR CHRISTMAS TREE, AND METHOD OF SHAPING THEM.

(For Descriptions of Figures Nos. 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 and 13, see "Children's Corner," on this Page.)

lines and hung among the boughs of the Christmas tree, with charming effect. This may be your contribution to the tree about which you will dance so merrily on Christmas eve.

ARE YOU PREPARING HOLIDAY PRESENTS?—If so, you will find our WINTER HOLIDAY SOUVENIR for 1895-'96 of invaluable assistance in the hundreds of articles of attire, comfort and adornment that it illustrates, to say nothing of the host

of interesting and helpful recipes, data and suggestions that help to fill its attractive pages. A Calendar for 1896 is one of its useful features. We will forward it at once to any one sending us her address and a two-cent stamp for postage.

MODERN LACE-MAKING.

Modern lace includes numerous varieties, and it is our intention to present to our readers as many of them and as diverse designs as possible. The range is broad, extending from filmy edgings of modern point, Honiton and Duchess to wide flounces of the same, and embracing also dainty doileys, mats of all descriptions, collars, cuffs, etc.

Battenburg, an exclusively modern lace, is frequently used for all the purposes named, and also for the decoration of household linen, draperies, center-pieces, table-squares, curtains, etc.

The Marie Antoinette lace is just now very fashionable for curtains and boudoir hangings and other furnishings. All of these laces in all of the designs named, as well as many others, are illustrated in our new pamphlet "The Art of Modern Lace-Making," price 2s. or 50 cents.

The two examples of cord Battenburg lace presented at figures Nos. 1 and 2 are very stylish and rich in effect and are not difficult to make or very expensive if ordered from a lace-maker. Heavy linen is the fabric used for the centers while the lace is of the cord-Battenburg variety which also includes the rings so popular in making heavy Battenburg. The filling-in stitches are of the bar style, and, with many other kinds, may be seen in full size in the pamphlet above mentioned. The table-square is about thirty inches each way, while the buffet-scarf is about a yard and three-quarters long.

In making or ordering articles of this description the dimensions of the surfaces they are to cover should be measured or given.



FIGURE NO. 1.—TABLE-SQUARE IN LINEN AND MODERN LACE.

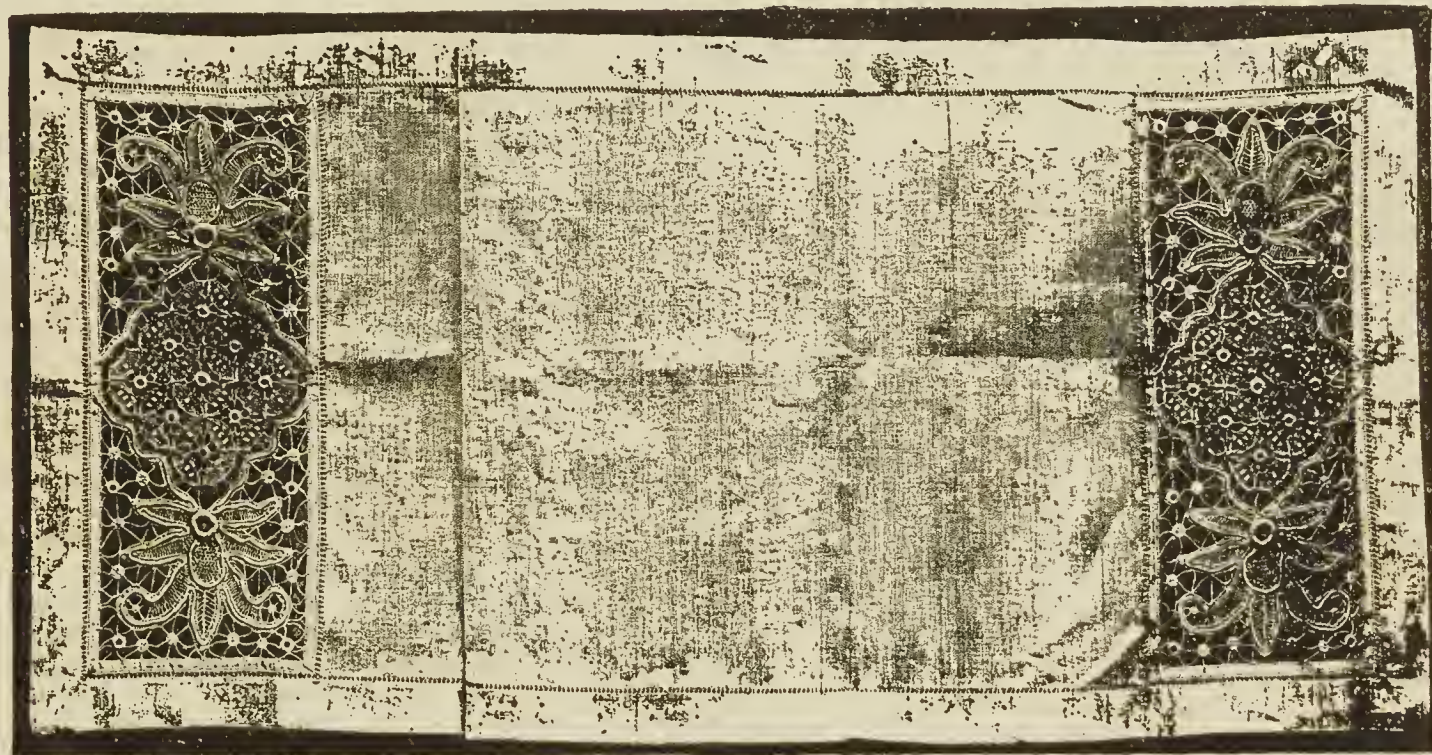


FIGURE NO. 2.—BUFFET-SCARF IN LINEN AND MODERN LACE.

This point is most important in case a lady sends to a lace-maker for a design for a special purpose when she cannot

herself adapt it to the size she desires her work to be. As we have often stated, lace designs can be enlarged to any desired size by the use of a pantograph—an instrument made for the purpose of adapting designs for lace or other kindred work to a required size.

Pantographs may be bought for a small price, though the higher priced ones are advisable if accuracy is desired in the work to be done.

NOW READY—Our WINTER HOLIDAY SOUVENIR depicts a thousand and one pretty and useful things that can be made at home for cousins, sisters and aunts, to say nothing of male relatives, for whom it is even more difficult to provide. This hand-

some pamphlet contains a host of good things too numerous to mention, and it is given away over our counters at most of our agencies, and mailed to any address on receipt of two cents to prepay the postage.

FANCY STITCHES AND EMBROIDERIES.

BY EMMA HAYWOOD.

NOVEL DESIGNS FOR PILLOWS.

Cushions of every description and for every conceivable use are still so much in requisition that suggestions for decorating them will be welcome, especially when such suggestions combine novelty with elegance and the methods for carrying them out are practical, easy of execution and, above all, not too tedious.

The illustrations give three distinctive styles, each attractive in its way and all culled from the latest novelties and capable of very artistic effects if care be taken to work them out according to the directions and designs given.

Illustration No. 1 shows a design which is really a marvel of beauty considering how little labor it entails. At a short distance it appears like solid embroidery though the forms are merely outlined with long and short stitches, as shown in the drawing, the solid effects being attained by shaded tinting in water colors or tapestry dyes. Heretofore, as a rule, when tinting has been employed in conjunction with embroidery the tints have been put in flat, but the graduated tints here used give fulness and roundness to the flowers and foliage and, being happily blended with silks chosen to correspond exactly in tone with the tints already laid on, one forgets to note how few stitches are employed in securing the rich, solid appearance of the finished work.

Any color may be chosen as a foundation, variety of tone being all that is called for in the execution. A detailed description of the cushion from which the design is taken will show our readers how to adapt any other preferred coloring. The foundation is a kind of silky *écru* rep manufactured especially for art needlework. While it is called *écru*, there is a suspicion of pink that makes one think of a ripe apricot. On this the flowers, stem and foliage are tinted with three shades of soft terra-cotta, the



ILLUSTRATION No. 1.

The side veins of the leaves and markings in the petals are likewise put in with floss, using stem stitch, but the outlines of the stems and central veins of the foliage are defined with untarnishable Japanese gold thread couched down in place with fine silk matching the gold as nearly as possible. The judicious introduction of gold is a great help in treating a design of this character.

The design, it may be noted, has for its motive the Marshmallow. While in its semi-conventional treatment and exaggerated size fancy has due play, nevertheless the natural form has been adhered to sufficiently to make this beautiful and imposing wild-flower perfectly recognizable to those who have seen its tall, stately stems crowned with waving pink blossoms.

Another good color scheme for this design might be worked out in olive-greens, with a foundation all but yellow. It also works out well in old tile-blue, the pale shade of which is almost gray, and is beautiful in golden-browns on pale old-gold satin sheeting. This design is suited to a pillow about twenty inches square. It cannot be reduced without detriment, as it depends much for its effect on the boldness of its forms.

Illustration No. 2, on the contrary, lends itself to almost any size. Indeed, it would look quite as well on a pin-cushion as on a large pillow. The band across one corner is *bizarre* and answers admirably to decorate a large space without filling it up with a multitude of details. In this respect it resembles the designs evolved by the Japanese, who are masters in the art of fully decorating any given space with an amazingly small amount of work.

The corner of scroll work surmounted by a Lily will prove tempting to the lover of fancy stitches—here shown in great variety and so clearly indicated as to be easily copied. They appear to partake of the nature of lace stitches, but the difference lies in their being worked into the goods instead of upon the surface.

The main scroll is darned. The silk employed will depend upon the size of the cushion. Almost any kind of embroidery silk looks well, while for a linen cushion flax thread may be used. The whole of this design must be outlined in

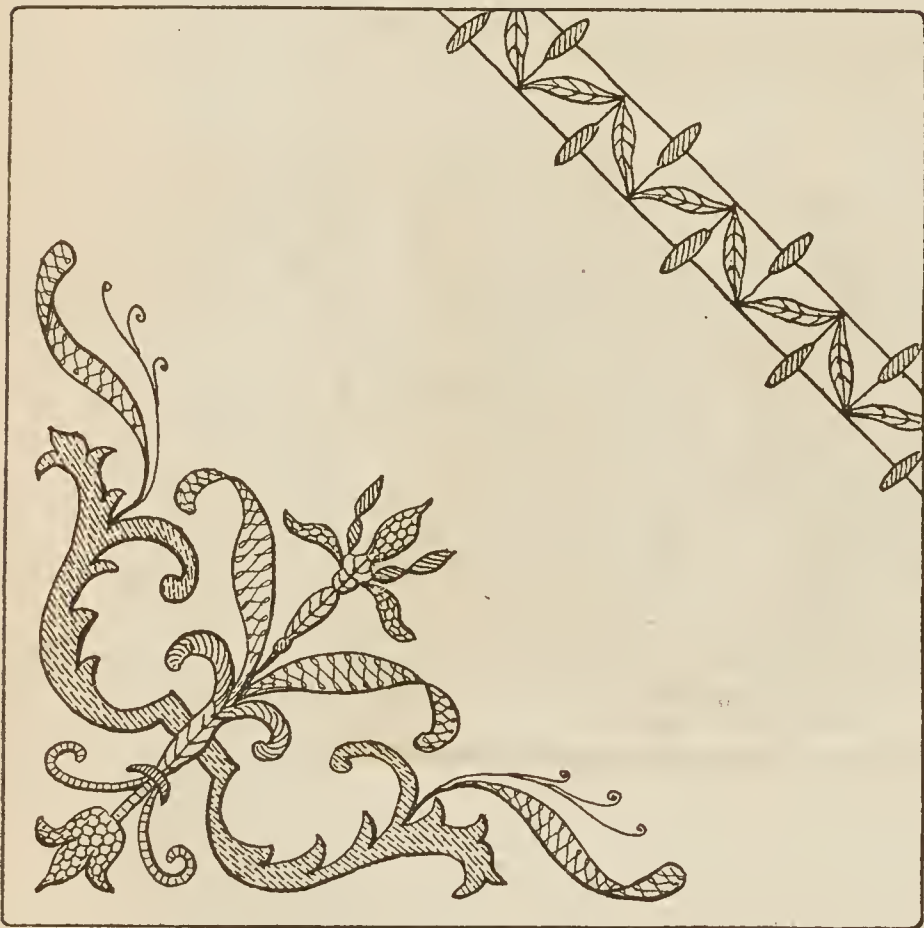


ILLUSTRATION No. 2.

darkest tone being placed nearest to the edges. The stem is put in with a flat tint of the medium shades. Every part, except the stem, is outlined in long and short stitch with Roman floss.

rope stitch of a darker tint than that employed for the fillings. Almost any plain material may be used for a foundation. A brocade also looks well, but the figure on it must be small and unobtrusive, so as not to distract attention from the needlework. This style of design works out beautifully in white on any of the pale-colored linens now so extensively manufactured for embroideries. The outlining might be done in a rich gold color by way of variety, but there is a decided preference just now for all-white embroidery on a colored background, especially if it be of linen. A fine outline of Japanese gold thread would be extremely elegant and much more dainty than gold-colored silk.

Illustration No. 3 is adaptable to a cushion of almost any shape or size. Little idea can be given in black and white of its charming effect. Although everyone is familiar with crackle work on china, its application to needlework is quite new. The accompanying engraving is taken from a double cushion for the back of a chair, the cushions being caught together by bows at the top. The ground is of the palest blue, with a suspicion of green in it. The full-sized cherry blossoms are solidly worked in pale salmon-pink with filo floss. The intersecting lines are put in with stem stitch in a subdued shade of light old-gold. The effect is beautiful.

Another cushion similar in general design was elaborated by filling in the spaces with all kinds of crazy stitches embellished here and there with tiny variegated spangles. Any preferred blossoms may be put in. Buttercups

look well in natural color on pale butter-colored silk with golden-brown lines. But when, as in this case, the lines are darker in tone than the flowers, the latter also should be outlined with the darker shade. It must be remembered that only small blossoms, such as those suggested, are suitable for such a design.

For the backing of cushions it is best, as a rule, to keep to the same tone of color employed on the front, using, however, a figured material such as brocade or the less expensive brocatelle in place of the plain goods. Brocatelle is made almost expressly for such purposes. Linen pillows should be of the same material throughout.

As for the finish, plaited ribbon is still very popular—more so than puffs. A close mossy kind of trimming is also very pretty and affords a pleasing variety among cushions much befrilled. For the double chair-pillows a simple cord is frequently resorted to as of old, the corners being drawn in to relieve the sharpness. A gathered frill with a scalloped embroidered edge looks well on a linen pillow. A plainly hemmed or feather-stitched frill is also admissible.

Home-made cushions are within the reach of all. Their cost is nominal compared with the prices asked in the stores for cushions of the plainest description. To those who do not know just how to set to work to provide themselves with such pillows, we offer the above suggestions, with

all the needful details, in the hope that they may find as much pleasure as economy in the results attained.

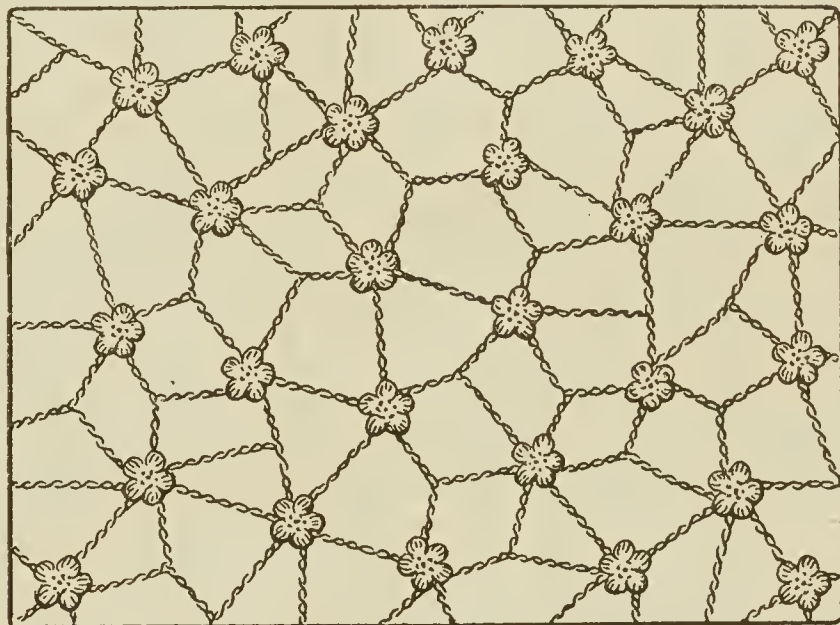


ILLUSTRATION No. 3.

SEASONABLE DRESS GOODS.

Essentially intended for Winter use are the fabrics now in vogue. Almost all dress goods have rough surfaces and, though light in weight, are soft and afford the protection which their appearance suggests. Materials are lightly woven, so that a gown does not become burdensome even when made up with interlinings.

Mohair and wool are interwoven in many textiles, the gloss of the mohair giving life and lightness to the fabric. In one class of goods the designs in mohair are imbedded in a thick pile, like that of uncut velvet, and glisten like silk among the dense loops or frisés of the lustreless wool. A beautiful mohair-and-wool striped novelty fabric is woven like a *crépon* on a webbing foundation and intermingles black with garnet, green, bluet, tan or navy-blue. The black stripes are of mohair and are raised like welts from the colored surface. The material is very effective and is usually made up in combination with silk or velvet.

The new *crépons* combine wool and mohair in like manner and are deeply furrowed or puffed over a webbing under-surface which stays the crinkles and permits the material to cling as closely to the figure as cloth. A striped heliotrope-and-black wool-and-mohair *crépon* has its surface varied by black tufts. Then there are *matelassé* goods with either the ground or design of mohair or wool. Stars, crescents, ovals or large floral devices, usually in black, are spread over colored grounds, with rich effect.

The frisé fabric known as *caniche*, also appears figured with small mohair designs, which are sunken in the fluffy surface. Thus, a black *caniche* is enlivened with green dots and ovals.

An all-mohair diagonal is a novelty material eminently practical for travelling and general wear and dressy enough for church gowns. One variety is striped in blue and green élan colors,

with or without fine yellow lines woven here and there. Another shows admixtures of brown, blue, green or garnet with black, a particularly attractive class of effects. Still another kind of mohair is offered in a basket weave. It is quite as lustrous as the diagonal, which it copies in its color unions. The Sicilienne mohairs are plain in color and make very serviceable business and shopping dresses.

Velours are again very fashionable. Minute vari-colored silk dots illuminate navy-blue, green, brown and black goods of this class. Another kind shows colored silk threads sunken between heavy black lines. A black velours of this sort having a greenish sheen was used in combination with green-and-gold shaded *peau de soie* in a very stylish visiting gown. The skirt is gored and hangs at the back in tubular plaits, elsewhere flowing in the ripples which still dominate skirts and advantageously show the beauty of the material. The basque shows the influence of Directoire modes. The back and sides fall below the waist-line in ripples. Broad revers—especially characteristic of the Directoire period—are joined to the fronts, which open over a full vest of silk. The vest ends in a line with the revers, and over it are closed short girdle-extensions that are cut on the fronts. A short-waisted effect results from this arrangement. The collar is of silk and rolls over a very high band. The sleeves, unusually full above the elbows, are of the four-gored type, the top being laid in box-plaits. In the seams joining the gored sections are included pipings of silk, which also edge the revers. Two Dresden buttons close the girdle sections and constitute a decorative effect. The hat supplementing this handsome costume is covered with black velvet and trimmed with black plumes and a pink rose with foliage. Tan Suède gloves are worn.

Plaid velours in both French and élan colors are also shown.

These are even more effective than in the twilled or basket weaves, which are also much favored. There is a fancy for making up plaids bias. This is feasible for skirts when they are of circular shaping. One of the new skirts has a circular front and a gored back. This is particularly available for plaids, which thus made up are bias in front and elsewhere straight, affording an admirable effect.

Novelty corded goods are figured or covered lightly with knots or ringlets. Brown-and-black or *réséda*-and-black corded goods have fluffy little black curls that glisten like silk thrown up over their surfaces.

Bouclé and bouretted fabrics are as popular as ever. Late French importations in black bourette sparkle with tiny beads, which in one instance are steel, in another bronze, in a third of a greenish metal, and in still another of a metal electric-blue in color.

Another novelty is velvet broché. The grounds are green, blue or brown embossed with black velvet arabesques. It is one of the richest of fabrics offered this season.

Black frisé figures, usually conventional in design, are woven over colored silk surfaces. Very dressy gowns may be fashioned from a material bearing narrow and wide black satin stripes between similar stripes composed of black frisés woven on a blue, green or other ground. Black, raised wave lines are woven so closely on a woollen ground that only slender lines of color show between. This material appeals strongly to conservative tastes and develops into very stylish gowns.

The liking for crépons is as pronounced as ever, and the styles seem to multiply. In one beautiful variety wide créped stripes in black silk alternate with woollen ones in color. Silk and wool are intermingled in black crépons and the crinkles assume a variety of forms, the gloss of the silk relieving the black of the dullness natural to wool.

Of furry softness and fleeciness is zibeline, which belongs to the camel's-hair family. This material enjoys a large patronage, and, being of a flexible character, readily adapts itself to almost any fashioning. In a new and much favored zibeline, very fine green-and-black, blue-and-black, brown-and-black or tan-and-black lines break through the downy nap that lies upon the surface. The soft fibres that overspread the solid-hued zibelines glisten almost like silk and enhance the effectiveness of the material. Figures in metal thread simulating gold are woven upon crinkled woollen grounds and are mostly used in combination with plain crépons, zibelines or other goods, the union being very effective. Sleeves, vests, yokes, collars and panels may be cut from the fancy material, the remainder of the gown being of the plain goods.

The silks in vogue are triumphs of art and beauty. Floral designs obtain, and they are wrought to produce the effect either of exquisite embroidery or of artistic painting. A *poult de soie* that is a veritable flower study has a mauve ground strewn with a wilderness of pink roses and leaves of a light wood-brown tone. The chiné weave increases the artistic effect. Another *poult de soie* has a Louis XVI. design. It shows white and pale-

yellow in stripes, and upon the white stripes are alternately wrought floral tracteries in Dresden colors and nosegays in the same tone harmony. This fabric and pale-yellow silk of the same weave were made up in a Marie Antoinette dancing toilette. In the skirt a wide panel of the fancy silk inserted in the front suggests the flowered petticoat belonging to the original fashion. The remainder of the skirt is cut from plain silk, which undulates gracefully at the sides and is formed in tubular plaits at the back. The bodice is high-necked and full, being fashioned from the plain silk. A deep corselet of the fancy silk is shaped to fit the figure below the bust. The mutton-leg sleeves are also of the fancy silk. The full stock matches the bodice and is finished with a bow at the back. The style is a favorite one for evening wear, when a waist with a high neck is desirable. The gorgeous silks and velvets in vogue are well suited to the historic fashions, of which there are so many current adaptations.

Moyen Age satin Pekin bears satin stripes and conventional figures in chiné effect, the design and coloring being reproduced from silken fabrics in vogue in mediæval times. Broché *poult de soie* ranks among the most exquisite of silks, its colors being assembled to produce the most alluring effect. Chameleon effects appear in all varieties of silk and satin, these grounds furnishing a most effective field for the vari-colored designs wrought upon them. A gold-and-brown chameleon taffeta is figured with large flowers combining black and blue, and a red-and-green specimen is decorated with black-and-red flowers. A white satin ground is embossed with pale-blue morning-glories having hearts touched with black. This material in combination with plain satin or velvet would make a sumptuous dinner or ball gown. White lotus flowers, their petals tinged with pink, are brocaded upon a chameleon rose-and-white satin ground.

Fancy velvets are as attractive as silks. The grounds are of satin or other textures, trailing over which are vines of velvet in solid colors. Flowers and leaves of white velvet stand out in bold relief upon a background of *peau de soie* in a Cashmere color scheme. Black flowers, also of velvet, appear on a silver-gray satin ground and again on a pink satin ground. A decided novelty in blue *gros d'Écosse*—a very heavily corded silk—is strewn with velvet flowers having bright colors printed upon them. Any of these fabrics may be used for sleeves and other waist accessories and for panels or trains in skirts.

There are also novelties in black silks and satins for matrons and others who affect black. *Moiré scarabée* is a new black silk in which the water marks, in stripes, exactly resemble the irregular cross-lines on the back of a beetle. On a black *poult de soie* an intricate design stands in relief with the effect of embroidery. Among the plain textiles are *peau de Suède*, which has a dull finish, as its name suggests, and *peau de soie*, shining and lustrous as satin, though softer. Satin duchesse and brocaded satin with arabesques and large floriated designs are as much in vogue as ever.

Perhaps at no previous time has the display of dress fabrics been so vast, and the perfection of richness and beauty seems to have been reached in their manufacture.

FASHIONABLE GARNITURES.

It is characteristic of prevailing fashions that the simplest as well as the most elaborate require the ornamental touch which applied trimming is capable of conferring. Current fabrics are rich and beautiful, yet this does not seem to lessen the demand for garniture in this season of extravagant tastes. The much-mentioned severity of the cloth gown has become a memory. To-day even jet or lace is not deemed too fine or elaborate for it. The costume fashioned from gay novelty goods has a profusion of trimming, often two or more kinds being associated to attain the richness of effect that is now delighted in.

As for evening gowns, admiration is equally divided between the material and its adornment. Diaphanous *mousseline de soie* and gauzy nets form the basis of many exquisite creations. The former are adorned with spangles of diminutive size and dull finish in dainty French color combinations, mostly in floral patterns, the spangles being applied scale-wise and with a raised effect to better suggest the appearance of flowers. Both bands and points are shown, the latter in various sizes. Pale pink and

yellow roses are worked upon a white *mousseline de soie* band in the manner described, the effect being emphasized with pearls. The tiny *paillettes* are far more effective and dainty in the light tones when lustreless than are the glossy spangles. The exquisite Dresden silks and others of iridescent coloring are especially suited to these trimmings, though plain colored silks and satins are rendered very ornate by their application.

Silk embroideries, too, are wrought upon both white and black *mousseline de soie*, sometimes in very open devices to suggest lace and again in running patterns with silks in Persian color schemes, or with gold threads. Appliqués of white lace upon black bands and of black lace upon white bands are also very ornamental.

Many of the decorated *mousselines* can be had in piece fabrics and these are used either for sleeves or for bodices over silk, as well as for various accessories.

Shaded tinsel bands strewn with jet *cabochons* are frequently selected for fancy velvets. Tinsel bands are very highly favored

and are shown in large variety. Palm designs are embroidered with minute gold, blue, green, jet or iridescent spangles upon gold ribbon used for belts, collars and trimming. Plain gold and silver ribbons in several widths and gold ribbons with alligator-skin markings are among the trimmings in vogue, being often used upon black gowns in the form of braces, throat or waist bands, or for banding sailor collars, yokes and kindred accessories. In another gold ribbon trimming the sheen of the metal is seen between closely set rows of bright spangles in brown, green, blue or other colors, a line of steel beads sparkling between each row of *paillettes*. In this instance the spangles are not fastened scale-wise but are placed flat upon their lustrous foundation. White nets support gold or iridescent spangle or white or colored pearl bead embroideries. These delicate trimmings divide favor with those upon *mousseline* bands in the adornment of evening gowns.

An exquisite effect is achieved in a *débutante's* gown by means of white net trimming seeded with colored pearls in pale pink, cream and blue and with crystal beads, a floral design being suggested by the arrangement of the beads. The gown is fashioned from shaded pink-and-cream chiffon over white taffeta. The skirt is full and among its folds glisten six rows of trimming, applied vertically. The bodice is also full and is cut with a moderately low, round neck, a frill of the transparent fabric contributing a soft neck-finish. Three rows of the trimming are set across the front of the bodice and another row encircles the waist. The sleeves are unusually bouffant and end at the elbows. The folds of the sleeves assume the form of box-plaits and between the plaits from shoulder to elbow are applied bands of the trimming.

Bands of loop tape moss trimming are stylish for wraps when elaborate effects are not desired. These are variously made of plain and crimped silk tape and are very fluffy. Grenadine bands embroidered with very fine beads and small *cabochons* and followed at the edges with moss or chenille fringe are used both for wraps and dresses.

To this dual purpose are also devoted black silk and mohair decorations. The latter trimmings are arranged to stand edge-wise, in charming braid patterns. When used upon gowns a color is frequently introduced beneath in contrast with that of the dress material, an interesting effect being thus achieved. Narrow silk trimmings are frequently applied over the seams of many-gored skirts, a wider width being chosen for trimming the waist. Silk and mohair garnitures, if carefully applied, seem to be woven into the material. It is necessary to create this illusion to insure a correct effect.

Coarse-meshed net forms the foundation for silk cord embroidery, and this trimming is considered handsome enough to adorn black silk or satin, being largely the choice of elderly matrons.

Jet medallions composed of small beads and *cabochons* are applied in graduated sizes upon skirt panels, either at the bottom or at intervals over the entire panel. They are also placed upon vests or yokes and upon sleeves above the elbows.

Black net bands are sown with beads, *cabochons* or spangles.

A new and very dainty net band presents a succession of circles from which the net is cut, the edge being outlined with beads. Between the circles are flowers embroidered with beads. A color might with good effect underlie this trimming when it is used upon a black gown.

Laurel wreaths, characteristic of Empire designs, are wrought in imitation emeralds, cut in leaf shape, upon a black net band, tiny gold spangles and beads adding to the decorative effect. This tasteful trimming furnished the decoration for a black plaid silk-faced novelty *crépon*. In the shapely skirt the plaid falls straight at the back in tubular plaits, but is cut bias at the front and sides, where rolling folds result from the circular shaping. The body is of accurate adjustment, the material being cut bias. In front a narrow plastron is revealed between side-fronts and framed with applied box-plaits covered

with bands of the trimming. The standing collar is overlaid with black satin ribbon disposed in a large, square bow at the back, and over it, at each side of the front, is adjusted, slide fashion, a short row of trimming. The sleeves are voluminous above the elbows, and three straps of trimming, fastened at the shoulders and again at the elbows, apparently confine the fulness. A row of trimming is also fixed at the edge of the waist. Such a costume is handsome enough for afternoon reception wear.

Black net is the foundation for a chenille trimming with a glittering line of jet scale spangles winding through the center and at the edges, the chenille being royal-blue in one instance, heliotrope in another and green in a third. Brown chenille flowers studded with pearls are also set upon black net bands. A most artistic trimming shows flowers composed of fine jet beads embroidered upon black net. In the heart of each flower is fixed a turquoise set in a circlet of brilliants. Another novelty net galloon is wrought with a lattice of jet beads and in each sparkling frame is a dot of white lace applied in a ribbon and bow-knot design at the edges.

Fancy ribbons are shown in sash widths for collars, belt bands and girdles that are adjusted to the figure like corselets. Persian ribbons in clouded designs and the softest color harmonies, glacé taffetas, Pompadours, plaid and Roman fancy striped silk and velvet ribbons are all in vogue. Sometimes they are cut to form deep sailor-collars and edged with spangle or jet outlining or narrow lace. In this form they give an up-to-date air to a last Winter's waist. When used for stocks—and seven-inch ribbons are often chosen for this purpose—they are folded about the throat, usually over a collar band, and disposed in an exaggerated bow of two loops and two ends at the back, the loops standing upright and spreading almost to the ears. This style of stock is known as the Marlborough collar. Over these stocks are often adjusted four little tabs of white or *écru* Valenciennes lace insertion followed with frills of edging, or four little slides made in the same way. Either of these is newer than Paquin points, which, however, are still in use.

Another eccentricity in the form of ribbon neck trimming consists of fan-like extensions that spread from each side of a ribbon stock almost to the ears. Only women with long, slender necks will find such collars possible.

Ribbon waist-bands are finished at the back with great, square bows. A novelty ribbon in taffeta for this use combines royal-blue, green and reddish-brown and woven upon the surface are horizontal lines of gold. A gown of neutral hue might be attractively enlivened by a belt and collar of such ribbon.

Black satin ribbon of the double-faced variety has many admirers. Ribbon corselets are as often made of it as of the fancy kinds. The ribbon is seven inches wide and is underlaid by a second strip at the front and sides, a multiplicity of whale-bones being inserted vertically between them, the two sections of ribbon being joined at intervals to form casings for them. At the back and sides darts are made—five in all—and these, too, are boned. The closing is made at the left side under a loop, a corresponding loop being arranged at the opposite side. Bones are also placed beneath the loops, the corselet clinging as closely to the form as a corset.

A pretty silk appliqué trimming, which may be used with ribbon in the same way as beading, is composed of embroidered silk flowers in various colors built upon a framework of fine black or white silk *passementerie*. Between the flowers are cords, under which may be slipped narrow ribbon. Old-rose, gray-blue and heliotrope flowers are seen in the black framework and pale-pink, blue and yellow flowers appear in the white. These are really very artistic trimmings and may be used without ribbons, if desired, though the introduction of the latter will enhance the effect. The ribbon color must be selected to harmonize with the various tintings in the flowers, as well as with those in the dress material, which affords the best background when of a solid hue.

PATTERNS BY MAIL.—In ordering patterns by mail, either from this office or from any of our agencies, be careful to give your post-office address in full. When patterns are desired for ladies, the *number* and *size* of each should be carefully stated; when patterns for misses, girls, boys or little folks are needed, the *number*, *size* and *age* should be given in each instance.

BIRDS AND BIRD-KEEPING.—This is the name of a carefully prepared pamphlet published by us in which full instruc-

tion is given in the most approved methods of caring for cage-birds of every description. Food, breeding and management in both health and sickness are thoroughly considered, and the pamphlet is illustrated with numerous engravings of singing and talking birds, cages, and many convenient appliances for cages and aviaries. The little work may be read with profit by professional as well as amateur bird-fanciers, and is excellent for reference, the information presented being derived from the most reliable sources. The price of the pamphlet is 6d. or 15 cents per copy.

FASHIONABLE MILLINERY.



From Paris comes the decree that hats, whether large or small, shall be worn well forward on the head. This augurs high coiffures and drooping rather than flaring brims. Crowns are high enough to support a trimming of feathers, flowers or ribbon, the trimmings usually tow-

ering high above them. Brims are both straight and gently curved. The Continental shape, with its three-cornered brim, has not yet exhausted its favor and bids fair to become a standard shape, like the turban and walking hat, slight modifications in either brim or crown being, of course, probable from time to time. This jaunty hat is admirably suited to youthful faces.

Soft, creamy lace is associated with fur or feathers on many hats. It is drawn in soft folds over brims or stands erect in loops or aigrettes; whatever the adjustment, the effect is gratifying. Cream-white point appliqué lace figures conspicuously as a trimming on a rich carriage set comprising a toque, collar and muff. The toque is of mink fur, with two tails arranged at the back. A succession of mauve velvet loops stand out from the brim and all around and between them are fixed large Rhinestone balls, the stones being set in dull silver which intensifies their brilliancy. At the left side a stiff black aigrette rises high above the crown, and at the back, a little to one side, lace is bunched so that one part falls on the hair and the remainder stands upright in suggestion of an aigrette. The collar is made of mink. The front falls tab fashion at each side to about the bust and is finished with tails, and upon each shoulder is a large loop-bow of velvet. Around the neck is a boa with a head at each of its ends, which fall at the back and fasten below the neck under a Rhinestone pin—an unusual but fetching adjustment. In front falls a jabot of lace that is apparently fixed with a Rhinestone pin. The muff is also of mink and is trimmed with spreading velvet bows, a tiny head between holding a jabot of lace upon which is fastened a jewelled pin. Somewhere in the brown satin lining of the muff is concealed a delightfully perfumed sachet. Such accessories might supplement either a silk or a handsome crêpon gown.

An exceptionally dainty evening hat is made of pale-pink velvet sewn with tiny gilt spangles and draped prettily over the frame. At each side are two small white tips and a frill of cream appliqué lace that falls over the hair. At the back a single white tip stands upright and curls toward the front.

With a fur-trimmed skating toilette of green faced cloth or bouclé goods may be appropriately worn a small turban of green velvet edged with stone-marten fur. In front a pompon of cream lace is fastened with a Rhinestone pin and at each side of the back is an impeyan wing. This hat is particularly jaunty and could be worn on the promenade.

Black and white are associated with the usual happy result in a large carriage hat. The crown is composed of the minutest of black tips and the brim of bands of ostrich trimming adjusted on a wire frame. White duchesse lace is draped over the brim. In front are clustered black satin loops; at each side nod three black tips, and at the back is a great bow of black satin ribbon which completes the stylish trimming.

A large hat that is worn well on the side to show a soft band trimming has a bell crown of navy-blue chenille braid tied with a black satin ribbon, and a slightly curved brim of felt. At the left side are disposed six black tips which fall in various

directions, and underneath the brim, at the same side, plaited yellow chiffon is artistically arranged in a half-band and contributes a most becoming face trimming. At the opposite side is a rosette of black satin ribbon.

Fashion has declared that forest-green and navy-blue may be united and the combination already obtains in millinery. An example of a *chapeau* associating these colors has a brim of mixed blue-and-green chenille braid and a crown of navy miroir velvet. At the right side is a rosette of blue satin ribbon with a Rhinestone pin sparkling in the center. At the left side the brim is coquettishly lifted and against it are fixed both a blue and a green rosette with stones and a bunch of fancy blue quills.

A stylish short-back sailor in brown felt has a puffing of black plaited chiffon arranged at the edge of the brim. At each side of the crown, which is slightly sunken at the center—an effect that is frequently carried out in the new sailors—a great bow of shaded cerise taffeta ribbon is placed and constitutes the sole trimming of the hat.

Not less stylish is another brown felt hat with a stiff brim shaped in suggestion of a clover leaf. About the crown is disposed a ruching of finely plaited green glacé taffeta, the edges being pinked. At the left side are bunched fancy brown *coq* feathers and a green aigrette, and at the back is a green *coq* feather held with a mock emerald pin.

Still another hat of brown felt has its broad brim cleft at the back and turned up, a large black satin bow standing between the flaring edges of the brim which is finished with a tiny roll of black satin. In front and at each side are double rosettes of black satin in the centers of which are placed yellow stamens, the arrangement producing the effect of poppies. In addition to the ornament at the left side, there is a full black aigrette, which gives height to the trimming.

Black aigrettes are popular this season and but few hats are finished without this smart trimming. In a very dressy broad-brimmed hat a large black aigrette forms the only trimming. The crown is made of light-green velvet adjusted to suggest a Tam O'Shanter, and the brim is of cream-white appliqué lace. At the back it is cut short to accommodate a large aigrette which is spread fan-wise and suggests the spread tail of a peacock.

An airy little bonnet for evening wear is composed of six wings of riveted jet, two standing upright between two pairs that are outspread. At the back stands a fan of riveted jet and against it is placed a fan of white lace. The tiny jet facets composing the wings shine brilliantly under artificial light.

Bridles have almost disappeared from bonnets. Matrons still affect them but upon youthful bonnet-wearers they are not seen. Very broad black satin strings are added to a large poke and increase its quaintness. The hat is of black velvet and has a réséda velvet brim-facing, which is fastened in the black velvet outside by numerous rows of machine-stitching. The brim is broad and is gently rolled at the sides, and the crown is high and stitched like the brim. At the front and left side are bunches of black tips. The back of the brim is short and falls in volutes on the hair, and at each side of the back is fastened a broad tie-string. The ribbons may be brought forward and tied or they may be bowed at the back. Such a hat would afford an admirable complement to a Directoire costume.

One of the new modes is a Louis XI. hat, which, in this season of composite historic fashions, may appropriately be worn with a Marie Antoinette costume. The hat is of black velvet. The crown is high and square and is banded with folds of white satin ribbon fastened in front with a large, brilliant Rhinestone buckle. The brim is stiff and is rounding at each side and curved at the center. At each side a rosette of satin ribbon sustains a bunch of black tips, an aigrette being mingled with the tips at the left side. Under the brim at the back, which is shorter than the front though of corresponding outline, a bunch of pink roses is adjusted at each side. The hat is unique but picturesque and may be worn with a full black chenille-dotted veil.

Apropos of veils, tissue, chiffon and figured lace veils are worn loose and flowing over broad-brimmed hats. The upper corners are caught together to the hat with a pin or a fancy veil clasp and the remainder is permitted to fall free over the face to below the chin, as above pictured.

(CRÊPE PAPER BROWNIES.—SECOND PAPER.

BY TILLIE ROOME LITTELL.

At figure No. 11 is illustrated a little ice box. This is a receptacle for frozen punch, water ices, ice cream or sometimes a dessert, such as a charlotte Russe or baked custard, served in individual quantities. These little cups or boxes are very popular and make a pretty show on the table. Any small box, round or square, will answer for this purpose, though if there are not enough of uniform size and shape they may be ordered from any confectioner or paper-box factory. These boxes may be covered with white, yellow or pink crêpe paper, or, if any specific color is used in the table decoration, each box may be covered with crêpe paper of that hue. Cut two pieces of crêpe paper of the exact size and shape of the bottom of the box. These cover the bottom inside and out, the sides being covered with a ruffle arranged in the manner shown at figure No. 11.

Brownies have been largely used of late to replace conventional decorations of flowers at dinners and luncheons. With their dresses made in the same shade as the covering of the box, and holding in their brown fists single flowers or, perhaps, a tiny name

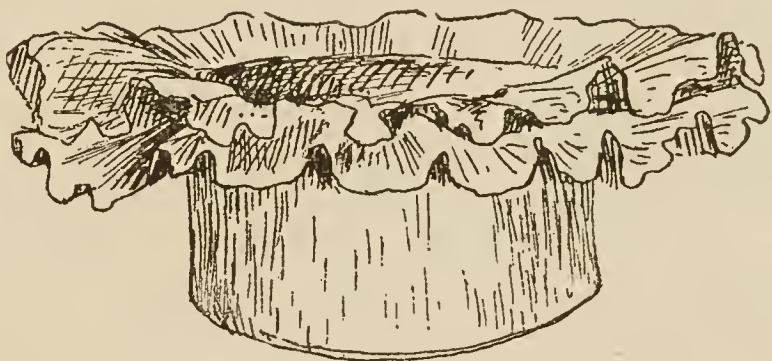


FIGURE NO. 11.

card, they have been made to do duty as guardians of the ice boxes above described.

Figure No. 12 shows a Brownie policeman. His coat is of dark-blue crêpe paper and the brass buttons and badge are tiny bits of gold paper cut out and glued on. There are no sleeves to his coat, but his arms are wound with blue instead of brown, so that it is not noticed that the coat is only a strip of crêpe paper cut after the diagram given at figure No. 13-a and fastened closely around his neck with a drawing string. His belt is a strip of paper folded in the middle and cut lengthwise of the crinkles. The joining in front is concealed by the round buckle of gilt paper. His helmet is made like the hat of the little fellow who upholds the initial letter given in the first paper last month, except that its brim is cut curved, as shown at figure No. 13-b, from cardboard and covered on both sides with blue crêpe paper. It is then glued in place, concealing the lower edge of the crown. The club is a bit of wire heavily wound with brown paper and glued into one hand.

The droll Chinaman shown at figure No. 14 has a coat of blue,

a shirt of white, and loose trousers of red and purple. Figure No. 15-a gives a diagram of the coat worn by the little heathen. There are loose sleeves, pasted together under the arms. The



FIGURE NO. 13 B.

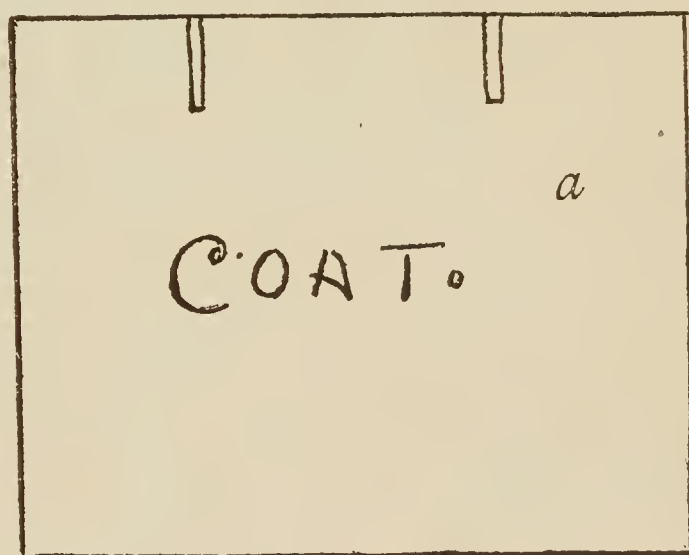


FIGURE NO. 13 A.



FIGURE NO. 12.

coat joins in front. The buttons are made of gold paper connected with a bit of black filo or rope silk. The hat is cut after the diagram given at figure No. 15-b and of exactly the size of the pattern. The easiest way to do this is to trace the diagram and use this paper as a pattern by which to cut the cardboard. Cover the hat with purple crêpe paper and make a rim exactly like that for the policeman's helmet, but in gluing it in place make it turn up instead of down and finish its point with a tiny yellow ball or knob.

A new member of the family is the foot-ball Brownie shown at figure No. 16. He should be dressed in the colors of one of the universities—crimson (Harvard), dark-blue (Yale), cornelian and white (Cornell), blue and white (Columbia), orange and black (Princeton), or red and blue (University of Pennsylvania). The short, full trousers may, for instance, be of black crêpe paper,



FIGURE NO. 14.

his legs wound with orange and his blouse of this same color. The little cap would be of orange and black, and in his arms, bent to easily hold the precious burden, a foot-ball might be carried.

There are many ways of using these quaint little figures. Blotters are favorite lounging places for them. On a blotter, before me as I write, are two Brownies. (Figure No. 17.)

A maiden of the blue-stocking type, dressed in pale-pink, is sitting under a tiny Japanese parasol ostensibly deeply engrossed in the book she holds. A Brownie youth of the tennis-playing type is making worshipful eyes at her from under the other side of the parasol. He holds a racket and seems to be divided in mind between bliss and bashfulness. Before them, in rambling letters, is painted this time-honored bit of wisdom: "There's nothing half so sweet in life as love's young dream."

One of the novel uses to which the decorative and obliging Brownie has been put was the impersonation of Santa Claus at a Christmas tree. But instead of one Santa Claus there were a hundred. On every bough or

powder or, better yet, frosting flicker or isinglass powder. To make this stick, lightly touch the crêpe paper here and there with the glue brush, and, holding the little Santa Claus over a clean piece of paper, pour the flicker powder over him. The powder will adhere wherever the coat has been touched with glue, and the rest will fall upon the clean paper whence it is easily returned to the bottle or package. The long white beard is made of the cotton and is glued to the face and frosted plentifully with the isinglass powder. The bag is hung from his shoulders and is provided with a drawing string. It is

filled with tiny bonbons. A sprig of cedar may be carried in one little brown hand.

An amusing blotter decoration shown in a stationer's window consisted of two

little girl Brownies, dressed in the French tissue paper that so closely resembles gingham, wearing full skirts, little white pinafore aprons and small bonnets. Each held in one hand a small white handkerchief and both were apparently weeping. Painted in blue and gold letters on the top of the water-color paper cover were these explanatory words:

I don't want to play in your yard;
I don't like you any more.

At children's parties Brown-

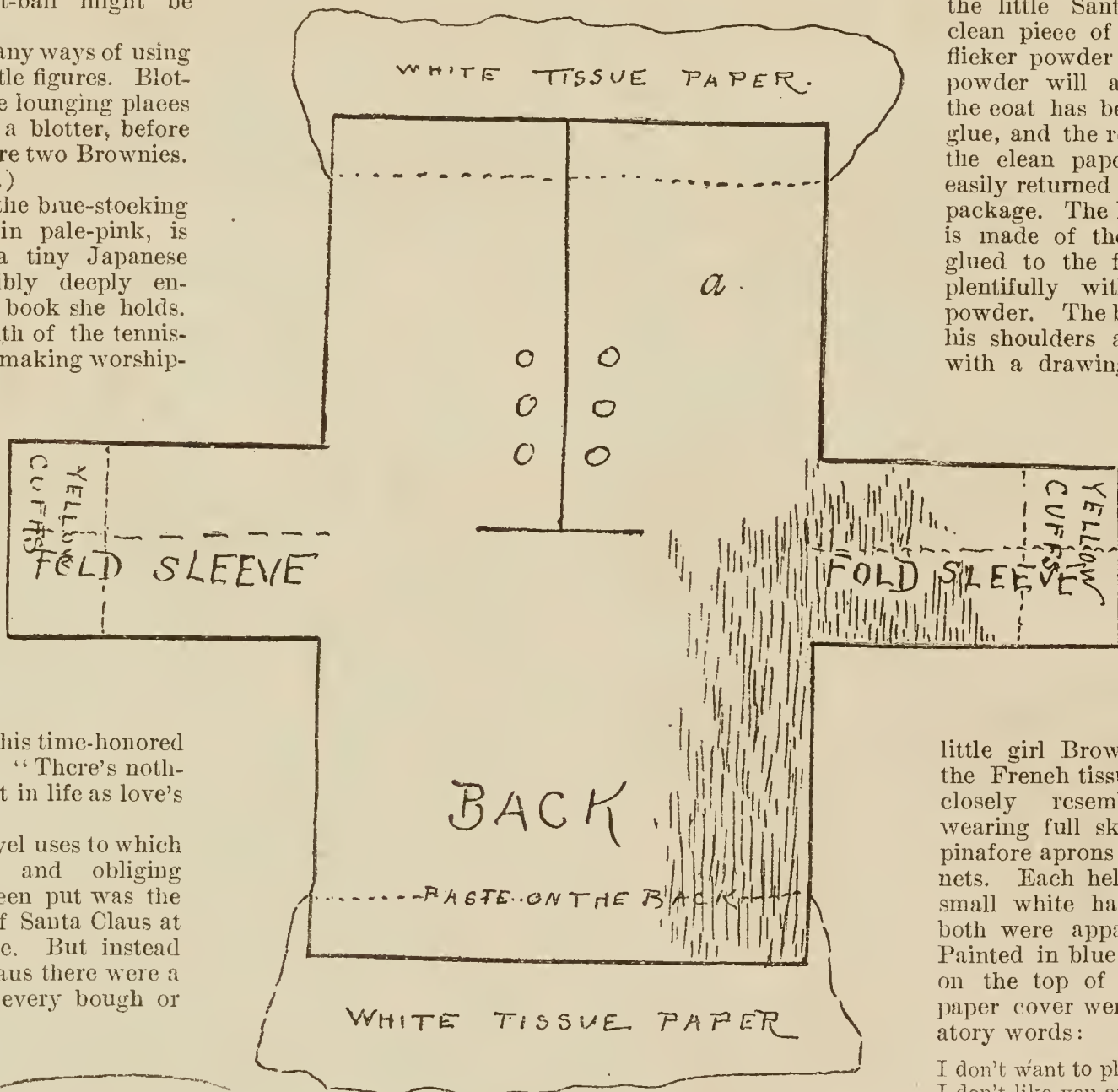


FIGURE No. 15 A.

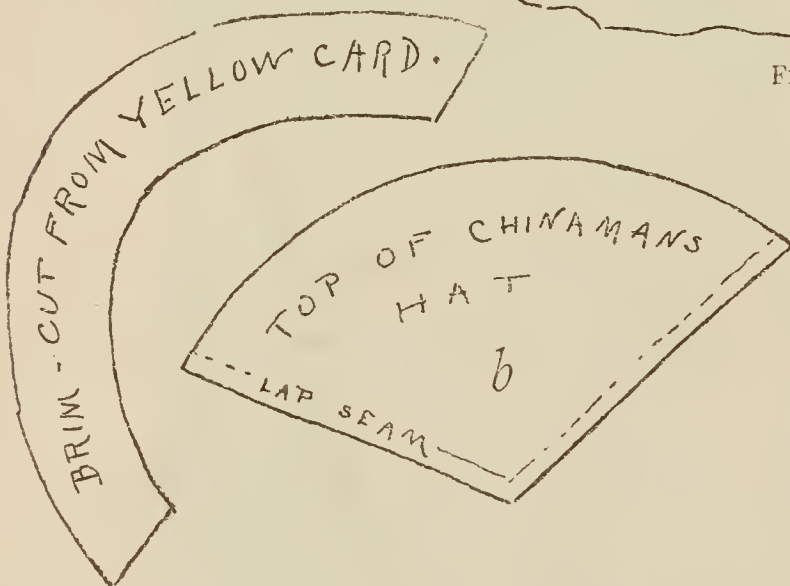


FIGURE No. 15 B.

twig perched one of them, and on the back of each tiny sprite there was a bag or pack filled with bonbons. So each child carried home not only Santa Claus' gift but also Santa Claus himself. Figure No. 18 shows how he looked in crêpe paper and raw cotton. The coat is longer and fuller than the Chinaman's coat, and down the front and around the lower edge is a strip of raw cotton. For this purpose a roll of absorbent cotton may be bought at any drug store. Only a very thin layer is used. Cut a strip one-third of an inch wide, apply strong and rather thick glue to the parts of the little coat to be decorated, and carefully lay the narrow strip of cotton in place. Cover with a clean piece of paper and press with a moderately hot iron. This will dry the glue. For the turban, a twist of paper with a strip of cotton around its lower edge covers the baldness effectually. If it is convenient to obtain, use silver flicker

ies are held in very high regard as favors. At a german given for a private dancing class of children the favors for one figure were Brownies dressed in Mother Goose costumes. Little Red Riding-Hood appeared as shown at figure No. 19, and Mother Goose herself as at figure No. 20. Tom, the Piper's Son, held a little biscuit pig in his thin arms. Little Bo Peep (Figure No. 21) was dressed in pale-blue and pale-pink, her little brown face being wreathed in smiles. Her crook was of wire wound with a narrow strip of crêpe paper. Glued to each Brownie hard and fast was a loop of ribbon two inches long by which the little figure was suspended from the dress of the recipient.

At another children's party—a luncheon—the favors were in the shape of napkin rings of white bone. Leaning against one side of each ring and securely glued to it was a Brownie. No two were alike,



FIGURE No. 16.

jockeys, ragmen, kings and queens elbowing each other in the truest democratic fashion.

A popular amusement is a "Jack Horner's Christmas pie,"



FIGURE NO. 17.

a bit of pastry which will not interfere with the most delicate child's digestion. To make it, first procure a large tin or porcelain dish. Put into it as many wrapped packages, each containing a



FIGURE NO. 18.



FIGURE NO. 20.

Brownie, as there are children to be entertained. Attached to each package, there should be a piece of baby ribbon of some vivid color—yellow, blue, pink, scarlet, etc., three or four feet

long. These ribbons are let through tiny slits in the "top crust" of the pie—a neat, white crêpe paper top or cover to the dish. When the packages are arranged, paste the edges of the top crust down around the sides of the dish. Cut a strip of white crêpe paper three times as long as the circumference of the dish and half an inch wider than the distance from the outer edge of

the dish to the table, the extra half inch being for the heading to the ruffle. Gather this strip, evenly distribute it around the dish, paste it in place, and the pie is completed. The edge of the dish may also be finished with a wreath of holly leaves, laurel, mistletoe or any other green obtainable. Each little guest is handed a ribbon, and then, at a given signal, all pull smartly. The crêpe paper top bursts and the packages come bouncing out, each Brownie becoming the property of the holder of the ribbon to which he is attached.

Motto papers are easily and inexpensively made of crêpe and tissue papers. Construct simple caps or bonnets of French tissue paper and fold these into the smallest possible space. Wrap around them half a yard of baby ribbon to keep the little roll secure. It should measure not over three inches long and an inch thick. Around this roll a piece of crêpe paper of any preferred color, long enough to leave one-third above and one-third below the tightly rolled cap. At the ends of the rolled cap, on the outside of the crêpe paper cover, wind very tightly enough fine sewing silk to keep the crêpe paper in position until pulled open. To the joining of the crêpe paper, paste a Brownie possessing the well-known features of the policeman, Chinaman, Uncle Sam, cadet, Indian, twins and other Brownie types, and you will have a much handsomer motto than can be bought in the shops. The goggle eyes and whimsical expression are the chief characteristics of Brownie faces, and these should be as much accentuated as possible, as they add greatly to the droll effect. It will be found that the expression of these little faces largely depends upon the varying curves given to the mouth.

An amusing receptacle for burnt matches is easily fashioned. A Brownie dressed as a rag picker in a red shirt, loose short trousers held in place by one suspender, and a round soft hat, holds on his arm a tiny brass coal scuttle into which the burnt matches may be thrown. The scuttle may be purchased at a toy shop, or a tiny pail or bucket may be found at an embroidery-material shop.

There is almost no end to the decorative uses to which these quaint and pretty little figures may be put, and after one has made half a dozen of them, all difficulties of construction vanish.



FIGURE NO. 19.



FIGURE NO. 21.



A CHRISTMAS TURKEY.

AVE for a huge black wash-pot, a chicken-coop or two, sundry field implements and several sparse clumps of "Prince's Feather," the cabin yard shone bright and clean, for the children, pursuant to their absent parent's commands, had given the entire premises a thorough sweeping. Now with happy faces they stood resting against their "bresh" brooms. They had already scoured the cabin floor, barring corners and nooks; they had dusted everything again and again; they had decorated clock and chromo with evergreens and polished the few pots and pans in very exuberance of festal preparation until they shone resplendent. For wasn't day after to-morrow Christmas Day? And hadn't their mother, "Aunt" Sukey, in her best homespun and biggest "head-han'kercher," tramped to town to exchange some eggs and a newly caught 'possum for the necessary Christmas funds?

"Oh Chillen," cried Em'line in joyful anticipation, "I jes' feel so good 'bout hit dat I'm bleegeed to dance!" With that, she began singing and shuffling her bare feet in agile, rhythmic accord, as Nick, the next in age, patted time and joined in this plantation ditty:

Fed my cow on rotten corn,
Dat whut gin her de holler horn;
Fed my hoss in de poplar trough,
Dat whut gin him de hooking cough.
Ef you love me tell me so;
Shet yo' mouth and say no mo!

Karo! Buzzard lope! Buzzard lope!
Can't git 'long fer de buzzard lope!

Karo! Short dog! Short dog!
Can't git 'long fer de short dog!

Karo! Tuckey trot! Tuckey trot!
Can't git 'long fer de tuckey trot!

Karo! Rabbit hop! Rabbit hop!
Can't git 'long fer de rabbit hop!

Karo! Pigeon wing! Pigeon wing!
Can't git 'long fer de pigeon wing!

After each sharp call of "Karo!" Em'line's nimble, flat feet shifted unfalteringly into grotesque imitation of the gait of the creature mentioned. Thus merrily sped the stepping until Nick suddenly stopped patting and exclaimed: "Lawd-ee, chillen, dish yer put me in min' er dat time de beastesses had dey Chrismus to-do, en Brer Rabbit tucken git away wid Brer Bar!"

"Now, people," apostrophized Em'line, "will you jes listen at dat! Whar you reckon dat niggas done pick up dat foolishness?"

"Taint no foolishness," asserted Nick, "caze Granny Hester, whar tole hit fus, sez in dem days de beastesses hilt dey semblances en gun dey suppers, same as folks does dese days."

As Granny Hester's age, wisdom and reputed witchcraft rendered her authority indisputable, Em'line could raise no further objection. Besides, she secretly wished to hear the story. So Nick, after a retrospective scratch of his kinky pate, thus began:

"Hit wuz in de Chrismus en everybody wuz eatin en drinkin en havin a big time, en Brer Fox, en Brer Bar, en Brer Coon en a passel of turs laid out to have a frolic, too.



EM'LINE AND HER "BRESH" BROOM.

Dey 'vited dis one, an dat one, en tur one, but dey greed not to ax Brer Rabbit, caze he allus gitten head er some on em. Dey



"YOU KNOCK DE TAMBORAMS EN ME DANCE."

got together dey tamborams, en dey fiddles, en dey jewsharps, dey did, en dey repaired a sight er vittles, en look like everthing gwine turn out scrumptious. But Brer Bar he got a drap er two mo'n he could tote stiddy, en he tuck en raise sech a rukus, gwine round trippin up de gals en pesterin de musicians, ontwell 'pear like he gwine bodaciously bus' up de meetin' right den en dar. Dey study en dey study

how dey gwine git shet er Brer Bar. Some say do dis, en some say do dat, but don't nobody tek de job, caze Brer Bar he sech a wrastler dey skeered to fool wid him. So dey tucken sont Brer Fox atter Brer Rabbit. Brer Fox he 'splain to Brer Rabbit, he did, how dey got de supper en dey got de band, but mo'n dat, day got too much Brer Bar, en he up en ax Brer Rabbit to come en tole off Brer Bar fer 'em.

"'Brer Fox,' sez Brer Rabbit, 'I wushed I could bleege y'all, but I been tuk wid turble mis'ry in my chis since yistiddy wuz a week ago, en I got to keep close count er dat.'

"'Wull, Brer Rabbit,' sez Brer Fox, shetting one eye sorter easy, 'us gin you a dollar en fo' bits to come.'

"'Wull, Brer Fox,' sez Brer Rabbit, 'ruther 'n have y'all's frolic spilt, I speck I hatter try to git dar. You go on; I got to tek a do' er two er dis yer calamus tea fo' I start.' Time Brer Fox lef', Brer Rabbit put out to de swamp en fotch two hornes' nestes, fus' mekin sho' to plug up de holes. Den he gun em all de wink to git out de house cepn Brer Bar, en den he upen sez: 'Brer Bar, less have a high ole time! You knock de tamborams en me dance, den I knock de tamborams en you dane.' Brer Bar he wuz in fer dat, en he gun to knock de tamborams, 'bim-bam-bimty-bam,' en de hornes gun to stir. In a minute mo Brer Rabbit drap de torch in de water bucket, en fo' Brer Bar could ax 'whuf-fer' he done bus' open de hornes' nesses en clumb up de chimbly, en lef Brer Bar dar wid dem hornes. Wull sir, dey leetle mo'n peppered Brer Bar plum to death; he bust out de do' wid de hull swarm atter him, 'a-wo-hee,' 'a-wo-hee,' en him a hollerin, 'I can't see you, but I hears yo' voice!' Wid dat de tur folkses runned in en danced en frolickd en et dey full er good things."

"Did dey have tuckey?" questioned John Henry William, the youngest and hungriest picaninny.

"Dey mout er had hit, en den agin dey moutn't," answered Nick cautiously, "but if dey did, Granny Hester nuver gun de tale dat way ter me."



"DID DEY HAVE TUCKEY?"

"Um-m! I wush us wuz gwine have tuckey fer Chrismus," sighed Em'line, with feminine yearning for the unattainable.

"Wull, us aint, but I lay you Mr. Caruth is," proclaimed Nick. "You jes oughter see his drove of tuckeys! Dey er white en bronze en dat big ole gobbler er his'n kin strut samer'n a

p'liceman. You jes oughter see him", concluded Nick.

"Less go dar," begged John Henry William, "taint fur."

"No, taint," agreed Em'line, "en us jes gwine look at 'em. Us aint gwine totch nothing," she continued, as she thought of her mother's injunctions about other peoples' property.

Forthwith the three started off down the road and presently were perched upon the top rail of Mr. Caruth's fowl-yard fence. They gazed admiringly at the fluffy Brahmas,

negroes peering over his rails, and now, hard upon the disappearance of his finest turkey, the tell-tale feathers were found at the culprits' door! In their terror the children gave so lame an explanation of their woodland find that, without further parley, they were marched off to the "calaboose" to await trial.

The prison faced a busy street and its barred windows let in the uproar of Christmas traffic, mingled with the clang of bells, a hoarse tooting of horns and the omnipresent blaze and crackle of fire-works that mark the Southern Christmas. Whiffs of parching pea-nuts floated in and tantalizing smells of fresh doughnuts, new candies and Washington pies hinted of the good things in store for others. By contrast the small prisoners' lot seemed miserable indeed. For, should Aunt Sukey contrive to pay their fines—a contingency scarcely probable—not one cent would remain to "buy Chrismus!" Nothing but freedom as a Christmas gift and frugal fare to celebrate the day! It seemed ages that they had been considering this doleful prospect as they wept and waited, though in truth the jollity outside had scarcely begun to wane, when the prison door opened and Aunt Sukey rushed in to drag them out of durance vile.

"Praise de Lawd fer dis!" cried she. "He done clare in his blessed Book dat de fatherless en de widders wuz his charge, en jes like he say he done done! Dis night he done sont his wild creeter, a po' dumb beast, to clare my chillen!"

"Oh, Mammy," asked Em'line in astonishment, "dat how come us git out thout gittin fotch up fo de cote?"

"Chile, hit jes like I tell you. Jesus sont dat fox back to Mr. Caruth's attar 'nother tuckey, else y'all would er been scroughin in dat varmint hole dar twell yit. Mr. Caruth he hearn a turble gwine-on mongst de fowls, en he tucken crope out dar wid a gun, en time he got dar, som'n lipt de fence wid a tuckey in hits mouth! Hit wuz a fo en Mr. Caruth en de dog put out thoode woods en runned hit so close dat hit drapt de tuckey right whar y'all found dem bronze gobbler feathers."

"The feathers proved the fox to be the real thief," said Mr. Caruth, "and you may have the last turkey for your Christmas dinner, and—eh—here," he continued, anxious to further right his hasty wrong, "here's a dollar apiece for your Christmas shopping." At this princely munificence the negro family's brightening cloud disappeared utterly and, with that characteristic African elasticity of heart which knows no sorrow long, the little party joined the happy throng on the street.

Of course, three long, striped stockings hung at Aunt Sukey's yawning fire-place on Christmas Eve, and it is certain that the Christmas dawn witnessed a wildly delighted inspection of presents, and a perfect clamor of "Chrismus gif!" "Chrismus gif!"



MOVING ABOUT IN THE PINE-KNOT GLOW.

and the stately, white-crested Polish hens; they giggled at the Guineas with their speckled backs humped like helmets; they counted the turkeys moving sedately about, but in vain did they look for their favorite, the great bronze gobbler.

"Dar now, dey done tuck him to town to sell," ventured John Henry William.

"Whut you study'n bout, nigger?" snorted Nick in contradiction. "Mr. Caruth sell de bell cow fo he siperate wid dat tuckey. Aint I done heard him say taint nobody's money kin buy dat gobbler? Dey jes done housed him fer de night, I reckon."

"Ef dats so," said Em'line climbing down, "us better git 'long todes home. Hit's most night, en I speck Mammy done pass de three mile branch by dis."

"Den, less take de short cut thoo de woods," advised Nick, leading off into a narrow path under the pines. Em'line and John Henry William fell into line and the trio made quick time homeward until John Henry William's bow legs halted at a mass of bright feathers under a haw bush. "Lawd-ee," cried the youngster, "aint dey pretty!"

"Dey sho' is," assented Nick, "en dis yer spread jes like Granny Hester's tuckey-tail fan, en dey are 'nough like dat ole bronze gobbler feathers to be his'n."

"Aint dey a sight of em!" chimed in Em'line. "Less take a heap of em en fix up John Henry William for a Injun, like dem us seed to de circus!" Gathering a goodly number of the feathers, they hurried home. Yet when they reached the cabin and saw their mother moving about in the pine-knot fire-glow, their treasure troves fell forgotten, for each child suddenly remembered some pressing task the performance of which might ward off the scolding expected for absence.

Presently heavy steps sounded without; the door flew open and the startled family beheld the ominous figure of an officer of the law on the threshold. Mr. Caruth, who accompanied him, sternly declared that the children must go to jail for stealing his bronze gobbler! In vain were all their protestations of innocence. Mr. Caruth had missed fowls from his yard again and again; he had as often noticed the three little



SEATED ON THE FENCE.

as each happy little darkey caught the other. Aunt Sukey had 'possum and 'taters and other good things besides the turkey for Christmas eating. But, best of all, Mr. Caruth, determined to complete the measure of reparation, offered the family well-paid employment on his farm where the children's chief charge should be the bronze turkeys. LUCIA M. ROBBINS.



THE SOCIAL CODE.

BY MRS. ROGER A. PRYOR.

TENTH PAPER.—BREAKFASTS, LUNCHEONS AND SUPPERS.

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An English author in a recent novel has made one of his characters declare that, so far as recreation or amusement is concerned, the desert sands of Africa are to be preferred to a modern dinner-party. In a similar spirit a young lady once said to me: "I shall beg off next Winter from dinners and receptions, but will go with Mamma to all the funerals. There is hope at a funeral of a joyful resurrection, but at afternoon teas and dinner parties there is no hope!"

Such forlorn summing up of society life will find echo in many a tired brain. But I think exception will be made in favor of breakfasts and luncheons. The noonday meal—be it designated as "second breakfast," *déjeuner à la fourchette* or luncheon—is the meal dear to the feminine heart. To this woman delights to invite her most cherished friends, and to provide for them her most *recherché* entertainment.

Some fortunate ladies can announce to their friends that all will be welcome who call at one o'clock for an informal luncheon. Their houses are thenceforth the daily rendezvous for the members of their own intimate circles. These informal gatherings become a source and fount of much that appears later in the way of musicales and theatre parties. Events past and to come are planned and freely discussed, notes are compared and delicate *contretemps* are settled. They are almost family affairs in the utter absence of ceremony. The guests wait upon themselves—as they do in England where servants are dispensed with on such occasions—or they manage with limited assistance from one servant. The guests drop in as they please, for fifteen minutes chat or an hour's talk, as the case may be. Sometimes the hostess does not appear until the last moment, coming in cloaked and hatted like the rest after a morning's shopping, and sometimes she does not come at all! The table is always spread for twelve and if more should come they make themselves at home at the side tables. This is a most hearty and hospitable fashion of entertaining which we borrow from our English cousins. The hostess sees that there are plenty of boned and jellied meats, tongue, ham, stewed or devilled kidneys in chafing dishes, croquettes, light wine, little cakes, marmalade, coffee and chocolate. She may provide less or more, as her fancy or taste may dictate. She may even consider a rack of toast, unsalted butter and perfect tea quite enough. Nobody complains or criticises at these informal breakfasts.

HANDSOME LUNCHEONS.

The invitations to a ceremonious luncheon are issued in the name of the hostess alone, but are worded precisely as are the invitations to formal dinners, substituting for the word "dinner," "breakfast" or "luncheon at one o'clock" or "half past one." Two weeks' notice is expected. The guests arrive punctually, are received by the hostess and luncheon is announced as soon as all are present. But if some artist has been secured who is amiable enough to sing or recite for the entertainment of the company, luncheon is not announced until the singing or recitation is over. The lady of the house assigns her mother or her husband to conduct the guest of honor and they precede the others into the dining-room, the hostess coming last.

When more than twenty-five persons are invited, the guests do not enter the dining-room, but it is thrown open, revealing a table abundantly provided with *huitres à la poulette*, *homard à la Newberg*, boned turkey, croquettes, *vol-au-vent*, salads, cakes, bonbons, etc. The waiters bring into the drawing-room small, low tables, around each of which five or six persons draw their

chairs. The gentlemen of the party assist in serving, going into the dining-room for the refreshments. Champagne, claret and sherry are served, also ices and coffee. These large luncheons are charming. The hostess sees that the company is judiciously placed and that strangers are introduced to those with whom they may be associated at table. It all seems to be informal, but a little skilful management—with the dominant idea of

making everybody comfortable—is by no means unnecessary. To be sure, if there is a "star" to whom all are anxious to do homage, it is impossible to please everybody—unless, indeed, some clever woman will inaugurate a "progressive" luncheon after the manner of progressive euchre or the progressive dinners that have actually been given. At the close of such a luncheon, rarely later than three o'clock, the hostess rises to receive the adieux and complimentary speeches of her friends. The latter are usually sincere, for these are pleasant occasions.

At the elegant luncheons to which twenty-five ladies only are invited, there is opportunity for the display of much taste and magnificence. One of these given last Winter in Washington is often referred to as unusually superb in all its appointments. The prevailing colors of the dining-room were gold and crimson. The gilded Empire chairs were cushioned with crimson velvet. The receiving plates were of gold. A gold monogram decorated the name cards. The table was covered with cut-glass dishes on gold pedestals. Three huge bowls were filled with crimson roses. Nothing could have been more gorgeous. The menu included the usual dishes served at a fine dinner, except the roast meats. The wines were old Madeira, champagne and claret. To this banquet were invited twenty-five ladies whose husbands' names are famous in the councils of the nation, and right proud was the fair young hostess to be able to gather such guests around her board. Coffee was served after the company returned to the drawing-room, the hostess going back and forth to arrange for each one, with her own hands, a bouquet of lovely, glowing roses.

Very handsome costumes of velvet or silk are worn at these elaborate luncheons. Ladies leave their wraps in an ante-room and retain their bonnets and gloves, removing the latter when they are seated at the table and resuming them after the repast. Should any lady have an engagement which makes it necessary that she should leave before the luncheon is over, she seeks her hostess to make an apology and her adieux, and as she passes along the table she pauses to shake hands with the strangers to whom she has been presented. The latter do not rise to respond. All is done gracefully and quietly, for people accustomed to good society are as far removed from bustle and fuss as they are from shyness and gaucherie. Well-bred men and women may be known by their courteous repose of manner—courteous not only in word and deed but in the expression of their faces. They have the "eyes courteous" of which the old English poet speaks—an expression which relates rather to real appreciation and kindness than to form and ceremony.

SMALL LUNCHEONS.

When people are invited to a luncheon a few days only before it is to take place, the hostess is not expected to provide an elaborate entertainment, nor the guests to appear in handsome toilettes. For these occasions the hostess may bring forth the fanciful embroidered linens which cannot be used at the statelier functions. If her table is of polished mahogany, she may have placed under each plate ornate little doileys embroidered with violets or arbutus or enriched with drawn work, or a square of needle-worked linen, not quite as large as the table, may be placed upon it diamond-wise. In the center of this she will have a silver jardinière filled with ferns and at each corner a slender vase containing a single orchid, perfect rose or cluster of white hyacinths. Her menu will be moderate. Small oysters on cracked ice, hot or cold bouillon in cups, little pâtés of sweetbreads or mushrooms, green

peas, a broiled bird or delicate chop, with an ice and coffee, will really be enough. She may or may not offer champagne, claret or sherry. The coffee for such luncheons is usually served on a delicate silver or gilt tray, with sugar bowl and tongs to match, and the cups, as well as all the china, are very thin, delicate and beautiful. Souvenirs have quite gone out of fashion at either large or small luncheons. Bonquets for guests may be placed at each cover, but this is not so much in vogue as formerly.

An English menu for such an informal luncheon prescribes a heartier repast. The writer who describes it says: "I do not think that lunch should ever be an elaborate meal; it should be dainty, not ostentatious. Commence with *hors-d'œuvres*, a few oysters, or some caviare on toast. Then have soup, dressed fish, one very nice entrée, plain roast or boiled meat, some simple sweets, cheese, fruit, sherry, claret and champagne. Put a big bowl in the center of the table and fill it with chrysanthemums. If it be foggy (this is written in London, remember!), light a hanging lamp over the flowers. If the color of the lamp-shade is strawberry or red, it will throw a becoming light over the faces.

These ideas seem to be sensible and practical, but an æsthetic American hostess would omit the roast or boiled meat. Except for a bird or chop, our luncheons are strictly *à la fourchette*. In large cities a much-burdened population has decided that a call may be omitted after a luncheon—never, however, after a wedding, ball or dinner.

Luncheons and breakfasts are the highly prized opportunities for unrestrained talk. At a dinner or an afternoon tea this is hardly possible, the one being an occasion of ceremony and the other interrupted by perpetual arrivals and departures. The success of a luncheon depends more upon the guests themselves than upon the skill of the hostess. She may have provided food fit for the gods, but if her guests are heavy, apathetic, unresponsive, if the talk degenerates into common-places or worse, her luncheon will be a failure. A woman of tact and cleverness may err once, but never the second time! Her next entertainment will be the better for the first experience. Having done her part well, a hostess has no need for regret whatever happens—whether her dishes have been spoiled, her service has proven inadequate and awkward or her best Sèvres has been broken, she must never evince annoyance or condescend to apologize. That would be unpardonable. If she is overwhelmed with chagrin, she must maintain an unruined demeanor. Cheerful ease and repose are her rôle. If things are very bad indeed, and she is constrained, like poor Vatel, to kill herself because a dish is spoiled, she must wait until the people have smiled their adieux and are quite out of the way.

Of course, the residents of large cities who are furnished by skilled caterers are not liable to suffer from a mortified sense of failure in the appointments of their tables. Sometimes, nevertheless, the hostess, however perfectly her dinner is planned, meets with disappointment. I have known the ducks to arrive upon the board exhaling such violent odors that all the fragrance of the roses was quenched and I have seen a young hostess smitten to the earth by the disaster. Nothing could be done. Nobody could possibly touch the game. My lady soon rallied. Calling merrily to her husband, she exclaimed: "Ah, George, see how you are punished for your lack of patriotism! You would have English pheasants, you know! Honest American canvas-backs weren't good enough for you." Everybody—at least the wise ones—saw through her little ruse and marvelled at her self-possession.

Mrs. Washington's fortitude under similar circumstances has been recorded in history. It appears that cream was scarce when her husband lived, as President of the country, in New York City. To save enough for a large dinner it was kept too long and became sour and spoiled. "Everybody had to swallow it when they saw Lady Washington eat a whole plateful"—swallow it in silence, for then, as now, to speak of such things was an unpardonable breach of decorum.

AN ENGLISH BREAKFAST.

I suppose there is a quality in the air of Merrie Old England that makes a hearty breakfast possible. We wonder at the pasties washed down by ale in Samuel Pepys' time, and the mighty haunch of venison flanked by flagons of which we read in early English novels. Lately some Americans have been visiting Abbotsford, still owned by a descendant of Walter Scott. They tell of the breakfasts, "so unlike the joyless affairs one has learned to dread. No servants were in the room to mar the freedom of the conversation. As the guests sauntered down, each chose his place regardless of precedence. Great 'four in hand' chafing-dishes of edibles were on side tables from which

the women were served by the men. The tête-à-tête of the evening before was renewed under cover of scones and pasties. Plans were laid for the day—some to ride, play tennis or cricket, others to accept the host's invitation to drive to the ancient seat of King David, built nearly a thousand years ago."

LITTLE SUPPERS.

I am afraid little suppers are going out of fashion. More and more frequently do we find theatre parties at the restaurant after the play. When given at home at eleven o'clock in the evening they can be made very charming. And how delightful are the dishes for these little suppers—the boned turkey, jellied tongue, salad, and that triumph of the chafing dish, terrapin, or lobster *à la Newburg*! In the preparation of the latter the soaring genius of the young society man shines forth. He does it to perfection. He can even make an *omelette au rhum*, or curl the gills of a few oysters, or mix the peerless Welsh rarebit, or stir eggs as eggs were never stirred before. The appetite is sharp for these delicious dishes, and the spirits are high after a happy evening. There is no ceremony. People draw their chairs up to the table liberally spread with good things. Hot bouillon is very grateful after a drive through the air of a Winter evening, but it is quite admissible for the viands to be cold, even the birds and bouillon.

An English authority declares that suppers would become more fashionable if people could think they could do without wine. "Champagne is the principal expense of a supper, and it is really the bugbear which keeps people from entertaining. Why not have coffee and tea and whiskey and soda?" The solid dishes suggested are sandwiches, biscuits and cakes only. These midnight repasts are known abroad as "finger-and-thumb suppers," and truly the possibility of inviting people to such simple affairs and the probability of their coming are much to be desired.

TEACHING CHILDREN TABLE MANNERS.

I cannot dismiss the subject of breakfasts, luncheons, dinners and suppers without a few hints on the necessity of teaching children daintiness in table manners. The young person is to be sincerely pitied who has had no careful mother, nurse or governess to attend to this in childhood—that golden time when learning is so easy. Men and women are judged by trifles. After a rugged backwoodsman has hewn his way to a high place in the councils of the country, or, perhaps, saved it in an hour of peril, one may well forgive him if he forgets the right way to shake hands, or doff his hat, or enter a drawing-room. But even he will be unforgiven if his table manners are untidy or offensive. Just here the most amiable of men, Thackeray, drew a sharp line. "Oh," he sighs, "if *only* the dear American girls would not strip the corn with their white teeth!" And again: "How could I breakfast with five women eating with their knives! I could have stood one—but five, all at once!"

In the old times immense importance was given to the etiquette of the table, made more necessary then than now because the service *à la Russe* was not in fashion, and at any moment any man might be called upon to carve a joint or roast. Then, too, the evening meal was a perilous affair, to be safely consummated only by the expert. The young man of Revolutionary days was a martyr to the "handed" tea: for tea-cups, buttered muffins, slices of Sally Lunn and chipped beef or shaved ham, these all—and more, had to be taken care of upon his trembling knee. Now and then a plate would crash upon the polished floor and fill the blushing swain with confusion. Once when a stranger had won the heart of the tiniest little maiden of a family, and when her spirit had been sorely tried at hearing her sable nurse express doubt as to whether he was a gentleman, leaning on her father's knee and looking earnestly in his face she asked: "Papa, is Mr. Dawson a gentleman?" "Wait, Blossom, until I see him follow the hounds," replied the Squire. "But Mammy Grace says she'll know soon as he eats an egg," said the fairy. Sure enough, he broke a section from the shell at breakfast next morning, and ate the contents with a spoon from the shell itself. That settled it. He was a gentleman.

Children should be taught early to use their napkins properly, to lay them on the table without folding, to handle forks nicely, to use their knives rarely, never to mix food into great mouthfuls, to use a bit of bread in the left hand, to eat soup without "gurgling," to drink without noise, to leave their plates tidy with knife and fork lying parallel to each other, to leave the spoon in the tea-cup, to spill none of the contents of the cup into the saucer and hundreds of other small but important habits too numerous and too patent for room in this paper.

HOME-MADE CHRISTMAS GIFTS.

ALL kindly hearts are stirred by generous impulses at the approach of the Christmas festival season. The desire to confer happiness upon those endeared by ties of friendship or kinship by gift offerings, is almost universal. The purse may be—alas, too often is!—at variance with its owner's dainty tastes and inclinations, hence economy becomes a necessity. But what matters it to the friendly recipient if the gift be ever so simple, so long as it conveys a message of love and esteem?

Whether a gift be simple or elaborate, it should be selected as much with a view to utility as to beauty. The article that merely pleases the eye and has no other reason for being evinces lack of judgment on the part of the donor. Christmas presents that combine the practical and the ornamental may be made by one's own hands and these will appeal more strongly to sensible people than expensive trifles which may be purchased in the shops and have no merit beyond effectiveness. Not only the planning but the labor required in the completion of these gifts is significant of the good-will and kindly feelings of the maker.

A tour through the shops and an inspection of remnant counters may be found profitable before actually beginning the Christmas work. Odd lengths of silk that might be considered too exaggerated in color or design for a garment will answer very well for a pillow or for some other bit of decorative work. Last season's artistic Dresden ribbons, which have been consigned to the bargain table and reduced to almost nominal prices, will prove invaluable, for silks, ribbons and laces one must have in plenty for these pretty things.

Many practical and helpful suggestions for the construction of acceptable gifts are given in the accompanying illustrations, and even the moderately skilled needlewoman may attempt and will be enabled to make them with the assistance of the patterns furnished.

Any woman of practical ideas would appreciate a hanging work-bag for her sewing-room—a receptacle in which stockings and other articles awaiting mending may be kept. China-blue denim is an admirable material for its construction. The bag proper has a draw-string of heavy blue-and-white cotton cord inserted near the top and when this is drawn a fluffy frill stands up attractively all round the mouth of the bag. A loop is made at the top of the cord by which to suspend the bag. A simple scroll pattern is embroidered in outline stitch on the blue denim in white darning cotton, adding not a little to the pretty effect. Around the bottom of the bag is placed an arrangement of many pointed sections, suggesting the calyx of a lotus; it is gathered at the bottom and encircled by a shell ruching. A bag more elaborate but less practical may be made of strips of plain and fancy ribbon and plain silk. Pattern No.

826, price 5d. or 10 cents, is used in the construction of the bag.

Another friend who has just established a cosy little home would be more than pleased with the window-lambrequin shown in the accompanying illustration. Her sitting-room has but one window, which is hung with long Irish-point lace curtains, and a lambrequin would add much to its effectiveness. Cream Liberty silk sprigged with old-rose and green would, you happen to remember, suit the prevailing color of the other appointments of the room and, besides, will drape gracefully. The pole is of cherry like the wood-work of the room, and the lambrequin is adjusted to the rings, straight at the ends and in rosettes or *poufs* at each side of the center, a festooned effect resulting from the arrangement. Old-rose and green silk tassel fringe follows all the loose edges of the lambrequin, which is shaped according to pattern No. 778, price 7d. or 15 cents.

Guitar playing is, perhaps, your brother's latest accomplishment, so he often takes the instrument with him when going on short pleasure trips. He wants a cover and will be delighted with the one you will make. Maroon is not only a color

which wears well but it happens to be a favorite in his eyes, so you choose it in a smooth-surfaced cloth and cut out the cover by pattern No. 716, price 5d. or 10 cents. It must fit the instrument perfectly. The flap covering the opening is closed with small gilt buttons and on one side of the cover the recipient's monogram is embroidered in gold thread.

Nothing would please your sister better than a shopping-bag. Black satin of excellent quality is used for the development of the bag, which is of unique shaping and generous size. It consists of two sections, each of which is extended to form four points that droop in dog-ear fashion. At each point hangs a bunch of narrow black satin ribbons tipped with a cord acorn. These acorns suggest the bells which hang from a "folly" cap, so the bag is known as the "folly bag." In a casing made near the top, black satin draw-ribbons are inserted for closing the bag. A jet star might be applied on each point and the ribbons tipped with jet, if desired. Pattern No. 929, price 5d. or 10 cents, furnishes the design.

Some one of your friends whose fad is fancy work will welcome the fancy-work bag and apron here shown as much for its novelty as its utility. It is made of blue dimity figured with a running design in white, by pattern No. 775, price 5d. or 10 cents. It is edged all round with *platt* Valenciennes lace and furnished with blue silk draw-ribbons run through a casing at the center. When these ribbons are drawn a bag is formed in which may be placed unfinished fancy work, skeins of silk and the like. When outspread the bag is converted into an apron, which may be extended over the lap of the worker and fastened at one end to the bodice, affording protection both to the gown and the dainty bits of needlework in process of construction. Either silk or sateen will be available for such an article.

The mantel-drapery in mother's room has grown shabby. She would not only enjoy having a new one but would be touched by your thoughtfulness. Perhaps you can surprise her with it on Christmas eve, for she will be too busily occupied with preparations for the feast to go often to her room during the day. Cover the board as smoothly as possible with blue silk and then drape the lambrequin, which will be of blue figured China silk, by pattern No. 780, price 7d. or 15 cents.

A rosette is disposed at each side of the center and blue-and-white silk fringe is attached to all the free edges. White Liberty chintz figured with Delft-blue flowers would also be appropriate for a mantel-drapery, and cotton ball fringe to match could follow the edges.

A head-rest for some dear old lady's favorite chair will gladden her heart and mayhap bring tears of appreciation to her eyes. It will please her best when made saddle-bag fashion and of ample size. Figured blue-and-white India silk will prove a good selection. Make two rather flat, oblong pillows and fill them with down, upon which the dear old head will rest better than upon a filling of wool or wadding. Lace the pillows together at the top with gold cord, and sew gilt rings at short intervals at the top of each pillow to receive the cord, which should be arranged in loops and ends at each side, the ends being tipped with gold balls. Such a head-rest will decidedly improve the appearance of a chair, and may be fashioned by pattern No. 829, price 5d. or 10 cents.

Another head-rest takes on the shape of a roll, and may be



826



929



716



775



780



778



829

made of Dresden silk showing a violet design in the natural purple on a deep-cream ground, if a very dainty effect is desired.

Pattern No. 820, price 5d. or 10 cents, may be used in making it. The roll is covered with silk adjusted full, and over it at each end is disposed a series of points between which the full covering escapes in the form of diamond-shaped puffs. At each end is adjusted a disc of silk. A many-looped bow of violet ribbon is fixed over the meeting of each pair of points and at each disc and from the latter proceed strips of ribbon, the strips being joined and a bow tied at the point of suspension.

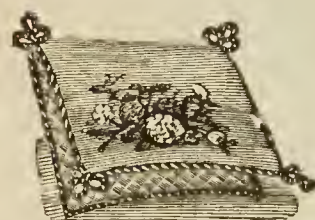


820

Some lover of the cheering cup who enjoys her tea only when "piping" hot, will rejoice to find among her gifts a tea-cosy. It is made of Liberty silk, white, with blossoms in the favorite Delft-blue tone, chosen because it will correspond with the old-fashioned blue-and-white tea things, and, when slipped over the tea-urn itself, looks almost like a bit of the service. The cosy is cut by pattern No. 3108, price 5d. or 10 cents. It is well wadded. A border of dark-blue velvet is applied at the bottom and it is edged top and bottom with blue-and-white silk cord, the cord being also carried along the sides and disposed at the top in a trefoil, by which to lift it. Under this protecting cover the tea will retain its heat for a very long time.



3108



825

Fancy articles such as women love do not correspond very closely with the masculine idea of beauty or usefulness; therefore, it is difficult to make a happy selection of gifts for one's men friends. To a man whose fancy inclines somewhat to dainty things may be given a mouchoir-case. Make it by pattern No. 825, price 5d. or 10 cents, choosing pale-blue silk, for blue is a favorite with men. The case folds over like a book and is wadded and lined with white silk which is stitched in diamonds. Violet or some other delicate sachet powder may be sprinkled

upon the wadding before covering it. On the upper side of the case apply a section of white bolting cloth and, if you are skilful with the brush, paint in water-colors a floral design in pink and green. Round the edges sew blue silk cord which may be adjusted in trefoils at all the corners.

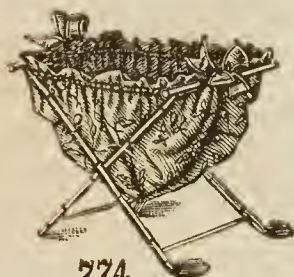
The man who has photographs by the score will appreciate the usefulness of a photograph-case. It may be made of pasteboard by pattern No. 818, price 5d. or 10 cents. It is covered with sapphire-blue velvet and lined with pale-blue silk. A pocket at each side is covered with velvet for holding the portraits. An Empire wreath may be embroidered at one side with bullion or gold thread, the

future owner's initial being worked in the center of the wreath.

A swarm of bees may be worked at the other side. The Napoleonic emblems are at present much in vogue. The case may stand on a desk or table and will provide an attractive ornament.



818

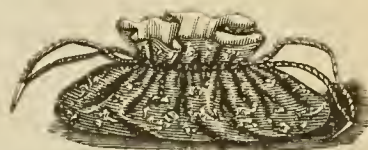


774

A work-bag will please some industrious woman who has all the family sewing to do. A novel one is supported by a camp-stool, the bag taking the place of the seat. It is made of cream cretonne covered with a tangle of foliage and blush roses that look more like painted than printed flowers. A draw-string is run through a casing at the top to regulate the bag to the size of the frame, a frill standing

above the casing, and at each end is fastened a large bow of rose satin ribbon. The frame may be folded the same as if it were serving its original purpose. Denim or chintz may be used instead of cretonne, with pleasing results. The pattern is No. 774, price 5d. or 10 cents.

Receptacles for holding all sorts of odds and ends are always useful and considerable variety is shown in the designs for them. One, embodied in pattern No. 817, price 5d. or 10 cents, is made like a bag. It is of navy-blue velvet sown with very small gold spangles put on in an arabesque design. Some distance from the upper edge a casing is formed to receive a gold cord by which to draw the bag close.



817

At each end of the cord is adjusted a gilt spike. Above the casing a facing of gold ribbon is applied which looks very attractive when the bag is closed and the top formed in a frill.

Another style of catch-all, also in bag form, is made of yellow satin. Discs of satin-covered cardboard are used for the front and back. To them a long strip of satin is fulled to form the sides and bottom of the bag. Each disc is embroidered with white silk in the form of a monogram or a floral device. At the top are fastened suspension loops of white satin ribbon formed in bows at the point of suspension. The upper edge is finished with white silk cord. A bag of this kind might be made of

white sail-cloth embroidered with green and shaded red silk in a floral design. Pattern No. 815, price 5d. or 10 cents, is used in the making.

An artistic catch-all may be made by pattern No. 827, price 5d. or 10 cents. Three oblong sections of pasteboard are covered with flowered India silk and laced together at the side edges with narrow ribbon formed in bows at the top and bottom, a deep triangular box resulting from the arrangement. A pasteboard



815

bottom is fitted to the box and in it is adjusted a bag of plain silk. Above the box the bag shows full, and near the top are arranged draw-ribbons in a casing, above which is a frilled heading when the bag is drawn close.

Still another catch-all is represented in pattern No. 821, price 5d. or 10 cents. A cup-like arrangement is made of several sections of pasteboard covered alternately with yellow and red silk, the tops being shaped in sugges-



821

tion of petals. The sections are caught together some distance below the top with red silk cord, which is laced through small openings made at the edges and arranged in a bow at the top, the ends being finished with tassels. In this flower-like cup is adjusted a bag of yellow silk closed in the usual way at the top, red silk cord being used instead of ribbon.

No household can have too many sofa-pillows, so you may safely add one more to a friend's collection. A fanciful one is made of brown taffeta in the palest of tints and upon



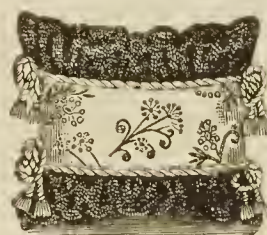
827

it are massed pink roses and light-green leaves, the design being indefinite and impressionistic. In the center is arranged a clover leaf cut from dark-green velvet outlined with gold cord, which also forms the stem. The silk is fulled about the leaf. Cord is arranged in trefoils at the corners. The design is supplied by pattern No. 822, price 5d. or 10 cents.

For another friend a pillow of an entirely different design has for a center Dresden ribbon in the widest of sash widths. The ribbon shows great shaded purple orchids on a field of palest green. At each side is a deep puffing of dark-green satin, and over the seam joining the latter to the center is heavy green silk cord arranged in a bow at each side, tassels finishing the ends. This pillow may be developed



822



828

by pattern No. 828, price 5d. or 10 cents. A simpler pillow made by the same pattern could be constructed of denim.

TATTING.—No. 40.

ABBREVIATIONS USED IN MAKING TATTING.

d. s.—Double-stitch or the two halves forming one stitch. p.—Picot. *.—Indicates a repetition as directed wherever a * is seen

TATTED DOILY.

FIGURE No. 1.—No. 30 thread was used in making the beautiful doily illustrated, but a finer thread would result even more charmingly. The actual size is about ten inches in diameter.

Begin at the center and make a ring 5 d. s., a p. (quite long), *1 d. s., a p. and repeat from * until there are 11 p.; then 5 d. s., and close.

Leave about a quarter of an inch of the thread and make another ring like the last, except that in making 1st p., join to the last p. made in the last ring; continue until there are 6 rings, but in making the last one join it to the first ring made, instead of making the last p.; also tie the last one to the first, leaving the same length of the thread as between the others. Fill in the center of each ring and the center itself with rick-rack stitch.

Next, make a row of wheels, making each one thus: Make a d. s., 1 p., and repeat until there

are 9 p.; then 1 d. s. and close the ring; and leave about a quarter of an inch of thread and make another ring like the last; then repeat until there are 12 rings; fasten these to the center rings with a needle and thread, catching to the 4th and 8th p. of the rings around the center, and also through a p. of 2 rings on the strip last made (see picture); carefully preserve a right and wrong side to the work.

Next round.—Make wheels thus: For the center ring make 11 p. each separated by 1 d. s.; draw up and break the thread. Next make a ring of 4 d. s., 1 p., 4 d. s., draw up; leave a short space of thread, make another ring like the last, and continue until there are 10 rings; fasten this strip of rings to the center ring (or the one having 11 picots), making a slip knot through each ring and each p. of center ring and carrying the thread along (see picture). Make 12 of these wheels and tie to

each other by 2 p. and to the center also by 2 p.; be careful to tie securely and as neatly as is possible.

Next round.—Make a ring of 3 d. s., 1 p., 1 d. s., a p., 1 d. s., a p., 3 d. s., and draw up; turn the work and make another ring like the last, leaving a short space of thread. Work in this way until there are 37 rings on one edge, or until the strip is long enough to go around the center and lie perfectly flat; now tie

this strip to the center by 1 p. in each of 2 rings. then skip 2 rings in the strip and tie the next 2 rings to 2 rings in one of the center wheels, leaving a ring free at each side of the tying in the wheels around the center; then fill in these spaces with a small ring made of 5 p., each separated by 1 d. s., and tie this ring to the 2 p. left free in the center wheels, and the 2 rings left in the strip.

To make Large Wheels.—12 p. each separated by 1 d. s., then draw up. Make a strip of 12 rings of 3 d. s., and 3 p. each separated by 1 d. s., then 3

d. s.; fasten these around the center ring, catching the p. to each small ring with a slip knot; then carry the thread to the next one, and so on until all are tied.

Last round.—Make a ring of 1 d. s., a p., and repeat 6 times more; then 1 d. s., close. Leave about a quarter of an inch of thread, then make another ring and repeat until there are 12 rings in all; tie together leaving the same length of thread between, and fasten these rings to the wheel just made, the same as the first strip of rings was fastened to the center. Make 12 more of these large wheels and tie to each other through 1 p. in each of 2 rings; then tie this round of wheels to the center, leaving 2 of the rings free between each tying in the double strip (see picture), and fill up the space by rings made with 7 p. with 1 d. s. between each (see picture).

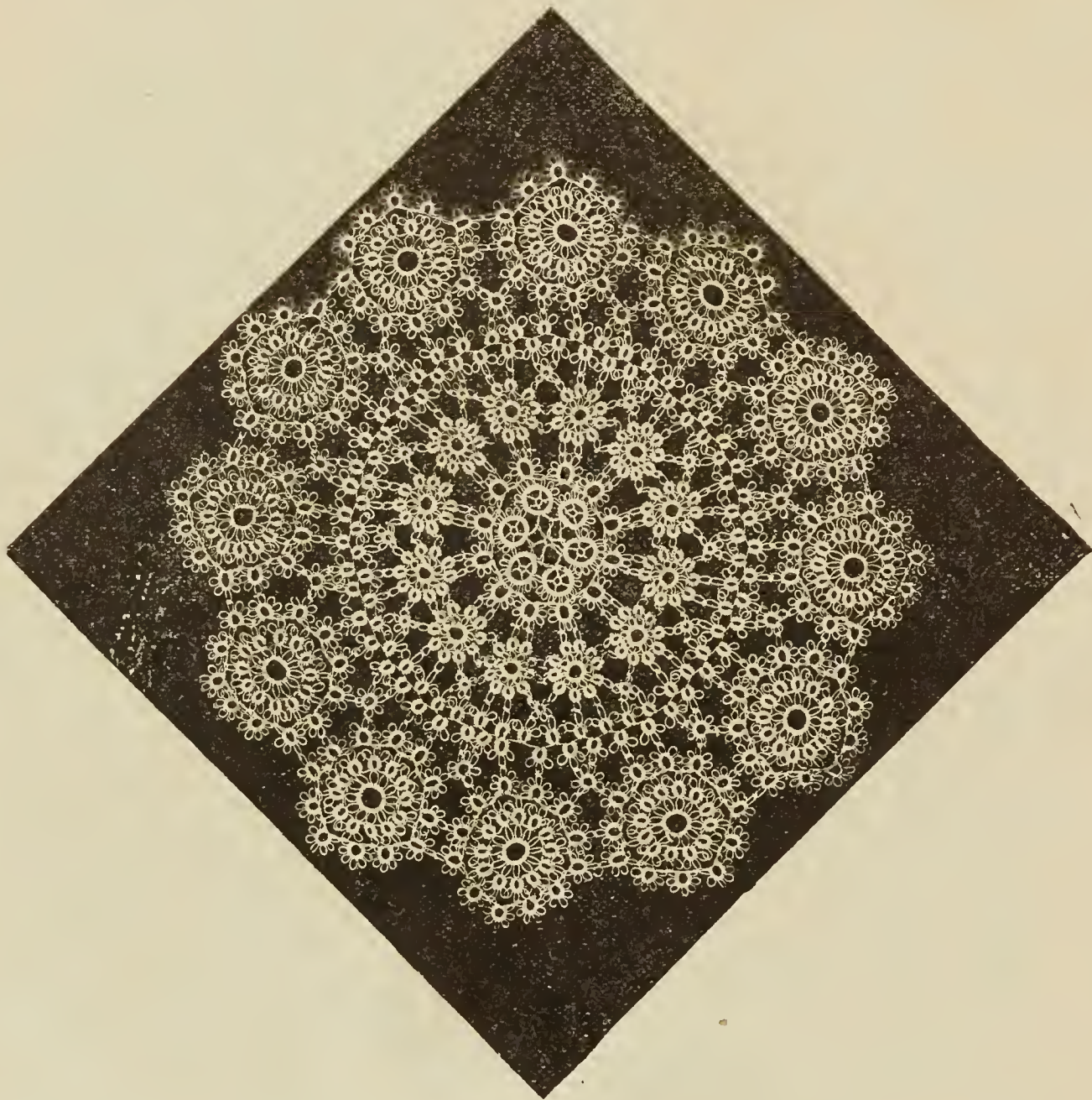


FIGURE No. 1.—TATTED DOILY.

THE BUTTON-HOLE CUTTER.—Among the many minor conveniences which have of late done much toward lightening the labors of the seamstress, none has been of greater practical benefit

than the button-hole cutter. The new cutter is made of the best steel, is reliable and may be very quickly and easily adjusted to cut any size of button-hole desired.

BURNT WORK.—TENTH PAPER.

BY HARRIET KEITH FOBES.

[MISS FOBES WILL BE GLAD TO ANSWER ANY QUESTION OR GIVE INFORMATION IN REGARD TO BURNT DECORATION ON LEATHER, GLASS, IVORY OR WOOD. LETTERS TO HER SHOULD BE ADDRESSED CARE OF THE EDITOR OF THE DELINEATOR AND BE ACCOMPANIED BY A STAMP FOR A REPLY BY MAIL.]

Leaving now the subject of burnt work upon leather, the application of this method of decoration to ivory will be considered in the present article. This beautiful material has long

work on both will become easier. For the present, however, elaborate decoration is out of the question, the simplest forms alone being feasible.

As ivory is generally utilized for small articles, such as dice, counters, card-cases, boxes, paper-cutters, toilet articles and cane and umbrella handles, the opportunities for decoration are limited to small surfaces. If unpolished ivory can be obtained, it will burn much quicker than the polished article. The polish frets the point and clings to it, requiring to be frequently removed with a damp cloth. Toilet articles with ivory backs afford the best opportunity for burnt decorations. There are brushes of all kinds, mirrors, manicure sets, ointment and powder boxes, shoe-horns, button-hooks and the like to be found in our best stores. The ivory is of the purest quality and



FIGURE NO. 77.—MONOGRAMS.

been used, either perfectly plain, with the highly polished surface so attractive as to demand no other decoration, or so carved and turned in intricate patterns that admiration for the ivory itself has been lost in the pleasure excited by the wonderful embellishment.

Ivory is becoming more and more valuable and rare and its use is almost universal. That its beauty and value can be enhanced by burnt designs, or, indeed, that it is possible to burn a design upon it, are new ideas to most persons. Such is the case however, as may be readily demonstrated by experiment, and it will be found that the original beauty of the ivory is as much enhanced by the delicate brown tracery which has become a part of it as by the far more difficult and laborious carving with which it has hitherto been enriched.

In decorating ivory the same tools are used as for burnt work upon leather. The smallest and sharpest platinum point is the one usually employed, a larger size being only occasionally needed.

Especially delicate and clearly defined designs are the only ones appropriate for decorations upon ivory. Very little shading is used and black or deep-brown lines are carefully avoided. The amount of heat required is double that needed for leather; the point must be red-hot all the time. The time allowed to each stroke and the pressure as well must also be doubled. Ivory being such a hard material, its resistance to fire is greater than that of any other material upon which decorations are burnt, glass alone excepted. The five materials used might be arranged in the order of the resistance they offer to fire as follows: leather, paper, wood, ivory, glass. Burnt decorations upon the last two materials, while decidedly difficult, are not at all impossible, and as the cauterics improve and furnish more concentrated heat the



FIGURE NO. 78.—NARCISSUS'S DESIGN FOR MIRROR.

best color, and often the only decoration needed or advisable is that of a monogram more or less elaborate. These monograms can be burnt in, the brown tints thereby produced being

just as pretty as the blue, black and red enamelling used hitherto and far more durable, it being quite impossible to erase them without cutting off a layer of the ivory.

Figure No. 77 shows three different styles of monograms. The two upper designs require

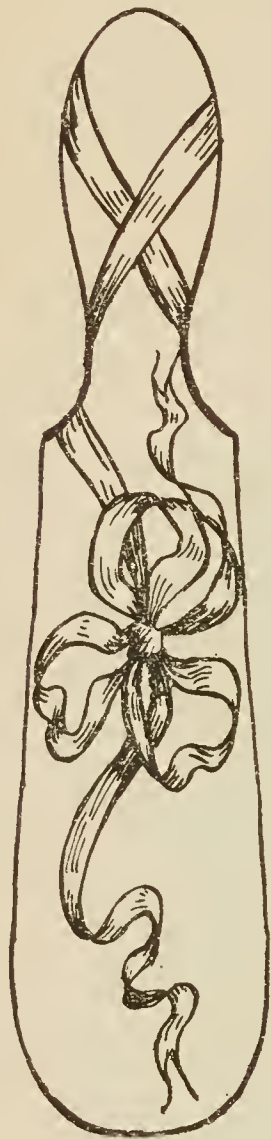


FIGURE NO. 79.—DESIGN FOR SHOE-HORN.



FIGURE NO. 80.—HARE-BELL DESIGN FOR HAIR BRUSH.

articles great care in selection must be exercised that the designs may be at once appropriate and ornamental. Figure No. 78 shows an excellent design for a burnt decoration. It is intended for the back of an ivory mirror and represents Narcissus blossoms and leaves held in place by a bow of ribbon at the handle. The story, it will be remembered, ran that Narcissus was a very beautiful youth who became enamored of his own face mirrored in a lake, and, falling in, was drowned, whereupon up sprang these white flowers to perpetuate his name and fame. Hence their use on a mirror. This design can be used without shading if desired, and it would, of course, be much easier to execute thus simplified. Pond lilies, flags, ferns, rushes and a number of other aquatic plants are useful for mirror decorations, and there are a host of beautiful conventional designs, especially those of Italian origin.

Figure No. 79 gives a design for a shoe-horn of moderate size. The larger sizes afford a still better chance for such a decoration. A simple bow-knot is here used, but a lady's-slipper design might be used as well, and a conventional design of



FIGURE NO. 81.—DESIGN FOR BUTTON-HOOK.



FIGURE NO. 82.—DESIGN FOR PAPER-CUTTER.

the No. 2 platinum point to make the lines heavy enough for the desired effect, while the bow-knot and initials below need the smallest point. In burning care must be taken to keep the point firm and steady, and to do this a deep indentation in the ivory is required. A broken, dotted line is almost sure to be the first result of any attempt at burning upon ivory. This must be gone over with the point until it is smooth and even. A light tracing of the first lines and a gradually increasing pressure give the best results. Abrupt lines without curves are likely to result from the slipping of the point and must be guarded against. The point should be guided very slowly and with even pressure, especial care being required when the surface of the ivory curves, as is often the case in toilet articles. Only a person accustomed to free hand drawing can at the first attempt make a successful decoration on ivory. Designs may be traced in ink, lead-pencil being of no use. India-ink drawings or sepia drawing put on with a brush may be followed by the heated point when they have become perfectly dry. A design may also be traced by using a sharp-pointed knife or a strong pin. All designs, whether free-hand drawings or transferred, should be drawn upon the ivory before any attempt at burning is made. Backgrounds are very effective and much admired when burnt on most materials, but upon such a delicate surface as ivory they are not necessary and would often look heavy and cumbersome.

When decorations other than monograms are used upon toilet

tiny shoes, used as a border or center-piece, is equally effective and suggestive.

At figure No. 80 is presented a Hare-bell design for the back

of a hair-brush of the long, slender type in vogue several years ago. There are many other styles, and the decoration can be altered to apply equally well to round or oval backs. Maiden-hair fern affords an appropriate and dainty decoration for a brush back. A simple grouping of fine scrolls used as a border close to the edge of the brush is also pleasing.

With figure No. 81 is introduced a much smaller article upon which a single, well-drawn flower is all the decoration needed. The large handled button-hook here represented has a decoration especially significant in the single Bachelor's Button traced upon it. A design of minute shoe-buttons tied in a careless bunch by a knot of heavy thread could also be utilized in this case with quaint effect. There are various sizes and kinds of button-hooks, the glove-buttoner being the smallest, but on each handle a slight decoration is pleasing, care being taken to avoid heaviness or crowded effects.

A novel design for the decoration of an ivory paper-cutter is given at figure No. 82. It consists of an arrangement of leaves shaded so as to give a dark, rich effect that is exceedingly realistic when well executed. The reverse side is left plain.

With the various ointment and powder boxes belonging to a lady's dressing-table to choose from, one of the smallest has

been selected to serve as a model for the rest. At figure No. 83 is shown a design for the top of an ivory powder-box; it consists of tiny wild roses and their leaves intertwined so as to form a close, light wreath. In the open space may be placed the owner's initials or device on a tiny shield.

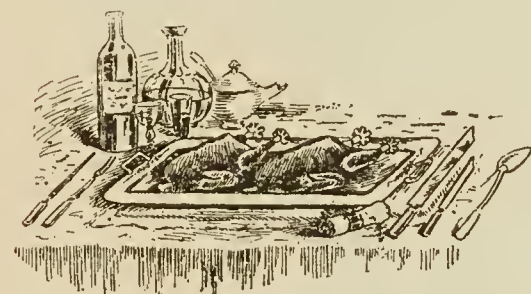
Forget-me-nots, Laurel wreaths, Corn-flowers, English Roses, Violets, Trailing Arbutus and other decorations of like nature look well burnt upon ivory. Dresden figures and patterns are also very charming and other patterns used for china are equally good in effect, if they be used with discrimination.

Japanese designs are as well suited to burnt work upon ivory as to the other materials upon which their use has already been cordially recommended. Constant study of Nature is as earnestly enjoined for this work as for any other into which art enters, but from the nature and restrictions of the material still greater care is necessary that the designs should suit the object and the method of application. Work upon ivory has been intentionally left until the student has had training in

other burnt work so that its increased difficulties may be met with fuller knowledge and greater skill. This is the more necessary as the cost of the material makes mistaken or defective execution rather a serious matter.



FIGURE NO. 83.—DESIGN FOR POWDER-BOX.



THE HOME.

FOURTEENTH PAPER.—CARVING.—(CONTINUED.)

erate size and then serve all at table acceptably is a veritable triumph of mind over matter. These birds appear to be ample, but really have little desirable meat upon them except that upon their plump breasts. But as their flesh is very rich, much less of it satisfies the ordinary appetite than is required of some other feathered creatures. Because they contain so much fat, their stuffing is made less rich than that placed in turkeys, chickens and capons. Mashed potatoes highly seasoned and mixed with boiled onions or bread-crumbs is a customary stuffing for geese, and another equally in favor is composed of sliced apples flavored with chopped or grated onions. Sometimes the dressing of a goose is not distributed at table, because while roasting it draws out the strongest and least attractive flavors of the bird. Ducks and very strong geese are best stuffed with quartered sour apples which draw from the flesh much of its objectionable taste. Such a dressing is not served. Ducks of good flavor are frequently stuffed with seasoned mashed potatoes mixed with chopped celery and boiled onions, the last two ingredients making about half the dressing. This combination is served to those who do not object to the onion. Apple sauce cooked and served without sugar always accompanies geese and domestic ducks and is placed upon the plate beside the meat.

To carve a goose properly, it should be brought to the table on a large platter and set before the carver with its head to his left. The fork is thrust deeply into the ridge of the breast at its highest part as the bird lies upon its back. Many expert carvers first remove the leg and then the wing on the side

next them before slicing the breast, while others do not touch these members, provided they are able to slice off enough meat from the breast to serve those at table. The neck, wings, legs and back make a delicious entrée when minced and flavored with herbs or sauces. Besides, the goose presents a more palatable appearance on its retirement from the table if not dismembered utterly. If the legs are to be taken off, the carver should remember that the second joint is very close to the body and that its ligaments are much tougher than those of the turkey. With a little experience he will readily strike the proper tendons and joints with a sharp knife and sever them at a single stroke. There are appetites—and epicurean ones, too—that crave the legs of duck or goose, but they are not often met with and these parts are served only on request. Whether or not the wing and leg are removed, the carver should begin slicing the breast close to the wing, holding his knife parallel with the ridge of the breast and reaching the bone the entire length of the bird at every stroke. The first cut is made as near the back as the thickness of the meat warrants and thin slices are carved up to the center of the breast. When this is reached the edge of the knife is turned so as to follow the bone and all the sliced pieces are cut away at once. This plan is not unlike that adopted in carving a saddle of mutton. Each slice should have a rind of fatty skin. If both sides of the goose are to be carved, the fork handle is pulled toward the carver until the opposite side of the bird is within easy range of the knife when it is cut away in the same manner.

There was a time when each piece of meat or fowl was served as soon as it was sliced, but since good conversation at table has become almost as much a part of the feast as the food itself, the expert carver serves no one until he has cut off enough for all, the wait being neither long nor tiresome.

GEESE.

Ducks are usually served in pairs, brought to the table side by side, with their heads toward the left.

DUCKS.

The fork is inserted deeply into the breast bone of the bird nearest the carver and first the leg and then the wing are cut off, provided they are likely to be wanted. If not, they are left intact, as they do not interfere with the slicing of the breast, which is cut into long, thin pieces that extend the entire length of the bird. These are finally cut away as in carving a goose, by passing the knife under them, beginning at the top of the breast bone. When the nearest side of the first duck is sliced, the fork is changed to the second duck and its farthest side is carved. This being done, the duck last carved is lifted and placed next the carver, the carving knife being used to push the other duck away so that the pair change places. The carving then continues as at first, the fork being by this method inserted but once more than if the ducks had not exchanged positions. By this plan all the meat falls upon the outside edges of the platter, where it may be more conveniently handled. When stuffing is to be taken from a duck or goose a horizontal slash is made at the rear of the side next the carver.

To broil a chicken it should be opened down its back. It is best to remove the breast bone, or, at least, to divide it, if the chicken is small, and to quarter it if the chicken is of fair size, always taking care not to cut or tear the flesh. The joints of wings, thighs and legs should be broken and their tendons clipped, except the birds be very young, when the joints can be severed at table. It is customary, if a broiled chicken be of fair size, to quarter it by cutting across it each way with a knife that is so sharp that the crisp skin is not torn. The removal of its bones before broiling a chicken does not impair its appearance, nor is their absence noticeable, because they are taken from the inside and only the outside is visible on the platter. If carving scissors are used, they make a removal of the bones and a severing of the ligaments before cooking needless; that which is easiest for the carver makes the speediest serving.

BROILED CHICKEN.

Grouse are brought to the table with their heads to the left. If more than one is served and the platter is not spacious a smaller platter or a plate may be placed near the carver to receive one bird while he is carving the other. The legs and wings, turned back of the body and skewered there before cooking, are brought back to their natural position, the skewers having been removed before the birds are presented at table. The breast is sliced parallel with the ridge of the breast bone and cut away from it as in carving a duck or goose. The legs and wings are next disjointed from the body; the wish-bone with its meat is cut away and the body is turned over, there being small, choice bits to be taken from hollows in the back corresponding very nearly with those holding the oyster in the turkey. Slices from grouse being small, several of them are served to each person, unless it be a course dinner, when not more than two are laid upon each plate. Being a somewhat dry meat, grouse always has a gravy—usually a bread sauce—which is served generously.

GAME.

Partridges are properly carved by inserting the fork in the breast as they lie on the platter with their heads to the left. The leg and wing on each side are severed at one slice. The knife is then drawn through the ribs under the breast from right to left, thus removing it entire. This part is then divided down the middle from the neck backward. If the partridge is plump and only small pieces are to be served, as at a course dinner, the breast is also cut across or quartered. The back is given to any one who calls for it, but ordinarily is not served. Gourmets say the back of a partridge belongs to the carver, because he can find in its hollows choice little morsels.

Small birds—quail, snipe, squabs and the like—are usually served whole. If divided, they are cut through from head to tail. Pigeons, not being ordinarily considered a dainty dish, are usually served whole, each person removing such parts as are liked. If they are divided, a sharp, strong knife cuts them in halves from the neck to the tail. They are seldom quartered or cut across, but this severance is not difficult if the knife is of proper size and in fair condition.

Rabbit, if roasted, is skewered and treated as if it were a young pig, being carved in the same manner, except that its head is seldom roasted, and after its fore and hind legs have been removed it is carved in slices parallel with the back bone, as if it were a saddle of mutton. Rabbits are oftener cut up and potted or fricasseed than roasted.

Roast pig, if only about three weeks old, is served whole.

ROAST PIG.

When from five to seven weeks old the head may be removed and the animal split down the back (though not cut quite through), and served flat on the platter upon a bed of parsley, with its head to the left. An opened pig allows that thorough cooking which is essential to pork whether mature or very young. Served with or without a division of its back bone, its head is first removed by cutting its neck joint with the tip of the knife. A circle is then cut entirely around the shoulder so that when the foreleg is removed it takes with it the meat to very near the back bone. After this cut it is easy to touch and sever the joints. The hams are removed by cutting under them in the same manner; the back bone and its flesh are cut through from neck to tail, and the ribs are sliced apart as if they were chops. Cuts are taken from the fore-shoulder and ham, but the ribs and loins are the favorite parts. It is well to eat plenty of freshly cooked, unsweetened apple sauce with roast pig, its acid assisting the digestion of this very rich and fatty meat. Currants afford the same acid, but preserved in any manner they also contain sugar, which hinders rather than aids the assimilation of food. Pigs when cooked while undivided are stuffed with bread crumbs or mashed potatoes highly seasoned with sage, pepper, salt and, perhaps, Summer savory and thyme. If divided, these flavorings well minced are rubbed into the flesh. If the rind is scored, as it should be, the seasoning is rubbed into these cuts, the quantity used being the same as would have been mixed with the stuffing. Roast pig was a favorite dish at feasts half a century ago, but it is disappearing along with many other rich foods once considered delicacies.

Salmon when served whole is laid with its back bone lengthwise of the platter, its thickest side farthest from the carver. A broad, silver fish-knife and a harpoon-shaped silver fork are most convenient for serving it daintily. The fork holds the fish by a light pressure from the back of its tines and it is cut across to its back bone, each piece being made of about the same width as its thickness. When the heavier parts are taken off piece by piece each is laid upon a separate plate and served at once, because the texture of fish is too delicate to allow rehandling. One piece cannot be laid upon another and preserve its attractive shape. When taken from near the head and tail, the meat is laid upon the platter to be reserved for salads, scallops and the like. The head and tail are cut off by carving scissors or a sharp jointing knife, and the back bone is lifted to the front edge of the platter. The opposite side of the fish is now divided—one can hardly say carved. As a rule, a thick section of salmon is boiled or steamed, and in dividing it the cuts begin at the right-hand end and reach the back bone only. When all of one side has been divided, care being taken not to flake it, the bone is lifted off and the opposite side is sliced. When a cut of salmon is served it is presumed that all of it is to be eaten while hot and the carver distributes it accordingly. Of course, whatever part of it is left may be devilled, even if it be but a small remnant, or it may be mixed with boiled eggs, celery or lettuce and served as a salad.

FISH.

Small fish are served whole, being lifted by a harpoon fork and wide knife. Broiled fish having been split open often have their back bones taken out before going to the gridiron. Whether or not this is done, a broiled fish is divided down its middle from end to end and pieces are made by cutting it across in helpings of proper size. Baked fish stuffed with seasoned bread-crumbs are laid backs upward in a pan while cooking with pieces of stale bread or potatoes that have been boiled and peeled. If long and slender, they may be curved into S-shape or coiled into a circle and skewered. When thus curved their skins should be slashed on their outer curves to prevent their bursting with the heat. A baked fish is placed with its head to the left and cuts are made along its length close to the back bone on each of its sides, beginning at the head. The flesh is then cut through from the upper to the under side in broad slices, care being taken not to tear the skin, and the pieces are drawn away from the back bone. This cutting is first made on the near and then on the farther side of the fish. The dressing is served upon each plate with the fish but not over it.

The hostess usually serves salads, pies and other desserts, the host being fully occupied with the carving. Vegetables are oftener served from a side-table than are meats, but when this is not done the hostess should daintily distribute them upon each plate, being heedful that they do not overlap meats or each other.

A. B. LONGSTREET.

THE ART OF NETTING.—No. 17.

WORK-BAG, WITH NETTED COVER.

FIGURE No. 1.—This original-looking bag is made of a red silk handkerchief lined with Swiss cambric. Before cutting it

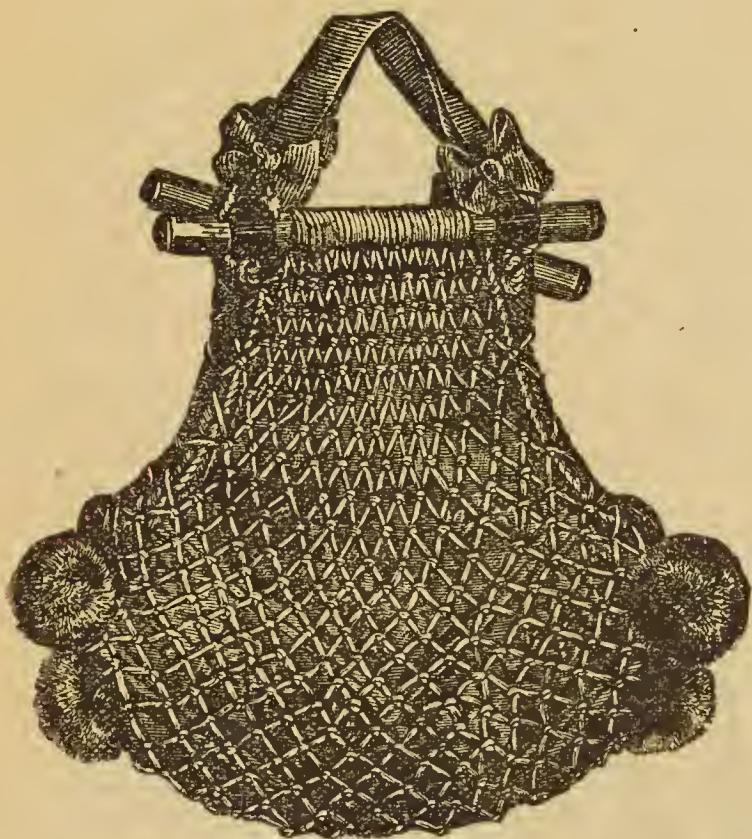


FIGURE NO. 1.—WORK-BAG, WITH NETTED COVER.

out the handkerchief is to be folded the shape of a triangle; the two middle ends are then rounded, thus shaping the bottom of the bag. A cover netted with eord finishes the outside. The cover is begun with 23 stitches; 15 rows are then netted with the same number of stitches, and in the next 7 rows 1 stitch is to be increased at the end of every row; the 22nd row has now 30 stitches, and 10 rows the same width then follow, reaching as far as the middle of the net; from here the netting is decreased in the same proportion as it was increased in the first half. The net is then fastened on the wooden rods where the bag opens. Each of these is $7\frac{3}{4}$ inches long and $1\frac{3}{4}$ inch thick and ornamented at the end with a flat metal button. On these rods the stitches in the first and last rows of netting are fastened with cord by catching up each stitch twice, wrap-

ping the cord around the rod in doing it. The stitches are then slipped close together into a space of $3\frac{1}{8}$ inches. Dark-red ribbon $3\frac{1}{4}$ inches wide folded three times and thick gold cord are next put through the edge stitches on both sides of the net. A yard and a half of olive-green ribbon and about five-eighths of a yard of gold eord will be required. The ends of the ribbon go over the rods, while the gold eord is put through two holes bored in the rods and each is finished with a knot sewn firmly below these. (See picture.) The eord going over the rods serves to hold the ribbon strap, which is put on with small bows. After the silk bag and the cover are tacked together at the outer edges, pompons of wool the color of the bag and ribbon are added to complete the bag.

NETTED BOOK-COVER.

FIGURES Nos. 2 AND 3.—Make a foundation of square netting of the size required, using rope silk, or, if preferred, coarse linen thread or eord. Then stretch the foundation on a frame and darn it as seen in the picture at figure No. 3, or in any other manner preferred. In our new pamphlet "Tatting and Netting," price 2s. or 50 cents, may be seen many methods of darning and numerous varieties of stitches, any of which could be adapted to this cover.

Now make a cover of linen or satin, fitting it to the book, and turning it over on the inside for about an inch all round to form a sort of pocket for the book. Then fasten the ornamented netting over the lining and the cover is complete.

A cover for a sofa-cushion may be netted in this manner and then darned or left plain, as preferred. In making it use only such materials as will be soft to the touch. Hard,



FIGURE NO. 2.—NETTED BOOK-COVER.

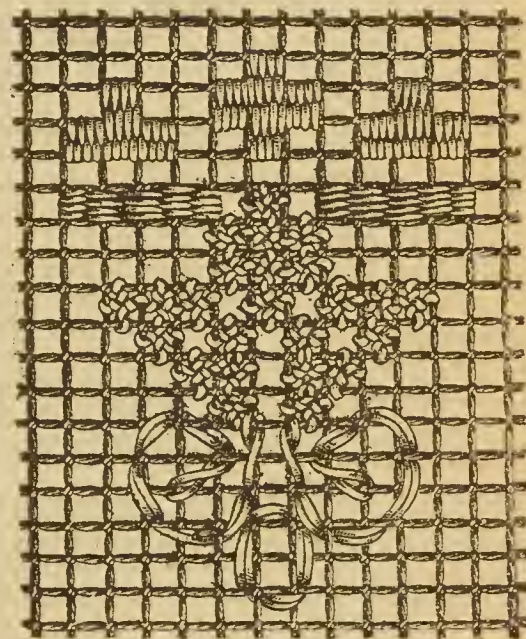


FIGURE NO. 3.—DETAIL FOR COVER.

twisted eord or thread would not be suitable. Netting is also made of heavy eord, and when stretched on a frame made to fit the top of a door-way or window, provides a pretty grille for placing above portières and draperies.

GOOD LITERATURE FOR THE FAMILY.—The works included in our *Metropolitan Book Series* embrace so large a variety of topics and are so thorough and comprehensive in their several lines that they form in themselves a valuable library for domestic reference and instruction. They include text-books on art and artistic handiwork, works on deportment and etiquette, guides to good housekeeping and manuals of fancy work of various kinds. The following books are published at Four Shillings or \$1.00 each: "Good Manners," "Needle-Craft," "Needle

and Brush," "Home-making and Housekeeping," "Social Life," "The Pattern Cook-Book," "Beauty: Its Attainment and Preservation," and "The Delsarte System of Physical Culture." Those named below are sold for 2s. or 50 cents each: "Drawing and Painting," "The Art of Knitting," "The Art of Crocheting," "Fancy and Practical Crochet Work," "Drawn-Work," "The Art of Modern Lace-Making," "Wood-Carving and Pyrography or Poker-Work," "Masquerade and Carnival," and "The Art of Garment Cutting, Fitting and Making."

NEWEST SLEEVES, LINGERIE, ETC.



971

LADIES' DRESS SLEEVE, IN 1830 STYLE.
(TO BE MADE IN FULL-LENGTH OR
ELBOW LENGTH.) (COPYRIGHT.)

it at the top is arranged a close-fitting cap, which is sewed down over the top of a drooping puff that extends to the elbow. The puff is gathered at the top and bottom and flares very decidedly at the elbow. The sleeve may be made up in either full length or elbow length, as preferred.

The style is appropriate for the numerous fancy silks, as well as for dress goods of all kinds.

We have pattern No. 971 in eight sizes for ladies from nine to sixteen inches, arm measure, measuring the arm about an inch below the bottom of the arm's-eye. To make a pair of sleeves for a lady whose arm measures eleven inches as described, requires four yards of goods twenty-two inches wide, or three yards thirty inches wide, or two yards and a half thirty-six inches wide, or two yards forty-four inches wide, or a yard and three-fourths fifty inches wide. Price of pattern, 5d. or 10 cents.

LADIES' THREE-QUARTER LENGTH GORED-PUFF DRESS-SLEEVE, IN FIVE SECTIONS.

No. 972.—Very effective is this sleeve, which is shown made of silk. It is arranged on a coat-shaped lining and consists of five well curved sections. The fulness is collected at the top and bottom in three rows of shirring and the lower edge is finished with a band that is overlaid with a row of velvet ribbon. The three seams on the upper side are decorated with a frill of narrow lace edging.

All soft goods will make up prettily in this sleeve, chiffon over silk being especially charming.

We have pattern No. 972 in eight sizes for ladies from nine to sixteen inches, arm measure, measuring the arm about an inch below the bottom of the arm's-eye. To make a pair of sleeves for a lady whose arm measures eleven inches as described, requires four yards and three-fourths of material twenty-two inches wide, or three yards thirty inches wide, or two yards and a half thirty-six inches wide, or two yards and three-eighths forty-four inches wide. Price of pattern, 5d. or 10 cents.

LADIES' ONE-SEAM LEG-O'-MUTTON DRESS SLEEVE, WITH
FITTED LINING.

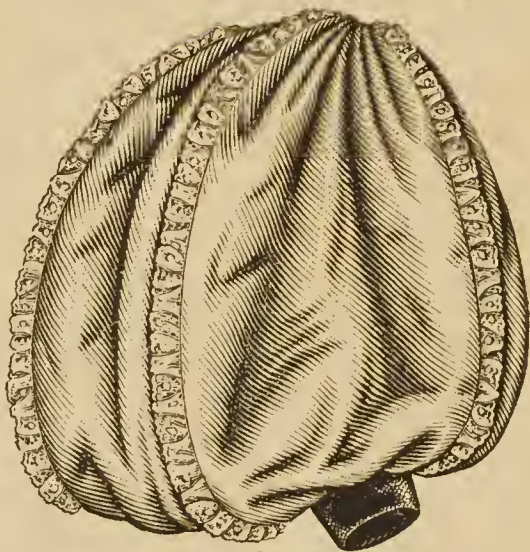
No. 973.—This sleeve is one of the most effective of the new



971

LADIES' DRESS SLEEVE,
IN 1830 STYLE. (TO
BE MADE IN FULL LENGTH
OR ELBOW LENGTH.)

No. 971.—Soft woollen goods were selected for making this sleeve, which gives the sloping-shoulder effect peculiar to the styles of 1830. The sleeve is in coat-sleeve shape and upon



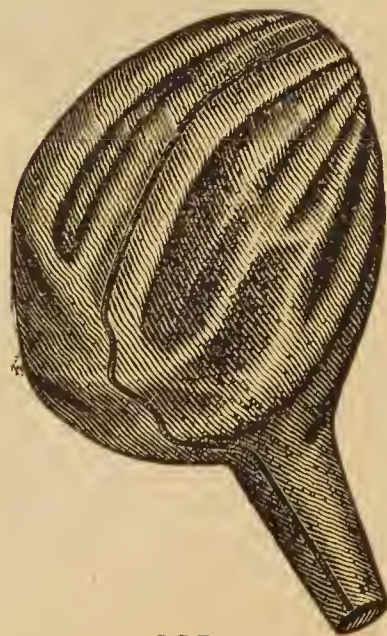
972

LADIES' THREE-QUARTER LENGTH GORED-
PUFF DRESS-SLEEVE, IN FIVE
SECTIONS. (COPYRIGHT.)



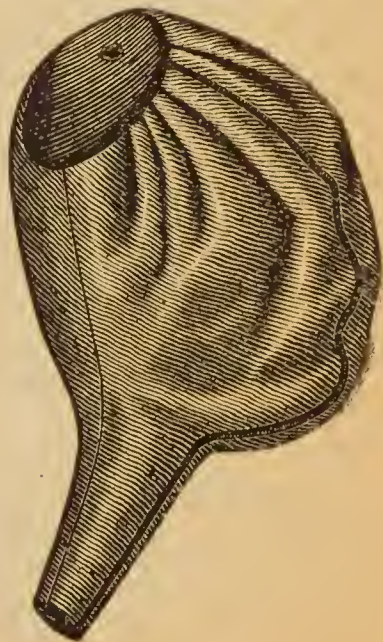
973

LADIES' ONE-SEAM LEG-O'-MUTTON
DRESS SLEEVE, WITH FITTED
LINING. (COPYRIGHT.)



969

LADIES' GORED DRESS SLEEVE, IN FOUR SECTIONS, WITH FITTED
LINING. (COPYRIGHT.)



969

leg-o'-mutton shapes. Soft woollen goods are pictured in its development. It is made with only an inside seam, and the top is gathered, the great fulness drooping over the elbow at the back of the arm with the effect of a puff. On the forearm the sleeve clings closely to its coat-shaped lining.

The sleeve is suitable for standard woollens and novelty goods of all kinds and also for silks, etc.

We have pattern No. 973 in eight sizes for ladies from nine to sixteen inches, arm measure, measuring the arm about an inch below the bottom of the arm's-eye. To make a pair of sleeves for a lady whose arm measures eleven inches as described, needs four yards and three-eighths of material twenty-two inches wide, or three yards and three-eighths thirty inches wide, or two yards and three-fourths thirty-six inches wide, or two yards and three-eighths forty-four or fifty inches wide. Price of pattern, 5d. or 10 cents.

LADIES' GORED DRESS SLEEVE, IN FOUR SECTIONS,
(WITH FITTED LINING).

No. 969.—This fashionable sleeve is shown made of dark-green camel's-hair. It has a coat-shaped lining and is in four sections shaped to give a smooth effect on the forearm and a stylish flare above, the fulness being collected in three box-plaits and in three downward-turning plaits at each side of the box-plaits. A seam comes at the center of each box-plait and is piped with brown velvet.

The sleeve will be effective in either silks or woollens.

We have pattern No. 969 in eight sizes for ladies from nine to sixteen inches, arm measure, measuring the arm about an inch below the bottom of the arm's-eye. For a lady whose arm measures eleven inches as described, a pair of sleeves requires three yards and seven-eighths of goods twenty-two inches wide, or three yards thirty inches wide, or two yards and a half thirty-six inches wide, or two yards forty-four inches wide, or a yard and three-fourths fifty inches wide. Price of pattern, 5d. or 10 cents.

LADIES' TWO-SEAM LEG-O'-MUTTON SLEEVE. (TO BE GATHERED OR PLAIED AT THE TOP.) FOR COATS, JACKETS, ETC.

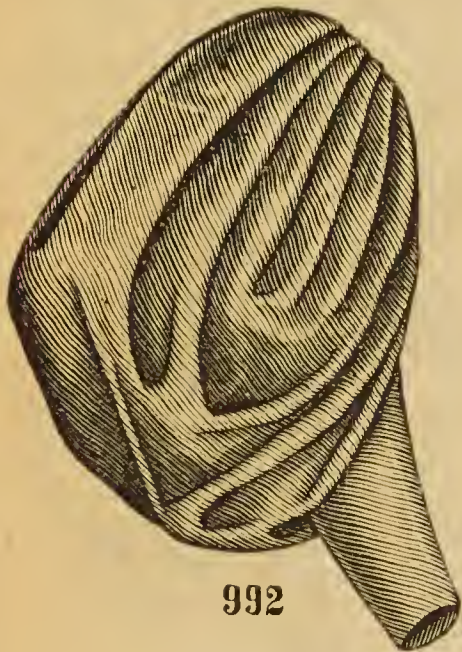
No. 992.—This sleeve is sufficiently wide to slip easily over the dress sleeve; it is pictured made of cloaking. The sleeve is shaped by inside and outside seams and may be gathered twice or laid in forward and backward turning plaits at the top, as preferred; it droops with stylish grace from the shoulder to the elbow, where it has the effect of a puff. The sleeve lining is shaped like the sleeve and the fulness at the top of the lining is collected in forward and backward turning plaits.

Plain or fancy coating and light or heavy weight cloth may be satisfactorily developed in this manner.

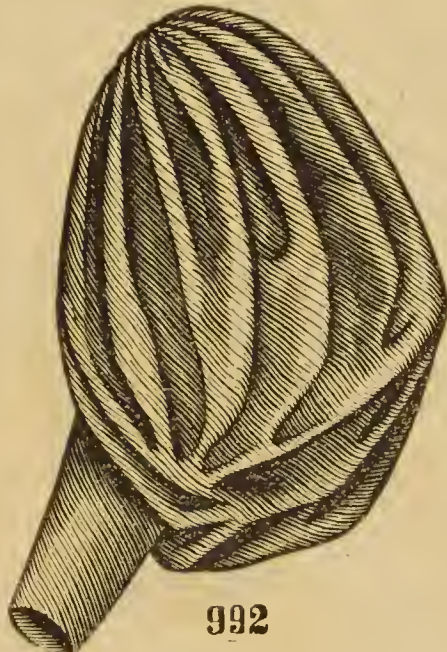
We have pattern No. 992 in eight sizes for ladies from nine to sixteen inches, arm meas-



992



992



992

LADIES' TWO-SEAM LEG-O'-MUTTON SLEEVE. (TO BE GATHERED OR PLAIED AT THE TOP.) FOR COATS, JACKETS, ETC. (COPYRIGHT.)

ure, measuring the arm about an inch below the bottom of the arm's-eye. To make a pair of sleeves for a lady whose arm measures eleven inches as described, requires four yards and a half of material twenty-two inches wide, or three yards and three-eighths thirty inches wide, or three yards thirty-six inches wide, or two yards and a fourth forty-four inches wide, or two yards and an eighth fifty-four inches wide. Price of pattern, 5d. or 10 cents.

LADIES' LARGE BISHOP DRESS SLEEVE, SHIRRED AT THE TOP AND BOTTOM. (TO BE MADE WITH OR WITHOUT A FITTED LINING.)

No. 965.—This sleeve is extremely graceful for a tea-gown, a tea-jacket or any fancy waist or basque. In its construction velvet and French cashmere are associated. The great fulness is drawn in by three effectively spaced rows of shirring at the upper and lower edges and droops and flares attractively. A close-fitting round cuff of velvet finishes the sleeve, which may be made with or without a coat-shaped lining, as preferred.

A combination is most appropriate for the mode and the cuffs may be trimmed with encircling rows of passementerie or lace.

We have pattern No. 965 in eight sizes for ladies from nine to sixteen inches, arm measure, measuring the arm about an inch below the bottom of the arm's-eye. To make a pair of sleeves for a lady whose arm measures eleven inches as described, will require a yard and seven-eighths of dress goods forty inches wide, together with three-eighths of a yard of velvet twenty inches wide. Of one material, it calls for three yards and three-fourths twenty-two inches wide, or two yards and three-fourths thirty inches wide, or two yards and a half thirty-six inches wide, or a yard and seven-eighths forty-four inches wide. Price of pattern, 5d. or 10 cents.

LADIES' ONE-SEAM LEG-O'-MUTTON SLEEVE. (TO BE GATHERED OR PLAIED AT THE TOP.) FOR COATS, JACKETS, ETC.

No. 994.—A novel and pleasing feature of this sleeve is its soft droop over the elbow, which gives it the effect of a puff above a close-fitting cuff. Plain cloaking was used for its development. Only one seam is used in shaping the sleeve, while the lining with which it is provided and which is not quite as wide as the sleeve has two seams. The lining is laid in forward

and backward turning plaits at the top, while the sleeve may be gathered twice at the top or laid in forward and backward turning plaits.

Bouclé cloths and smooth-surfaced coatings will make up well by the mode.

We have pattern No. 994 in eight sizes for ladies from nine to sixteen inches, arm measure, measuring the arm about an inch below the bottom of the arm's-eye. To make a pair of sleeves for a lady whose arm measures eleven inches as described, requires four yards and three-eighths of material twenty-two inches wide, or three yards and three-eighths thirty inches wide, or three yards thirty-six inches wide, or two yards and three-eighths forty-four or fifty-four inches wide. Price of pattern, 5d. or 10 cents.

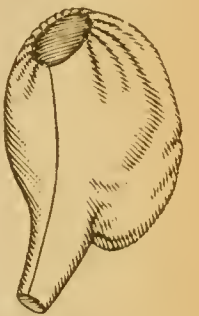


965

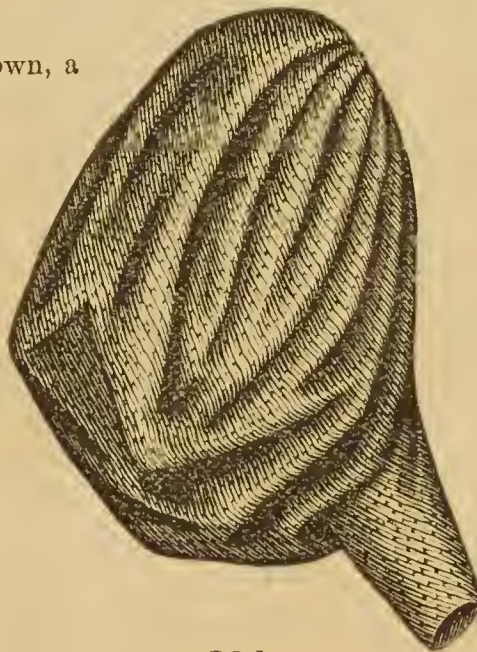
LADIES' LARGE BISHOP DRESS SLEEVE, SHIRRED AT THE TOP AND BOTTOM. (TO BE MADE WITH OR WITHOUT A FITTED LINING.) (COPYRIGHT.)

MISSSES' AND GIRLS' GORED DRESS SLEEVE, IN FOUR SECTIONS WITH FITTED LINING.

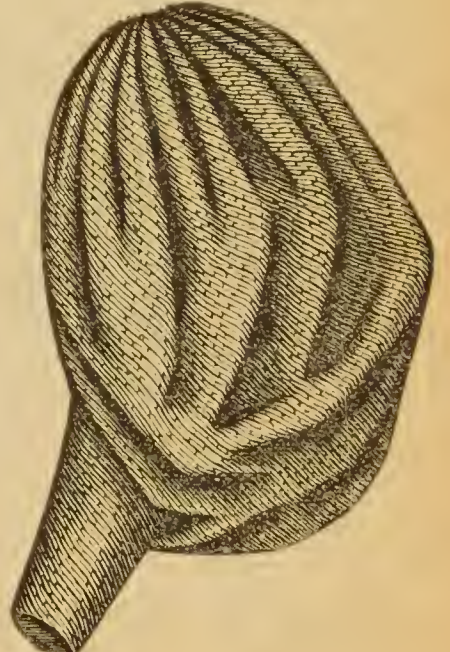
No. 970.—A pretty variety of woollen goods was selected for this sleeve, which is made with a lining of ordinary coat-sleeve shape. The sleeve consists of four sections, which are shaped to make it smooth fitting on the forearm, while spreading broadly above the elbow. The fulness is arranged in three downward-turning plaits at each side of three box-plaits, a seam coming at the center of each of the box-plaits being made prominent by a velvet piping.



994

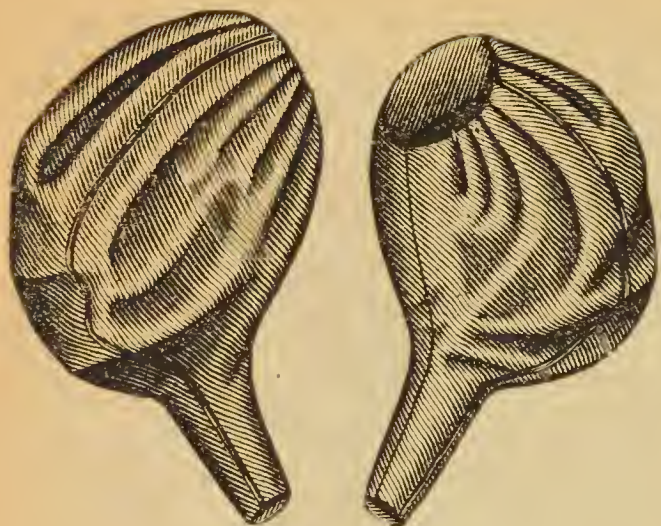


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LADIES' ONE-SEAM LEG-O'-MUTTON SLEEVE. (TO BE GATHERED OR PLAIED AT THE TOP.) FOR COATS, JACKETS, ETC. (COPYRIGHT.)



970

970

MISSSES' AND GIRLS' GORED DRESS SLEEVE, IN FOUR SECTIONS, WITH FITTED LINING. (COPYRIGHT.)

of goods twenty-two inches wide, or two yards and five-eighths thirty inches wide, or two yards and an eighth thirty-six inches wide, or a yard and three-fourths forty-four inches wide, or a yard and three-eighths fifty inches wide. Price of pattern, 5d. or 10 cents.

MISSSES' AND GIRLS' ONE-SEAM LEG-O'-MUTTON SLEEVE. (TO BE GATHERED OR PLAITED AT THE TOP.) FOR COATS, JACKETS, ETC.

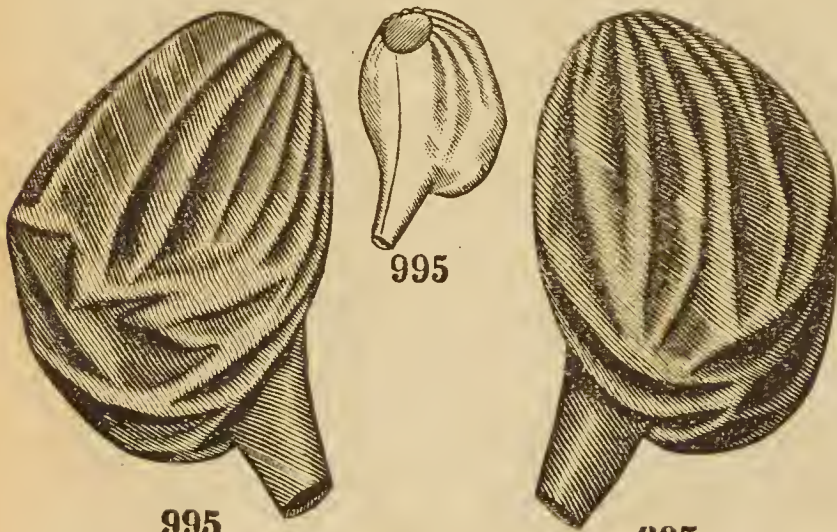
No. 995.—This graceful sleeve is pictured made of smooth-surfaced cloaking. It is shaped by one seam only, but has a lining almost as wide, made with two seams. The lining is laid in forward and backward turning plaits at the top, but the sleeve may be gathered twice at the top or arranged in forward and backward turning plaits, as preferred. The sleeve droops over the elbow with the effect of a deep puff above a close-fitting cuff.

The sleeve is liked for all styles of coats, jackets, etc.

We have pattern No. 995 in eight sizes from two to sixteen years old. For a miss of twelve years, a pair of sleeves requires four yards of material twenty-two inches wide, or three yards thirty inches wide, or two yards and an eighth thirty-six or forty-four inches wide, or two yards fifty-four inches wide. Price of pattern, 5d. or 10 cents.

MISSSES' AND GIRLS' TWO SEAM LEG-O'-MUTTON SLEEVE. (TO BE GATHERED OR PLAITED AT THE TOP.) FOR COATS, JACKETS, ETC.

No. 993.—The special feature of this sleeve is its ample width and drooping effect. The sleeve is shown made of coating and is shaped by inside and outside seams and may be gathered twice at the top or laid in forward and backward turning plaits, as preferred; it is mounted on a similarly shaped



995

995

MISSSES' AND GIRLS' ONE-SEAM LEG-O'-MUTTON SLEEVE. (TO BE GATHERED OR PLAITED AT THE TOP.) FOR COATS, JACKETS, ETC. (COPYRIGHT.)

lining, which is plaited at the top, and it droops stylishly from the shoulder and has the effect of a puff at the elbow, below

The sleeve is suitable for dress goods of any texture, and the seams will usually be decorated.

We have pattern No. 970 in eight sizes from two to sixteen years of age. To make a pair of sleeves for a miss of twelve years, needs three yards and three-eighths

which the adjustment is close, giving the appearance of a cuff.

Such materials as whipcord, cloth, velvet, etc., will develop well by the mode.

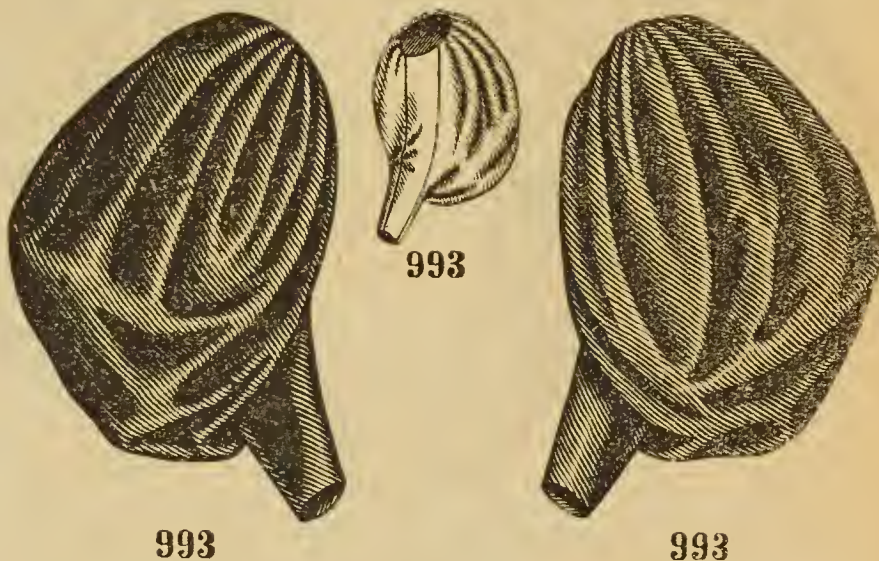
We have pattern No. 993 in eight sizes from two to sixteen years of age. For a miss of twelve years, a pair of sleeves needs four yards and an eighth of material twenty-two inches wide, or three yards thirty inches wide, or two yards and three-fourths thirty-six inches wide, or two yards and an eighth forty-four inches wide, or two yards fifty-four inches wide. Price of pattern, 5d. or 10 cents.

LADIES' RED RIDING-HOOD.

No. 964.—The Red Riding-hood is stylish on long wraps and some of the new capes. It is shown made of red cloth and lined with red silk. The hood is gathered at the neck, and the lining and outside are sewed together a little in from the outer edge to form a casing for an elastic, which draws the hood up prettily and forms the edge in a frill. A ribbon bow is tacked over the ends.

A hood like this is suitable for a cape or cloak and will usually match the remainder of the garment, the lining being of bright silk.

We have pattern No. 964 in three sizes, small, medium and large. In the medium size, the hood needs one yard of goods



993

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MISSSES' AND GIRLS' TWO-SEAM LEG-O'-MUTTON SLEEVE. (TO BE GATHERED OR PLAITED AT THE TOP.) FOR COATS, JACKETS, ETC. (COPYRIGHT.)

forty-four inches or more wide, with two yards and an eighth of silk twenty inches wide to line. Price of pattern, 5d. or 10 cents.

LADIES' ROLLING, TURN-DOWN AND STANDING MILITARY COLLARS. (FOR OUTSIDE GARMENTS.)

No. 968.—Military collars are very popular on jackets and capes and three styles are here depicted. The collars are made of cloth and the rolling and turn-down collars are inlaid with velvet, the edges of all the collars being finished with three rows of machine-stitching. The standing collar has square ends and is finished with three rows of machine-stitching. The turn-down collar has its turn-down portion, which is made with a center seam, joined to the top of a high standing collar that is closed at the throat, the ends of the turn-down portion flaring stylishly. The rolling collar, which is also made with a center seam, stands high about the neck and rolls deeply, its ends flaring slightly like the turn-down collar.

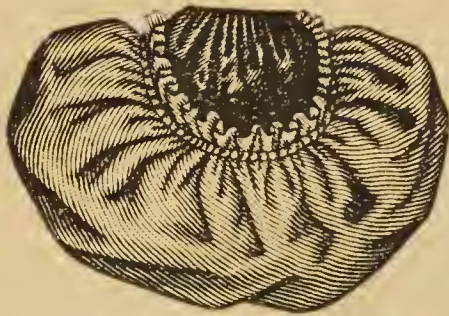
Collars of this kind complete jackets, coats and various other outdoor garments and are usually inlaid with velvet.

We have pattern No. 968 in three sizes, small, medium and large. To make the rolling military collar in the medium size, needs three-eighths of a yard of cloth fifty-four inches wide, with a fourth of a yard of velvet twenty inches wide (cut bias). Of one fabric, it calls for three-fourths of a yard twenty inches wide, or three-eighths of a yard thirty-six inches or more wide. The turn-down military collar requires a fourth of a yard of cloth fifty-four inches wide, with three-eighths of a yard of velvet twenty inches wide (cut bias). Of one material, it will need three-eighths of a yard twenty inches wide, or a fourth of a yard thirty-six inches or more wide. The standing military collar calls for an eighth of a yard of goods twenty inches or more wide. Price of pattern, 5d. or 10 cents.



964

LADIES' RED RIDING-HOOD. (COPYRIGHT.)



964

are each made over a lining shaped in many sections so as to fit with perfect smoothness. All the seams of the lining and also the ends are boned, and the girdles are both closed at the left side. The crush girdle is in two sections, the front section being shirred to form frills that overlap the gathered ends of the back section. The plain girdle is also in two sections that are joined at the right side and fit with perfect smoothness.

The girdles are very stylish and may match the waist they accompany or be of fancy or plain silk or velvet.

We have pattern No. 967 in seven sizes for misses from ten to sixteen years of age. To make the belts for a miss of twelve years, requires seven-eighths of a yard of goods twenty-two inches wide, or five-eighths of a yard thirty-six or forty-four inches wide. Price of pattern, 5d. or 10 cents.

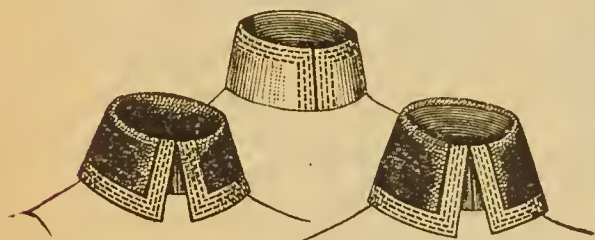
LADIES' PLAIN AND CRUSH GIRDLE BELTS, WITH FITTED LINING.

No. 966.—Silk was used for making both these girdle belts, which are very wide. Each belt is made over a lining shaped

with many sections so as to fit with perfect smoothness, all the seams and also the ends being firmly boned. Both girdles are closed at the left side. The plain girdle fits without a wrinkle and its two sections are joined at the right side. The crush girdle is also in two sections, the back section being gathered at both ends, which are overlapped by the frill-finished ends of the front section.

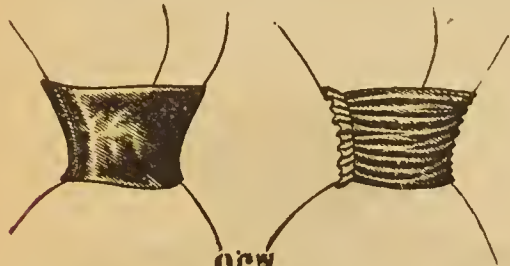
Girdles like these may be made of velvet or silk or they may match the bodice when it is of soft material.

We have pattern No. 966 in



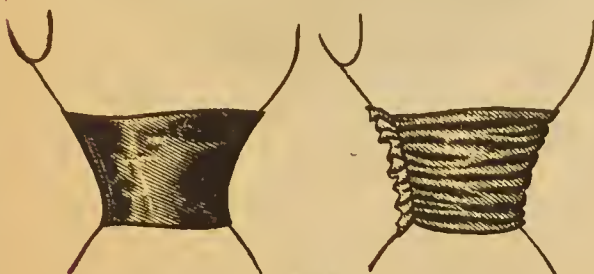
968

LADIES' ROLLING, TURN-DOWN AND STANDING MILITARY COLLARS. (FOR OUTSIDE GARMENTS.) (COPYRIGHT.)



967

MISSSES' PLAIN AND CRUSH GIRDLE BELTS, WITH FITTED LINING. (COPYRIGHT.)



966

LADIES' PLAIN AND CRUSH GIRDLE BELTS, WITH FITTED LINING. (COPYRIGHT.)

nine sizes for ladies from twenty to thirty-six inches, waist measure. For a lady of medium size, the belts need seven-eighths of a yard of material twenty-two inches wide, or five-eighths of a yard thirty-six or forty-four inches wide. Price of pattern, 5d. or 10 cents.

LADIES' WAIST DECORATIONS.

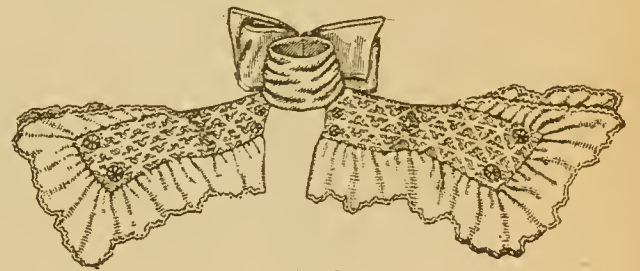
No. 978.—These adjuncts will be found decidedly improving to a plain bodice. One decoration, made of velvet and ornamented with passementerie and fancy buttons, spreads over the shoulders in broad tabs curved to form points that will fall just in front and back of the sleeves; it reaches to the waist-line at the center of the back and at each side of the center of the front, a pointed yoke-section connecting the front edges at the top; a standing collar is at the neck.

Silk overlaid with white lace and chiffon edging were used for the other decoration, which extends over the shoulders in epaulettes that are slashed to form two tabs. Two fancy buttons decorate each front and back end of the epaulettes and a frill of chiffon outlines the other edges. Two buttons are also placed at the lower edges of the tabs. The standing collar is covered

with a wrinkled ribbon over which a bow is set at the back.

Garnitures of this description may be worn with almost any basque, if taffeta or velvet in black or of a changable hue is used.

We have pattern No. 978 in three sizes, small, medium and



978



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LADIES' WAIST DECORATIONS. (COPYRIGHT.)

large. To make the epaulette collar in the medium size, needs three-fourths of a yard of silk twenty inches wide, with three-eighths of a yard of lace net twenty-seven inches wide, and five yards of chiffon ruffling four inches and a fourth wide. Of one fabric, it calls for two yards twenty inches wide, or one yard thirty-six inches wide, or seven-eighths of a yard forty-five inches wide. The pointed collar requires a yard and three-eighths of material twenty inches wide, or one yard thirty-six or forty-five inches wide. Price of pattern, 5d. or 10 cents.

LADIES' WAIST DECORATION AND SAW-TOOTH COLLAR.

No. 976.—Accessories like these give a charming air to simple gowns. The saw-tooth collar is pictured made of velvet. It is in two sections, which meet at the center of the back, and is broad and shapes even points at the back, while in front it forms saw-tooth points, the ends reaching to the bust where they almost meet. Astrakhan binding and heavy insertion trim it.

The waist decoration, in which light and dark silk are combined, consists of a double box-plait which droops over a crush belt having frilled ends, a wrinkled stock displaying Paquin points



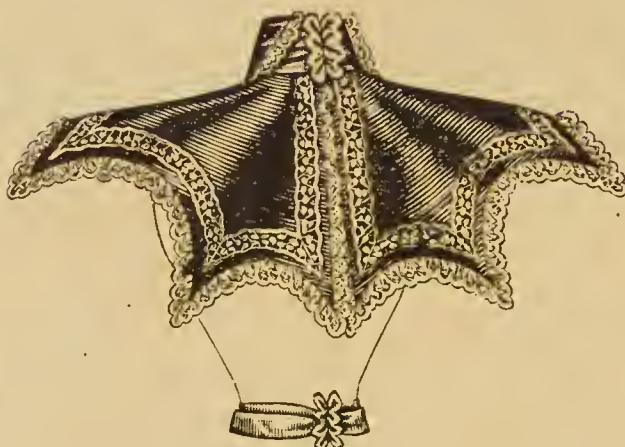
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LADIES' WAIST DECORATION AND SAW-TOOTH COLLAR. (COPYRIGHT.)

and frilled ends, and a fancy collar in two sections that meet at the center of the back and are curved to form a series of pretty points, the front ends flaring broadly. The elaborate ornamentation is provided by edging in two widths, insertion and five jewelled buttons in graduated sizes.

Decorations such as these are truly an economy, as with their aid but a single simply made waist is required to give the appearance of an extensive wardrobe.

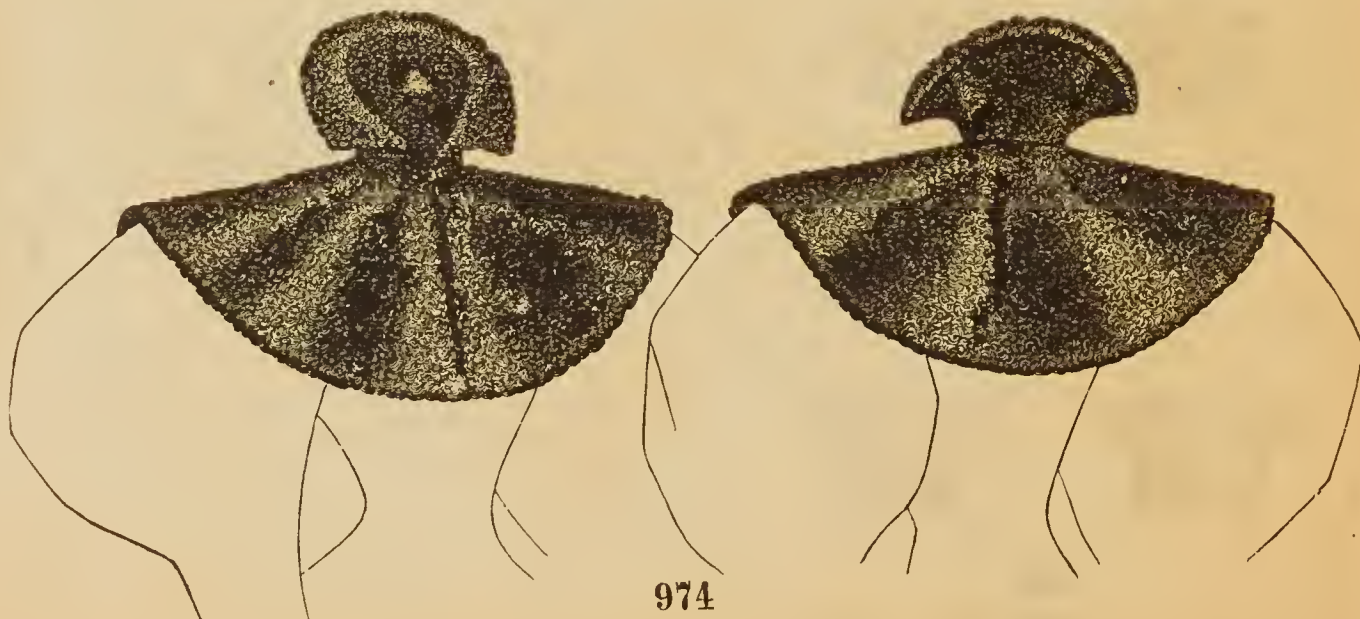
We have pattern No. 976 in three sizes, small, medium and large. In the medium size, the saw-tooth collar requires a yard and an eighth of material twenty inches wide, or seven-eighths of a yard thirty-six inches wide, or five-eighths of a yard forty-five inches wide. The waist decoration requires a yard and an eighth of dark with a yard and three-eighths of light satin twenty inches wide. Of one fabric, it calls for two yards and a fourth twenty inches wide, or a yard and five-eighths thirty-six inches wide, or a yard and three-eighths forty-five inches wide. Price of pattern, 5d. or 10 cents.

LADIES' CAPE-COLLAR. (FOR OUTDOOR WEAR.)

No. 974.—This cape-collar is shown made of Astrakhan and is an accessory that will contribute warmth and give a stylish air to jackets, coats, etc. It stands out well on the shoulders and has a rounding lower outline; and it is topped by a high flaring collar that may be rolled deeply in front and slightly at the back or allowed to stand high all round, a simple cord loop and a button connecting the ends.

Fur, plush, velvet and Astrakhan are the materials most frequently selected for a collar of this kind unless they are to match a special jacket or suit, when they may be fur-trimmed.

We have pattern No. 974 in three sizes, small, medium and large. In the medium size, the cape-collar requires a yard and a half of goods twenty-two inches wide, or a yard and a fourth thirty inches wide, or one yard forty-four inches wide, or seven-eighths of a yard fifty-four inches wide. Price of pattern, 5d. or 10 cents.



974

LADIES' CAPE-COLLAR. (FOR OUTDOOR WEAR.) (COPYRIGHT.)

LADIES' COLLARS. (SUITABLE FOR WAISTS, TEA-GOWNS, ETC.)

No. 977.—These collars are handsome enough to be worn with the most elaborate gowns. One collar is pictured made of black silk and tastefully decorated with jet passementerie and white lace. It is made with a center seam and is rounding at the back and laid in a flaring triple box-plait on each shoulder, while at the front it falls in points, the ends being shaped in quite long points and flaring prettily.

Lawn was used for the other collar, which is in two sections that are shaped in deep points at the front and back and cross the shoulders smoothly. The back ends meet for some distance, and the front ends are quite wide apart, a fancy bow appearing between them. Lace edging, ribbon-run beading and rosettes of baby ribbon are combined in the decoration, which is quite elaborate in effect.

Silk, satin, embroidered tissues, batiste and velvet are appropriate materials for these collars, and any dainty trimming is suitable.

We have pattern No. 977 in three sizes, small, medium and large. In the medium size, the fancy cape-collar

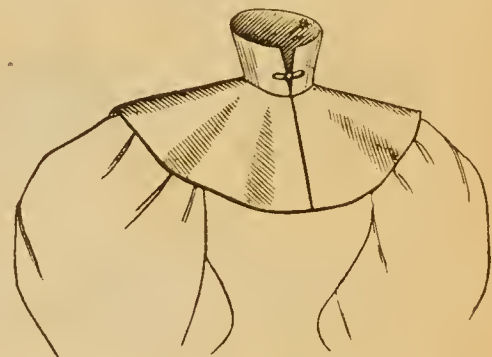
calls for a yard and five-eighths of goods twenty inches wide, or seven-eighths of a yard thirty-four or more inches wide. The pointed sailor-collar requires a yard and a fourth of material twenty inches wide, or three-fourths of a yard thirty-six inches wide, or five-eighths of a yard forty-five inches wide. Price of pattern, 5d. or 10 cents.

LADIES' PEPLUM. (TO BE MADE SINGLE OR DOUBLE.)

No. 975.—This peplum may match or contrast with the bodice it accompanies. The material illustrated is plain dress goods. The peplum is of circular shaping, with a seam at the center of each section, and falls in stylish ripples all round though smooth at the top. The under section is deeper than the upper, and either section may be used alone when a single peplum is desired.

An edge trimming of gimp may be added, or the peplum may be all-over braided.

We have pattern No. 975 in nine sizes for ladies from twenty to



974

thirty-six inches, waist measure. To make the double peplum for a lady of medium size, needs a yard and seven-eighths of goods twenty-two inches wide, or one yard thirty-six or forty-four inches wide, or three-fourths of a yard fifty inches wide. The single peplum requires one yard of material twenty-two inches wide, or half a yard thirty-six, forty-four or fifty inches wide. Price of pattern, 5d. or 10 cents.

LADIES' MARLBOROUGH- AND FANCY COLLARS.

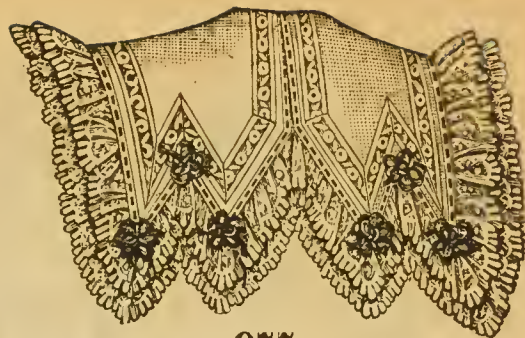
No. 963.—These effective accessories are novelties that will have a large vogue during the coming season. The Marlborough collar, which has an unusually large bow at the back, is pictured made of striped ribbon having a wide satin border at one edge and lace insertion, with lace edging for decoration. The collar is laid in five upturned plaits and fastens at the back under the bow. Four lace straps, composed of lace insertion and bordered at the sides with lace edging, are arranged at intervals about the stock.

The fancy collar, also, is composed of ribbon and lace insertion and decorated with lace edging. The ribbon stock fastens at the back under a rosette bow of ribbon. Two long sections of ribbon, each arranged in two long loops, are tacked one above the other to the front of the stock under a loose knot of ribbon, each loop being overlaid with an oval tab composed of two kinds of insertion and decorated with narrow lace edging. The upper loops extend about the stock to the bow, while the other loops droop below the stock, with charming effect.

Ribbons of fashionable width in plain, striped or chiné effects are used for the Marlborough collar, and the fancy collar may be



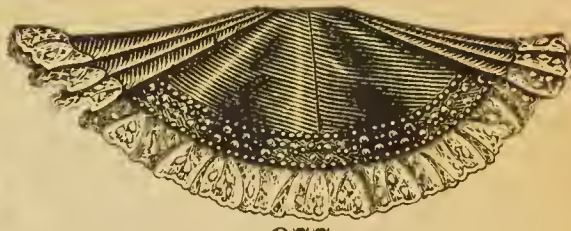
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LADIES' COLLARS. (SUITABLE FOR WAISTS, TEA-GOWNS, ETC.) (COPYRIGHT.)

of narrower ribbon. Lace insertion and lace edging will contribute attractive garniture.

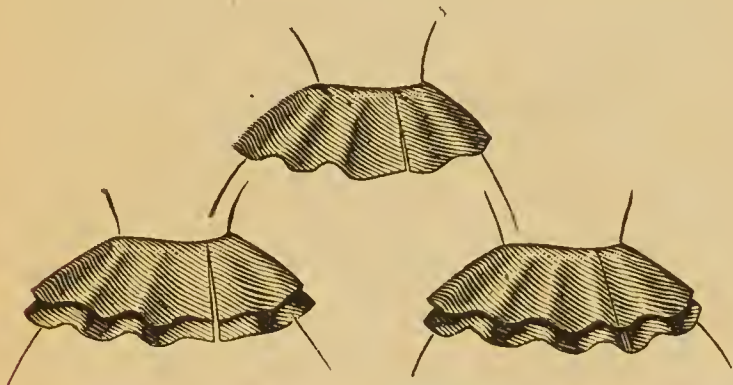
We have pattern No. 963 in three sizes, small, medium and large. To make the Marlborough collar in the medium size, requires a yard and three-fourths of fancy ribbon seven inches and a half wide, with five-eighths of a yard of heavy lace insertion and a yard and a fourth of fine lace insertion, each three-fourths of an inch wide. The fancy collar needs three yards and a fourth of plain ribbon two inches and three-fourths wide, with a yard and a half of lace insertion an inch and three-fourths wide and three-fourths of a yard of lace insertion an inch wide. Price of pattern, 5d. or 10 cents.

VIOLIN-COVER.

No. 925.—Billiard cloth was used for making this violin-cover, and all the seams and edges are bound with braid. The cover consists of a front and back shaped to follow the outline of a violin and connected by stiffened side sections. The lower edge of the front is finished with a lap that is secured to the side sections with buttons and button-holes, and the top of the back extends in a lap over the top of the front. The pocket for the bow is formed at the center of the back.

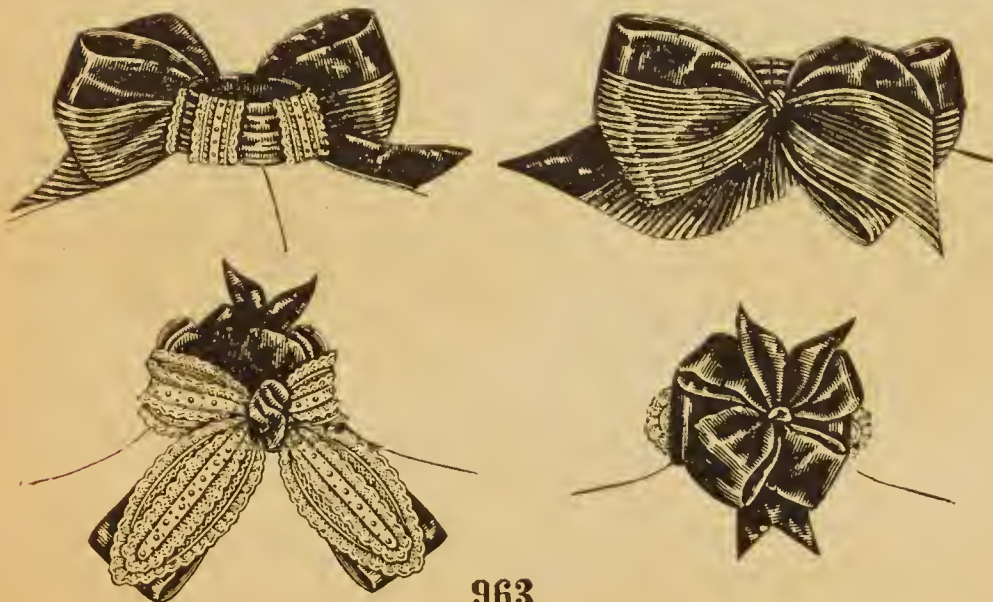
Felt or navy cloth in black or dark shades of blue and green are suitable for this cover and the initials of the owner or a design in flowers or any preferred subject may be embroidered on the front.

Pattern No. 925 is in one size only, and, to make a cover like it, requires one yard of goods twenty-seven inches or more wide. Price of pattern, 5d. or 10 cents.



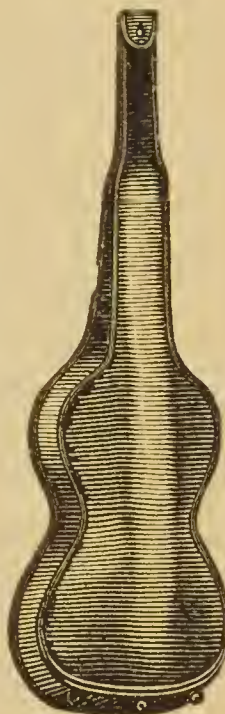
975

LADIES' PEPLUM. (TO BE MADE SINGLE OR DOUBLE.) (COPYRIGHT.)

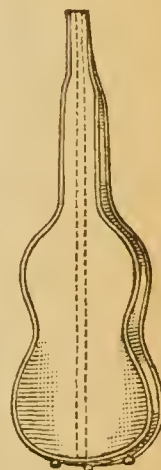


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LADIES' MARLBOROUGH AND FANCY COLLARS. (COPYRIGHT.)



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925

VIOLIN-COVER.



No. 16.

BY MRS. SARA MILLER KIRBY.

[MRS. KIRBY WILL BE GLAD TO ADVISE AS TO TRAINING SCHOOLS, MOTHERS' CLUBS OR THE ESTABLISHING OF KINDERGARTENS. LETTERS TO HER SHOULD BE ADDRESSED CARE OF THE EDITOR OF THE DELINEATOR, AND BE ACCOMPANIED BY A STAMP FOR REPLY BY MAIL.]

DIE MUTTER UND KOSELIEDER.—(CONTINUED.)

The second group in Miss Brooks' classification based upon unity relates to unity in home and family life, and is illustrated by these plays:

Thumbs and Fingers.
This little Thumb is one.
This is the Mother.
This little Thumb.
Grandmother and Mother.
Brothers and Sisters.
Finger Piano.
Flower Basket (father's birthday).
Hide and Seek (literal separation).
The Coo-coo (spiritual separation and reunion).

These plays meet the child's awakening sense of his relationship to the mother and other members of the home family. They contain the duties of parents to children, of children to parents, the relations of grandparents, the connection of the home with society at large, and presuppose, as a foundation, the right formation of the home. The first relationship begins with the mother, and from her leads out to father, brothers and sisters, grandparents and into the larger social world beyond.

The mother, by a wise love and sympathy, makes herself the center of her child's life. To her he comes with his joys and sorrows, sure of her never-failing interest.

"The Lord cannot be everywhere, so He made mothers." This statement, attributed to a Jewish rabbi, although it be poetic rather than scientific in terms, conveys to us the scope of the mother's calling. She stands in very truth the handmaid of the Lord, called to His holy of holies, to work out His law of creation."

If the mother, as her child grows older, finds that she no longer possesses his confidence and he reveals himself to others instead of seeking her advice and commendation, she must look for the cause back to early childhood, when she hushed his eager prattle because she was "too busy to be bothered." Common politeness compels us to listen to an older person, but we allow personal convenience to rule with the child, thereby wounding his feelings and lessening his respect. Children are excellent judges of character and are quick to determine whether the motive back of an answer be a good or a selfish one. The normal child is predisposed to be grateful, reverent and confiding, but whether these qualities will grow or be perverted greatly depends upon early training and the ideals presented for his imitation. It is life itself and his effort to adjust himself to its increasing power that is the cause of his ceaseless questionings. The child has a right to be answered. Though it be a trying task to answer a thousand questions a day, have patience and the reward will come in due time—indeed, it is even then present. If the mother possesses her child's confidence, he cannot go far astray and in this close life of mother and child an immortal soul is being developed.

* Now stiffen your chubby round legs, dear,
And stand up straight in my lap;
I hold you now—ere many moons
You'll stand alone, mayhap.

But your life will still lean on mine, dear,
For a mother and child must be

Drawn together through
all their lives,
As the constant moon
draws the sea.

Drawn together though
long miles should
part,
Together, even as
now,
While I fold you close
to my loving heart,
And press a kiss on
your brow.

The first plays of this second group teach the naming and counting of the fingers. Froebel says of "This Little Thumb":

Teach the child about his fingers,
How to name them one by one,
Above all teach him how to use them;
Thus are many pleasures won.

Besides naming the fingers, we have comparisons as to their relative uses and strength. The picture accompanying the motto has three divisions. The largest one symbolizes the hands, the right one being considered as masculine, the left as feminine. The interpretation is, strength in union, harmony in the home circle, society and state. It also shows each act in the individual to be the result of thought and feeling; hence the necessity of cultivating the heart as well as the head. In the last two lines of the song, Froebel says:

And though these little gifts have each a part to fill,
They're all together bound and governed by one will.

A smaller cut depicts the mother holding her youngest child on her arm and teaching it this little game. Two other children sit near by, each busily at work. Calling the little one's attention to these older children, the mother tells him that he, too, may learn to use his fingers as well as they. A third picture shows a boy climbing a tree, one girl planting a flower and another one bringing water for its care. Here is increased strength, added power for action and usefulness.

This play, together with "This Little Thumb is One," includes the whole subject of industry as a necessary factor in a happy life and the need of cultivating the hand, man's most useful servant, in early childhood. For further explanation of this subject, see the paper on the Occupations (No. 8, in THE DELINEATOR for April, 1895).

PURITY BASED UPON KNOWLEDGE.

The fundamental thought of "Thumbs and Fingers" relates to delicate and indelicate action touching the mysteries of life. The first steps of sin are oftenest taken in ignorance. The remedy is positive, not negative, teaching, healthful occupation and a realization of the true principle of life, showing this to the child as much as possible in the varied aspects of Nature. Parents should answer their children's questions truthfully and be themselves the first to put a right construction upon all necessary information, not allowing it to come to the child through less careful sources. Here the necessity of a mother's possessing her child's confidence is most clearly seen. Mothers would do well to co-operate in suppressing sensational advertising pictures. As an emblem of life in its utmost purity, the lily is taken. Without this beautiful flower, says Froebel, no garden is complete.

In the "Grandmother and Mother," "This is the Mother," and "Brothers and Sisters," we—

Behold the good family, great and small,
Who with thoughtful care and one in will,
Work well and true joy's cup to fill.

When teaching the child about the family as a whole through these finger plays we are laying the best foundation for unity in the child's future life. "A house divided against itself cannot stand." Unity in the home is the surest preparation for unity in Church and State. If there be discord in the child's

first social community, what standards for social relations has he to fall back upon in later life? The family life is the first step in the solution of all social problems. The Salvation Army, the Social Settlements and Young Women's Christian Associations are all working for a loftier home ideal, while the Kindergartens and schools are asking for co-operation. In the higher walks of life thoughtlessness and indulgence are the main factors to be considered.

The race's long period of infancy led to the foundation of the family. Upon the child's right relations in the family and the impressions of life there imprinted are his future estimates of social and religious institutions founded. Love of humanity and of God springs from love of kindred, and "it is only the sacred fire on the altar of home that can kindle this holy flame in the child's heart."

In these plays the child's imagination is stirred by pictures of love, gratitude and service, and he gets his ideas of ideal childhood and of his own duties in the home. The sacredness of the home is portrayed by showing the various families in Nature. In the picture of the "Grandmother and Mother" we have first the human family, and grouped about it, earth, air and water families. The child sees himself mirrored in the relations of his parents to his grandparents, while the parents see their own relation to their child in the relations of grandparents to them. This number, five, seen in the two grandparents, the two parents and the child, Froebel considers of some significance and looks for it in five-petaled flowers and the seed kernels of certain fruits.

"Brothers and Sisters," denotes repose and the watchful care of the mother and of God.

"The 'Finger Piano' refers to the value of counting and numbers, and in this case especially to the controlling of time and the foundation of music. Froebel would have us commence early to cultivate singing and train the ear to fine distinctions of time. He points to this as one of the elements of inner harmony, and says: "How important it is early to plant the germ of both inner and outward harmony in every child! Learning to hear it within, the child will strive to give it outer form and expression; even if in such effort he is only partially successful, he will gain thereby the power to appreciate the more successful efforts of others. Thus enriching his own life by the life of others, he solves the problem of development." Another thought is, the importance of the present hour and the impossibility of thoroughly repairing lost opportunities.

In the "Flower-basket," the child is represented as gathering flowers for his father's birthday. The cementing of family relationships is the basal idea of this play. Love expressing itself in action grows with the doing. In his motto to the mother, Froebel says:

Keep the loving interest warm,
Before the mind forgets.

It is a very poor love that does not express itself through self-sacrifice and helpful acts to the one beloved, and every act, instead of decreasing the store, increases the capacity for loving. It is the parable of the talents over again, for the one who buries his talent loses "that which he hath," just as the heart which does not express itself in loving deeds grows hard, cold and selfish. The mother says: "This is your father's birthday. We will do all we can to make the day pleasant for him, because we love him and he does so many kind things for us." So the children hasten to gather flowers and make themselves clean and sweet to celebrate the anniversary. When the father sees their happy faces as they cluster around him, he says: "We will thank the Heavenly Father for this pleasant home and loving mother and children."

The next play, "Hide and seek," is Froebel's version of the universal play of "Peek-a-boo," the inner meaning of which is, separation for the joy of reunion and the arousing of personality. By this separation the child realizes his dependence upon his mother, through contrast, that important factor in all education, but if she does not show joy upon his return or allows him to remain so long hidden that the dependence is broken and he learns to love hiding for its own sake, confidence is broken and he is taking the first steps in falsehood and deceit.

The aim, the goal, is union sweet;
We separate, only again to meet.
Learn, mother, to apply this law so true;
Child-tending then will Heaven's joy bring to you.

Other games involving separation and return are "Falling, falling" and the "Pigeon House." The answer to developing consciousness is the need met in this play. Developing consciousness is the basis of desire for change, travel and adventure.

It also lies at the foundation of the child's assertion of his own will and his idea of freedom. It is a critical time for the mother when the child is first conscious of a fault, for then his conscience is awakened. If she possesses his confidence, he will not think of hiding from her. But she must be careful to do justice in the matter of correction, always impressing the inevitableness of punishment. As far as possible let it be the same as his elders suffer, the natural consequence of his own deeds.

The child's attention to his mother's call, thus strengthening the call of conscience by obeying it, Froebel exemplifies in the "Coo-coo" game. This song is a development of "Hide and Seek." The child hides, and while hidden calls out "Coo-coo" to his mother who is searching for him. There may be separation and still union, while in union there is also individual character, each answering to his own call of conscience. Says Miss Blow: "Though visible presence be removed, there is constant communication. The cry of the heart has become articulate and the child learns with glad surprise that the unseen need not be the unknown, unheard or unfelt. All life is transition. Froebel has traced the baby's progress from the moment when, through the typical experience illustrated in the 'Falling' game, he learns his physical distinctness from his mother, to the day when in the cuckoo call he gives sign of his presentiment of spiritual identity." *

If the mother has accustomed her child to be obedient to her call, if she does not require tasks too great for him, or such as violate his own peculiar individuality, he will learn to love the call of conscience, and later in life, when his personality is necessarily separate from his mother's, he will be able to obey the voice of reason instead of yielding to personal inclination.

THE THIRD GROUP.

The third group in Miss Brooks' classification shows the child in sympathetic relations with the lower animals and is exemplified in these plays:

Beckon to Chickens.
Beckon to Pigeons.
Fishes.

Bird's Nest.
Pigeon House.
Barnyard Gate.

It is said that the play "Beckon to Chickens" was the origin of the *Mother-play*. One day when walking in the country Froebel met a young woman carrying a child in her arms. Coming to a poultry yard, the mother told her child to "Beckon to the Chickens." Froebel was impressed with the significance of the game, and, upon reaching home, wrote out this play and tried it in a family of his acquaintance. From this grew the collection we now have.

Every vigorous, healthy child is attracted by the life of Nature about him, for in it he sees his own life mirrored. Through these plays the child is making the beginning of a sympathetic understanding of Nature. They form the best possible preparation for the future care of plants and pet animals. The care of plants and animals teaches toleration, kindness and responsibility. Interest is developed and a foundation is laid for systematic observation and scientific study. The child comes to realize the beauty and order of the Universe, each thing in its right place and doing its appointed work. Through this wonderful order harmony reigns. This knowledge is a hint for inner peace and right living with fellow men.

In recognizing the dependence of animal and plant upon him, the answering love the animal shows and the growth and blossom of the plant as a reward for his effort, the child gains his first perception of the meaning of gratitude. We only know what we have experienced. The child cannot experience gratitude from merely telling him that he ought to be grateful. He must first have the care of some living thing and feel what that care involves. In protecting his pet animal, the child imbibes a feeling of good will toward all helpless and defenseless things, which engenders kindness toward human beings less fortunate than himself and a toleration for human failings. Through his home life and his care of animals and plants, the child is early placed in relationship with his superiors, his equals and with persons and things beneath him. These are all the relationships of life. They contain the duties of man. Froebel would have us place the child in these relationships and make his duties, "definite and inexorable."

The "Bird's Nest," play is a type of home, of unselfish devotion and parental love. It also shows God's watchful care and wisdom. Who taught each kind of bird to build its nest away from danger and near to its own special kind of food? Why

* From *Knighthood a Symbol of Moral Power*.

are the little ones hatched in the Spring? They stay comfortably and quietly in the nest when both the father and the mother bird are away in search of food, for the Heavenly Father keeps them and His sunlight warms the nest. So the child must learn not to fret when his mother is away, for she keeps him in her thoughts wherever she may be.

The "Pigeon House" is another phase of separation. It portrays the desire to go out into the world and the joy of reunion because of loving welcome home. Every individual needs a home and country to which he is bound by bonds of love, and also needs to go away from them in order to learn to appreciate the strength of these ties. Outside experience is required to cultivate self-reliance and independence. Within the limits of right and wrong the child must be allowed scope for his free choice, otherwise individuality cannot be developed. By relying too much upon the assistance and prudence of others he falls into danger when left to depend upon himself, because he is confused and undecided. To the mother Froebel says:

What to the child gives inward joy,
He loves to represent in play.
The dove flies away from his little home;
The child through the green fields loves to roam.
The little dove comes back at night;
The child, too, keeps his home in sight.
Then all the life and all the play
That filled the long and happy day,
All he has found, all he has seen,
He loves at home to tell again;
And all these joys, together bound,
Now in a varied wreath are wound.

Another interesting song in this group is the "Fishes." No one who has watched a child peer into a globe of gold fishes or gaze from a bridge into the brook below will doubt the potency of the attraction he feels. Froebel says that birds and fishes

attract children because of the purity of their native environment and the ease and freedom with which they move in it. "Clearness and freedom, purity and unhindered self-activity, these," he says, "are the conditions of life in which the child is happy and in which he is strengthened and developed. Let the child find this delight in the pure and free early and thus lay the foundation of his moral development."

The child tries to grasp the fish because he wants to make its freedom his own. In like manner older people are attracted to persons who possess the qualities they wish to emulate. There is also a lesson of individuality to be learned from the fish. If caught, its free and graceful motion is lost. Out of its element it is not itself and then no longer attracts the child. Each one is doing his noblest when he is doing his own peculiar work. Every individual, even the humblest, has a work which no one but himself can do. Let no man be ashamed of his work! If well done, the highest is no more worthy of honor.

There is also a moral lesson in the straight and crooked movements of the fishes. This is shown, in the picture illustrating the song, in the movements of the fishes themselves, the winding of the brook, the straight and gnarled branches of the trees and the coil of the serpent. We may trace the analysis in straight and crooked lines, straight and crooked motions, straight and crooked deeds. One writer says: "Words stands for physical facts which find parallels on spiritual planes. The fish may be more beautiful when its motion is crooked than when it is straight, but crooked and straight applied to deeds have a fixed and unvarying significance, and the child can learn that 'crooked deeds' are never beautiful, 'crooked thoughts' never true. Early in life he can find the symbol in the fact and learn to transfer from the realm of things to the realm of thought the experiences he has gathered."

EMPLOYMENTS FOR WOMEN.*—No. 20.

PIANO TUNING.

BY HENRY C. LAHEE, OF THE NEW ENGLAND CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC.

In discussing the fitness of women for any occupation heretofore monopolized by men, we are apt to argue that if women have not made a conspicuous success in their new calling they are either physically or mentally incapacitated for it. We overlook the fact that comparatively few women have entered upon the calling in question and that they, being pioneers, have much to learn and many peculiarities to overcome in order to compete with men. We recall, perhaps, several men who have done really well in the given field, and we expect an equal number of women to make a corresponding success, forgetting that many men have entered upon the calling but only a few women. I believe that a careful investigation would show that the proportion of success among women who have entered upon any new career is fully equal to that of men, and I am confident that in piano-forte tuning this fact can be established.

The first point to be considered is always whether woman is physically fitted for her occupation, and in regard to this it may safely be said that there is nothing in piano-forte tuning which makes an excessive demand upon the strength of a woman in ordinarily good health. The only danger lies, as in any other occupation or amusement, in overdoing it. Boating, tennis and bicycling are all health-promoting sports if indulged in with moderation, but all are equally injurious if carried to excess. So it is with piano-forte tuning and other serious occupations. My conclusions are drawn entirely from the experience of young women who have prepared themselves for this business at the New England Conservatory, and who have

for several years been turning their knowledge to practical account.

The first requisite for those who enter upon the study of piano-forte tuning is a good, sound general education, and in this respect young women seem to come better prepared than young men, for while practically all the women have a good average of knowledge, there are still some few young men who write badly and spell according to a phonetic system of their own. We have all heard of remarkable men who have made fortunes and yet could not write their own names, but they are exceptions and have generally succeeded only in mere money making and not in any intellectual employment. They do not alter the rule that the best preparation for any mechanical employment is such an amount of schooling as will suffice to exercise the intellect and stimulate the habit of thought. The person who reads seriously, even if the subject be as far from his employment as Plato's *Dialogues*, will be a better mechanic than one who cares nothing for such avocation. But there is a vast field for reading in direct connection with any mechanical occupation.

In the study of piano-forte tuning there is no danger of injury to any woman, for the amount of practice is carefully regulated and the work is supervised by competent persons. The best methods of performing such operations as make a demand upon muscle are pointed out from the first and the student at once learns to economize strength. The most difficult manual operation for any one, man or woman, is to remove the action of a piano, but most women learn the knack of doing this without undue effort. It is easier for a woman to remove a piano action with such assistance as may easily be procured in any home than for a man to do it alone.

It is in "action-work," i.e. repairing actions, that women have generally been found inferior to men, for most young men have some knowledge of the use of wood-working tools, while very few young women have had any previous training in this direction.

In order to make a success of tuning, a young woman needs both musical and mechanical intelligence and the capacity to readily adopt mechanical ideas. She must also have perseverance and equanimity of temperament. The experience of in-

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structors goes to show that young women generally have a keener perception of tones and intervals than men, equal intelligence and that they are usually more conscientious in the details of their work. In mechanical ingenuity they are inferior to men, though, of course, there are exceptions.

I may relate in this connection that recently a young woman who is an exceptionally good tuner was called upon to put in order a piano which had been struck by lightning. The bolt had ripped off the top of the piano (an upright) and split it, run along the backs of the hammers without injuring the strings, broken off some hammers in the bass and some in the treble, mixed up the dampers and twisted many of the hammer-heads, some to an angle of forty-five degrees. Such a case as this does not frequently occur, but the tuner should be, as this one was, equal to the emergency.

It is very necessary, therefore, to abandon the idea which I have seen advocated that tuning can be learned by anyone in a short time by simply getting a few hints and beginning work. The tuner in order to be fully prepared requires a practical knowledge of acoustics, of the theory of vibrations, intervals, etc. Although at the very first the pupil needs the pure tone which can only be obtained from a good piano, and must not be hampered by too many difficulties, yet a beginning once made and before attempting to tune a piano for pay, one should have ample practice on old pianos that have fulfilled their musical mission and are only fit for dissection. These will present sufficient difficulties and give the young tuner a training which cannot be obtained by practicing only on new instruments, as in a factory. The student should make a practical acquaintance with every variety of action and device used in the construction of pianos and, in short, gain a thorough knowledge of the business, a good theoretical knowledge supplemented by ample practice. This can only be acquired in a place where a complete collection of instruments and models has been made for the purpose, and where thoroughly experienced tuners can give their time to teaching. The old device of learning to swim by jumping into deep water and having to struggle out, has been found too hazardous for the majority of those who desire to learn this art. So in tuning, it has been found expensive and unsatisfactory to plunge in and tune good pianos as a means of learning.

One of the dangers for young women in making an occupation of tuning is lack of judgment in the selection of tools. Some tuners carry a kit of tools weighing as much as twenty pounds, too heavy a load for almost any woman, but at the present day, with modern tools, there is no necessity, for all the requirements of ordinary tuning, that the kit should exceed five or six pounds in weight. Tools for exceptional cases may be kept at some place within easy access and carried only when specially needed.

Women have not as yet been employed as tuners in the piano factories because there the occupation is constant and demands greater endurance than they usually possess. Sometimes ten or more pianos have to be tuned in a day, but in the usual course of tuning in private houses very few tuners will average more than three pianos a day and most are likely to average less.

She who attempts to "work up a route" will find energy and tact indispensable, for she must drum up her customers and in doing so is likely to meet with many discouragements. Having secured a customer, she must not only be able to hold him but to inspire sufficient confidence and esteem to induce him to recommend her to other people. If young women do not succeed in working up a route it is because comparatively few of them can or are willing to push themselves forward. They are not sufficiently and tactfully aggressive and are too easily discouraged. This does not imply an inferiority to men in the same respect, for a large proportion of the failures among men can be attributed to similar causes.

I have talked with several young women who have worked up valuable routes, and I find that they all enjoy excellent health. They are out of doors a great deal; they have the pleasure of change as they go from place to place; they see many people who are agreeable and very few who are disagreeable; they have occasionally amusing experiences, and they seem to thoroughly enjoy life.

The bane of the tuner is the cheap piano, made to sell for a low price, generally on the instalment plan. No tuner can do satisfactory work on such an instrument, in which the cheapest materials are used—pins that "turn on themselves," poorly seasoned wood and numerous other shoddy make-shifts.

By many young women tuning has been used as a means to an end. They may have learned something of music in the way

of piano or violin playing, but have not the funds to prosecute a thorough musical education. They are able to learn tuning at a comparatively small cost and then they have a lucrative employment. They soon find themselves able to earn enough money during a portion of the time to pay for their studies and enter upon the higher branches of musical art. I know of several who have begun in this way and are to-day earning a good living as musicians. One of the "gold medal" pianists at the Conservatory did this and now holds a recognized position as a concert pianist and teacher.

I recently had an interesting conversation with a young woman who took up the study of tuning a few years ago in connection with piano and violin playing. She then went to California, where she turned her knowledge of tuning to practical account and between that and violin teaching made a very good living. After that she went to teach the violin and the piano in a Southern college, where she materially increased her income by her ability to keep the pianos of the college in good order. She is now continuing her musical studies and no doubt the same qualities which have carried her safely over so many difficulties will enable her to achieve greater success in the future.

The pianist who is a good tuner can not only make herself of great value when she finds a position to teach in any college or community, but she will be a better teacher on account of her knowledge of the mechanism of the instrument. So important is this matter considered to be that in the New England Conservatory all students in the pianoforte department who are qualifying for graduation are required to attend a course of lectures on pianoforte construction and tuning. This course is intended to give them a general knowledge of the instrument and to enable them to replace broken strings and to accomplish such other simple repairs as may at times be necessary. It is not sufficient to enable them to undertake tuning as an occupation.

Locality has much to do with the success of young women as tuners. In cities or thickly settled localities it is possible to work up a paying route and make a business of tuning alone, but in more remote places, where the population is scattered, the "general musician," is much in demand, and a young woman who has a broad, fundamental knowledge of music, consisting of a fair amount of pianoforte technique, a little idea of vocal cultivation and some elementary theoretical knowledge, will find tuning an invaluable accomplishment and will probably be able to double her income by it. Then, if she can secure the agency for some good, reliable pianoforte, she should get a comfortable living out of a comparatively small population.

In dealing with this subject it is necessary to consider the condition of society in all parts of the country. It will be found that in these days of activity and general desire for improvement a vast work is being carried on by the "general musician," a person almost despised in the cities, but who can play a hymn tune, lead a brass band or a chorus, tune a piano and use a jack-knife to good advantage. He is not an artist, but is generally a person with ambition, and as opportunity offers to acquire higher knowledge he is eager to avail himself of it. Many noted musicians have spent their earlier years in the humble path of the country musician, but those who are destined for success find a higher level comparatively early in life.

Young women with a musical temperament and great ambition come to the cities from unheard-of places. Many have limited funds, far too limited for the tasks which they have assigned themselves, and which, by-the-way, are usually far greater than they realize until they get to work in the higher musical atmosphere in which they seek to carry out their ideas. To these, provided their health and perseverance equal their ambition, tuning is an excellent stepping stone, and even after they have fulfilled the desires of their youth and acquired the coveted musical education, they still find that their knowledge of tuning has not only made them more intelligent teachers and players, but that it still brings them generous returns on their original investment.

To summarise the matter in a few words, then, I may say that pianoforte tuning as an exclusive occupation has been made a success by a good proportion of those young women who have entered upon it, and now that the ground is broken it will be easier every day for those who follow. To a large number it has already been the means of obtaining a higher musical education, and to practically all it has proved a great help in connection with other musical work and in itself a paying investment. It should be understood by all students of the pianoforte, and though it may at first retard their progress as pianists, it will greatly enhance their value in the profession later on.

THE ART OF KNITTING.—No. 54.

ABBREVIATIONS USED IN KNITTING.

k.—Knit plain.
p.—Purl, or as it is often called, seam.
pl.—Plain knitting.
n.—Narrow.
k 2 to.—Knit 2 together. Same as n.
th o or o.—Throw the thread over the needle.
Make one.—Make a stitch thus: Throw the thread in front of the needle and knit the next stitch in the ordinary manner. (In the next row or round this throw-over, or put-over as it is frequently called, is used as a stitch.) Or, knit one and purl one out of a stitch.
To Knit Crossed.—Insert needle in the back of the stitch and knit as usual.

sl.—Slip a stitch from the left needle to the right needle without knitting it.
sl and b.—Slip and bind. Slip one stitch, knit the next; pass the slipped stitch over the knit stitch as in binding off work.
To Bind or Cast Off.—Either slip or knit the first stitch; knit the next; pass the first or slipped stitch over the second, and repeat as far as directed.
Row.—Knitting once across the work when but two needles are used.
Round.—Knitting once around the work when four or more needles are used, as in a sock or stocking.
Repeat.—This means to work designated rows, rounds or portions of work as many times as directed.

* Stars or asterisks mean, as mentioned wherever they occur, that the details given between them are to be repeated as many times as directed before going on with those details which follow the next *. As an example: * K 2, p 1, th o, and repeat twice more from * (or last *), means that you are to knit as follows: k 2, p 1, th o; k 2, p 1, th o; k 2, p 1, th o, thus repeating the k 2, p 1, th o, twice more after making it the first time, making it three times in all before proceeding with the next part of the direction.

KNITTED PITCHER-PURSE.

FIGURE No. 1.—Purses of this description are knitted of silk on fine steel needles, and may be of one color or two, to suit the taste of the maker. Four needles are used.

Cast 21 stitches on first needle and 18 on each of the other two.



FIGURE NO. 1.—KNITTED PITCHER-PURSE.

First round.—On 1st needle k 1, p 1, sl and b, k 14, k 2 to., and p 1. The rest of the round is k 1, p 1.

Continue like first round until there are only 4 stitches left on the 1st needle. This forms the spout of the pitcher. Of course, it will be seen that there are 12 stitches instead of 14 in the second round between the narrowings and in each following round there remain two less each time until none are left.

Now take enough stitches from the other two needles upon the first to make them all even.

First round.—Open work, thus: P 2 to. all the way round.

Second round.—Over, and k 1 all round.

Third round.—Knit plain, knitting the loop as one stitch.

Fourth round.—Knit plain.

These four rounds form the pattern. Repeat them until you have knit the pattern 6 times. Then, o and k 1, all round.

Next round.—Knit plain, knitting loop as in first round. You have now twice as many stitches as before.

Next round.—P all round; continue to k plain and p, alter-

nately until you have 4 rounds of each. Then increase as before (over k 1). Now k plain, and p alternately as before the increase until you have 4 rounds of each.

Knit the open work again as before until you have made the pattern 4 times.

Now p round, and k round alternately 4 times. Then, k 2 to., entirely round. This brings you to the bottom of the pitcher. Now p round and k round 4 times. Then k 2 to., k 1 and repeat all round. K 3 rounds plain; then k 2 to., k 1 and repeat all round; continue narrowing in this way with 3 rounds between until there are 5 on each needle; then knit all together and fasten off.

For the Handle.—On each of 3 needles cast 3 stitches. K 1 round, and p 1 round alternately until you have a strip 4 inches long; sew in place exactly opposite the spout. Take a small ring and crochet or button-hole round, and then slip over the handle before sewing to the pitcher. This can be slipped over the top, thus closing the mouth of the purse. If preferred, a purse ring may be used.

KNITTED BALL OR PIN-CUSHION.

FIGURE No. 2.—These balls are especially nice for children to play with; they are also pretty to use as pin-cushions and are attractive ornaments for a Christmas tree.

Procure a skein of orange-colored and a skein of shaded green, single Berlin wool, four knitting-needles No. 14, and two knitting-needles No. 16.

With the orange wool cast 2 stitches on each of three No. 14 needles, and knit with the fourth needle.

First round.—Plain.

Second round.—Increase 1 (by picking up the thread that lies directly under the next stitch and knitting it), k 1; repeat 5 times more; there should now be 4 stitches on each of three needles.

Third round.—Plain.

Fourth round.—Increase 1, k 2, and repeat 5 times.

Fifth round.—Plain.

Sixth round.—Increase 1, k 3, and repeat 5 times.

Seventh round.—Plain.

Continue in this manner with an increased round and a plain round alternately till you have 22 stitches on each of the three needles, ending with a plain round.

Twenty-fourth round.—Increase 1, k 4, sl 1, k 2 to., pass the sl st o, k 3, k 1 in the front and 1 in the back of the next st, and repeat 5 times.

Twenty-fifth round.—Plain.

Repeat these last two rounds 8 times more, always having 22 stitches on each needle, and cast off.

For the Leaves.—With the shaded green wool and the No. 16 needles cast on 1 stitch.

First row.—Make 1 (throw wool round the needle), k 1.

Second row.—Make 1, p 2.

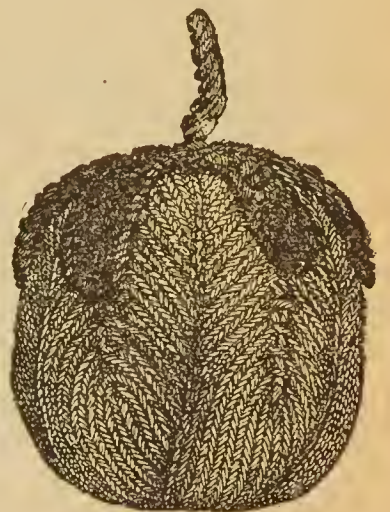


FIGURE NO. 2.—KNITTED BALL OR PIN-CUSHION.

Third row.—Make 1, k 3.

Fourth row.—Make 1, p 4.

Fifth row.—Make 1, k 5.

Sixth row.—Make 1, p 6.

Seventh row.—Make 1, k 2, sl 1, k 2 to., pass the sl st o, k 2.

Eighth row.—Make 1, p 6.

Repeat these last two rows 6 times more, and cast off.

Make 5 more leaves the same as this leaf. Next, fill the ball tightly with wadding, and with a darning needle draw the six points of the knitting together at the top, and over these points

sew the leaves in such a manner that each leaf will come down a little way over the slipped stitches of the knitting; this will completely cover the top of the wadding.

For the Stalk.—Take the green wool, and on one of the fine needles cast 9 stitches. Knit 1 row plain and 1 row purl, and cast off; and with a long darning-needle sew this stalk securely in the center of the leaves, then put the needle right through the ball and make a few stitches to simulate a pip where the knitting commenced; draw the needle again through to the top of the ball and it is finished.

SEASONABLE COOKERY.

THE CHRISTMAS TABLE.

The house decorated at every window with its wreath of ivy, pine or laurel, the well filled stockings, the beautiful tree loaded with a wealth of glittering tinsel and gifts—all have their allotted places in the celebration of the glad Christmas festival. The spirit of Christmas must permeate everything, if the day is to be quite complete—the meals served proclaiming mutely by their especially prepared dishes that this delightful holiday has really arrived.

The use of holly and mistletoe on Christmas day is universal. They are dear to us from long association with the celebration of the day, and without them Christmas would lack its most distinctive characteristic in many homes. When neither is to be had, ground pine and laurel are good substitutes. Greens of some sort must be obtained for windows, doorways, chandeliers and, above all, the table. Even in the humblest home a bit of green for the Christmas dinner table is seldom wanting.

On this day the napery, glass and china used are sure to be the very best the house affords. The meals are regulated to suit the greatest number of guests, but the usual order is generally the wisest. The arrangement providing for a late breakfast, early dinner and early tea has nothing whatever to recommend it. For the dinner there is no appetite and the tea is more or less disappointing, especially when dinner is on other days served at this hour. A simple but good breakfast at eight o'clock, an appetizing lunch at one, and the dinner at half-past six with all the accompaniments of lights and greens—is an order that is very successful. Little children up with the first streak of dawn should have breakfast not later than eight if Mistress Cross would be kept from having a large following. The late dinner has much to recommend it on this day even if on no other, for the servants and mistress can go to church without any anxiety as to the dinner preparation to mar the meaning of the "Good Will to Men," and the "Peace on Earth" will be twice as sweet if there is no worry as to whether roast or pudding has been given the requisite attention.

BREAKFAST.

The first meal of the day should proclaim the Christmas feast as well as the second and third. The center-piece should be a low bowl of holly, or of other greens if holly is not to be had; and the meal itself should be an extra effort on the part of the housekeeper. The following is a good menu:

<i>Wheatlet.</i>	<i>Shaddocks.</i>	<i>Cream.</i>
<i>Broiled Steak.</i>		<i>Creamed Potatoes.</i>
<i>Muffins.</i>		<i>Coffee.</i>

Shaddocks, or grape fruit, are plentiful at this time of the year; half of one is served to each person. Grapes or oranges are always obtainable if this fruit is not.

MUFFINS.—To make one dozen medium-sized muffins, allow:

1 pint of milk.	2 eggs.
1 table-spoonful of melted butter.	2 tea-spoonfuls of baking powder.
½ tea-spoonful of salt.	Flour to make a batter.

Beat the eggs until light and add them to the milk; add the salt and melted butter and flour enough to make a rather stiff batter. When the track of the spoon is not quickly obliterated, enough has been used. Heat the muffin rings and the pan on which they are set and then oil both well. Return the rings and pan

to the top of the stove for a final reheating. Stir the baking powder into the batter, three-fourths fill each ring and bake for fifteen minutes in a quick oven. The pan should be so hot that the muffins at once crust over, so the batter will not escape under the rings. In removing them run a limber knife about each muffin. Serve very hot.

LUNCHEON.

For the Christmas luncheon this menu is suggested:

<i>Clam Soup.</i>	
<i>Creamed Dried Beef.</i>	<i>Hashed Brown Potatoes.</i>
<i>Stewed Apples.</i>	<i>Sponge Cake.</i>
	<i>Chocolate.</i>

CLAM SOUP.—

25 clams.	1 tea-spoonful of butter.
1 cupful of bread-crumbs.	1 pint of milk.

Drain the clams, adding half a cupful of water to them as they are draining. Place the liquor on the fire in a granite pan, boil briskly, then skim and add the clams, which have been chopped. When again boiling, skim and add the butter and crumbs. Heat the milk in a separate kettle, turn the clams into the heated soup tureen, add the milk and serve. Do not heat after the milk is added or the soup will curdle. Salt is seldom needed, the clams being salt enough.

CREAMED DRIED BEEF.—For a family of six, allow:

½ pound of beef.	2 table-spoonfuls of butter.
2 cupfuls of milk.	2 tea-spoonfuls of flour.

Place the beef in a frying pan, cover with cold water, set on the fire and gradually heat to scalding. Drain and return to the stove, stirring and shaking the beef in the pan to dry off all the water. When this is done add the butter to the beef and cook until brown, generally four minutes, stirring all the time. Add the flour to the fat, stir well, cook one minute, then add the milk. It will thicken quickly and should form a creamy dressing for the beef when done. Dust lightly with pepper when on the serving platter.

HASHED BROWN POTATOES.—Place a table-spoonful of butter in a frying pan and when hot add cold, boiled, finely chopped potatoes to the depth of an inch. Usually four good-sized potatoes will be sufficient. When chopping them add a tea-spoonful of salt and a dash of pepper. Press the potato down in the pan, packing it firmly with a limber knife. Cook slowly for six or seven minutes, when the potato should be brown. Do not stir it. Now begin at one side of the pan, and fold the potato over on the other like an omelette, packing it closely together. Turn it upside down on the serving platter, when ready to serve.

SIMPLE SPONGE CAKE.—

4 eggs.	½ tea-spoonful of baking powder.
1 cupful of sugar.	1 table-spoonful of cold water.
1 cupful of flour.	½ lemon-juice and rind.

Mix the yolks of the eggs and the sugar together, then add the water. Sift the flour and measure out an even cupful. Stir this in thoroughly, then the whites of the eggs beaten to a stiff, dry froth, then the lemon juice and grated rind and lastly the baking powder. Bake twenty minutes.

STEWED APPLES.—Peel and quarter the apples, remov-

ing the cores. Place them in a granite kettle and to every quart add one cupful of sugar and one pint of boiling water. Cover the kettle and stew slowly until the apples are tender. After cooking five minutes stir well, stirring again at the end of another five minutes. Do not crush the apples as for apple sauce but keep them as nearly whole as possible. They are amber-colored and most delicious when cooked in this way.

CHOCOLATE.—

2 squares of Baker's chocolate.	1 quart of milk.
2 table-spoonfuls of sugar.	2 table-spoonfuls of water

Dissolve the chocolate in the water, stir it into the milk when the latter is boiling, add the sugar, and beat with a Dover egg beater three or four minutes to make the chocolate rich and frothy.

THE DINNER.

The decoration for the dinner table may be a bowl of chrysanthemums or other flowers or of the holly, and should be somewhat more elaborate than for the previous meals. A small sprig of holly tied with narrow red ribbon and laid at each plate constitutes a happy bit of personal attention. A menu appropriate for the day is as follows:

MENU.

<i>Oysters on the Deep Shell.</i>		
<i>Cream of Tomato Soup.</i>		
<i>Boiled Haddock,</i>	<i>Sauce Tartare.</i>	
<i>Roasted Duck,</i>	<i>Giblet Gravy.</i>	
<i>Whipped Currant Jelly.</i>		
<i>Stewed Onions.</i>	<i>Cream Spinach.</i>	
<i>Mashed Potatoes.</i>		
<i>Olives.</i>		
<i>Mayonnaise of Celery.</i>		
<i>Wafers.</i>	<i>English Plum-Pudding,</i>	<i>Cheese.</i>
<i>Brandy Sauce.</i>		
<i>Coffee.</i>		
<i>Fruit.</i>	<i>Nuts.</i>	<i>Raisins.</i>

The olives and bonbons remain upon the table from the commencement of the meal to the dessert. At each plate are the necessary knives, forks and spoons, placed in the order in which they are used. The dessert spoon is laid on the finger-bowl plate and sent to the table with it.

After the guests are seated the oysters are served—four to each guest is generally quite enough for a dinner of several courses. When the oyster plates are removed those for the soup are placed. At a formal dinner the soup is dished in the kitchen, but at a family meal the hostess serves it from the tureen. The rule that a guest should never be left without a plate in front of her or him holds good until the dessert, when the table is cleared. When the soup plates are taken off the small plates on which the fish is served are placed, and after the fish is taken from the table a dinner plate is set before each guest. The ducks are carved by the host, and the vegetables are passed by the waitress. The dinner plate being of sufficient size nowadays to hold a portion of all the vegetables desired, individual vegetable dishes are never seen on well appointed tables. The salad and dessert are served by the hostess.

Always remember, dear hostess, that upon the serving of your dinner depends as much of its success as upon its cooking. A clever servant, even if a waitress is not employed, may be taught to wait on the table most acceptably.

The preparation of some of the dishes mentioned is given, those not treated having received attention in former papers in this series.

CREAM OF TOMATO SOUP.—

1 pint of tomato.	1 tea-spoonful of butter.
1 quart of milk.	2 tea-spoonfuls of flour.
1 slice of onion.	1 bay leaf.
1 sprig of parsley.	1 tea-spoonful of sugar.
$\frac{1}{2}$ tea-spoonful of soda.	1 tea-spoonful of salt.

Stew the tomatoes for twenty minutes, adding the onion, bay leaf and parsley. Remove this seasoning, press the tomatoes through a sieve, and return to the stove. Scald the milk, rub the flour and butter together until smooth, add a little of the hot milk to this mixture, stir until the lumps are smooth, then add to the remainder of the milk and stir until it thickens to a cream. Add the sugar and salt to the tomato, then the soda dissolved in a little cold water. Heat the soup tureen, turn into it the tomato, then gradually add the milk, stirring briskly.

The success of this part of the work depends on the milk not curdling. The soup must not be heated after the milk is added.

BOILED HADDOCK.—Tie up the fish in a square of cheese cloth and plunge it into boiling salted water. When cooked, drain well and serve very hot. A small portion is given to each person, with this sauce at one side of the plate:

SAUCE TARTARE.—

1 cupful of mayonnaise dressing.	1 table-spoonful of capers.
1 table-spoonful of chopped cucumber pickle.	1 tea-spoonful of onion juice.

Make the mayonnaise rather more sour and with a little more mustard than for salad, and mix into it the capers and pickle. Grate half an onion to secure the juice and add the amount required. Set on the ice until needed. The sauce should be quite thick when served.

ROASTED DUCK.—If the ducks are young, they are served rare and are not stuffed. An especially delicious flavor is developed in the cooking if a cupful of chopped celery and a half cupful of onion is placed in the body of each bird, removing this flavoring, however, before serving. Full-grown ducks should be well cooked—an hour and a quarter is usually sufficient, unless of extra size. They should be basted every ten minutes.

CREAM SPINACH.—Use only the tender parts of the spinach, washing thoroughly. This vegetable needs a great deal of cleansing. Place it in a large stew pan, cover with boiling salted water and cook for twenty minutes. Drain well and chop fine; then return to the kettle and add one table-spoonful of butter, salt and pepper; stir until thoroughly hot and the butter is melted; then add two table-spoonfuls of cream, beating until the whole is light and creamy.

MAYONNAISE OF CELERY.—Use only the white part of the celery. Cut it into half-inch lengths, season with the salt and pepper, and when ready to mix allow one half cupful of mayonnaise dressing to each cupful and a half of celery.

ENGLISH PLUM-PUDDING.—

1 pound of raisins.	$\frac{1}{2}$ lemon—juice and rind.
1 pound of currants.	$\frac{1}{2}$ tea-spoonful of soda.
$\frac{1}{4}$ pound of citron.	$\frac{1}{4}$ pound of flour.
$\frac{1}{2}$ pound of suet.	$\frac{1}{2}$ pound of sugar.
1 tea-spoonful of cinnamon.	$\frac{1}{2}$ pound of butter.
1 tea-spoonful of cloves.	6 eggs.
$\frac{1}{2}$ tea-spoonful of mace.	$\frac{1}{2}$ cupful of brandy.
1 nutmeg.	1 pint of milk.

Stone the raisins; clean and dry the currants; slice the citron fine, and chop the suet. Mix the fruit together in a large bowl and dredge generously with flour; then add the chopped suet. In another bowl cream the butter and the sugar together; beat the yolks of the eggs until creamy and add them and then the milk. Beat the whites to a stiff dry froth and add the flour and whites alternately, then the brandy, the lemon juice and grated rind, the spice and the soda dissolved in a little cold water. Lastly add the fruit, stirring and beating until the whole is well mixed. Pour the mixture into a cloth which has been well floured and boil for five hours. The best pudding cloth is made of unbleached muslin, not too thick. It should be scalded with boiling water and wrung dry before using. Spread the cloth on a board, dredge thickly with flour, then lay it in a large bowl and pour in the pudding batter. Hold the four corners tightly together, gather the edges well up and tie tightly, allowing some space for the pudding to swell. If the boiling is to be done in a pudding mould, butter thoroughly top and all, pour in the batter, cover with a sheet of white note-paper, fit on the cover tightly, then tie up in a cloth and plunge into the boiling water. If a cloth is to be used, have on the range a large pot two-thirds full of boiling water. Place the pudding therein and move it about in the water for a minute or two. This may be done by keeping the four corners of the cloth out of the water. Cover the pot closely and boil steadily, never once allowing the water to get below the boiling point, else the pudding will be spoiled. Keep the kettle full of boiling water with which to replenish that in the pot as it boils away. When ready to serve, lift the pudding carefully into a colander, drain well, untie the cloth and turn out on a dish. Sprinkle with powdered sugar and stick a sprig of holly in the top. Pour brandy into the dish and send it lighted to the table. Serve with:

BRANDY SAUCE.—

3 eggs.	4 tea-spoonfuls of brandy.
1 cupful of granulated sugar.	

Beat the eggs to a froth, add the brandy, then the sugar.

BLAIR.

DRAWN-WORK.

FIGURES NOS. 1 AND 2.—The Mexicans are artists in the making of drawn-work. The poorer classes depend largely may be purchased singly, and are as dainty as the most fastidious housekeeper could desire.

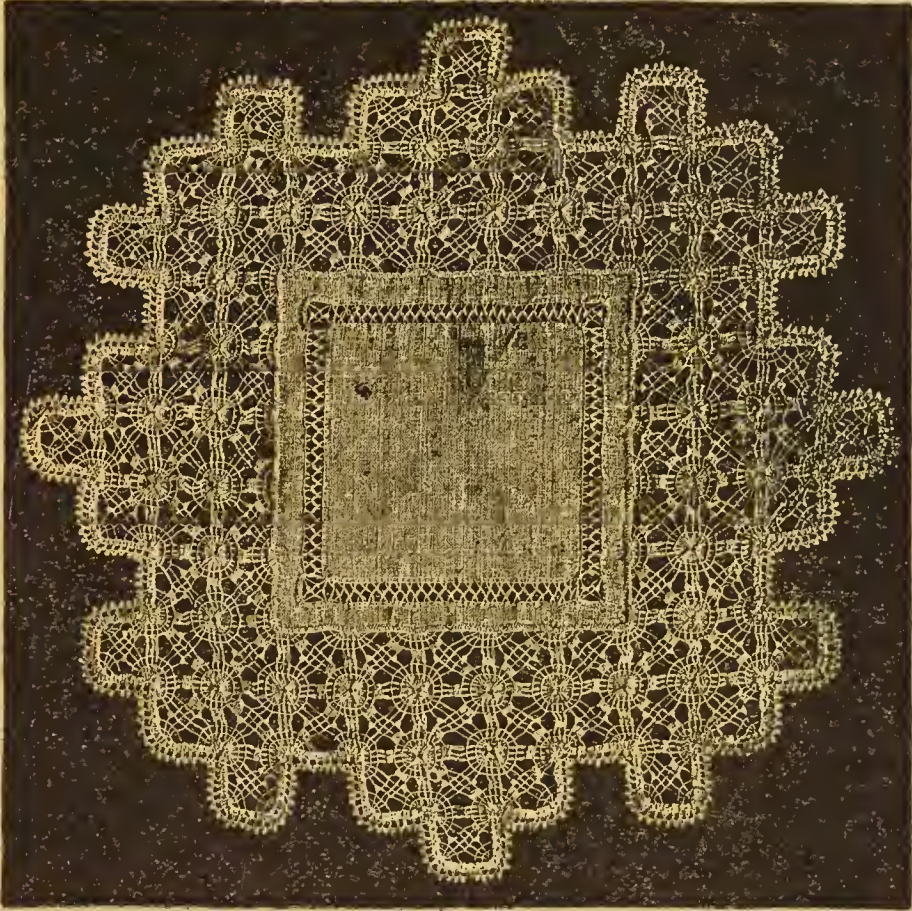


FIGURE NO. 1.—DRAWN-WORK DOILY.

upon this art as a means of livelihood and are educated, practically, in no other branch of needle-work. Their education in drawn-work begins as soon as they are able to comprehend the requisites of the work, and that is why the Mexicans are possessed of such exquisite skill in this particular branch. Constant practice, keen eyes and patience are the qualifications necessary to produce perfect work, some of which is as dainty as frost on the window-pane. Doileys like that seen at figure No. 1 are made up in sets of from six to one dozen, with no two alike; but, if ordered, all may be alike. Sets containing tumbler, finger-bowl and plate doileys, center-pieces and mats may be ordered or purchased already made.

In our book "The Art of Drawn-Work," price 2s. or 50 cents, may be found many designs for doileys with illustrated details, and many other designs which may be adapted to doileys, mats, center-pieces, etc. Among the details in the book mentioned will be found plain and fancy hemstitching, the forming of irregular edges like that seen at figure No. 1, and the process by which a fringed border is securely and satisfactorily made.

Larger doileys like the one seen at figure No. 2 also come in sets or

Drawn-work is being largely used for other purposes. Among the beautiful components of a stock lately inspected were pillow-slips for baby-pillows, with a beautiful border of drawn-work, circular and pointed yokes for infants' dresses, exquisite long strips of drawn-work insertions and edgings, a magnificent counterpane with pillow-shams to match, bureau sets without number, and innumerable tidies, squares and doileys. Some of the handkerchiefs displayed were as sheer as cobwebs and the designs in which they were decorated represented new effects produced by combining ordinary drawn-work with darning, the work being so carefully done as to simulate embroidery. A butterfly design of this class for decorating a handkerchief was given in *THE DELINEATOR* for March, 1895. The drawn-work mentioned was fairy-like in texture and design and equal in value and effect to any exhibition of lace or needlework in the same location.

The finest of linen lawn, some of it of gossamer-like texture, is used in all the daintier articles of drawn-work, and according to their uses other articles are made of heavier qualities. China silk also appears in many articles and a species of Japanese gauze in others.

For the information contained in this article, our thanks are due Mrs. S. E. Criss-Wise, No. 96 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

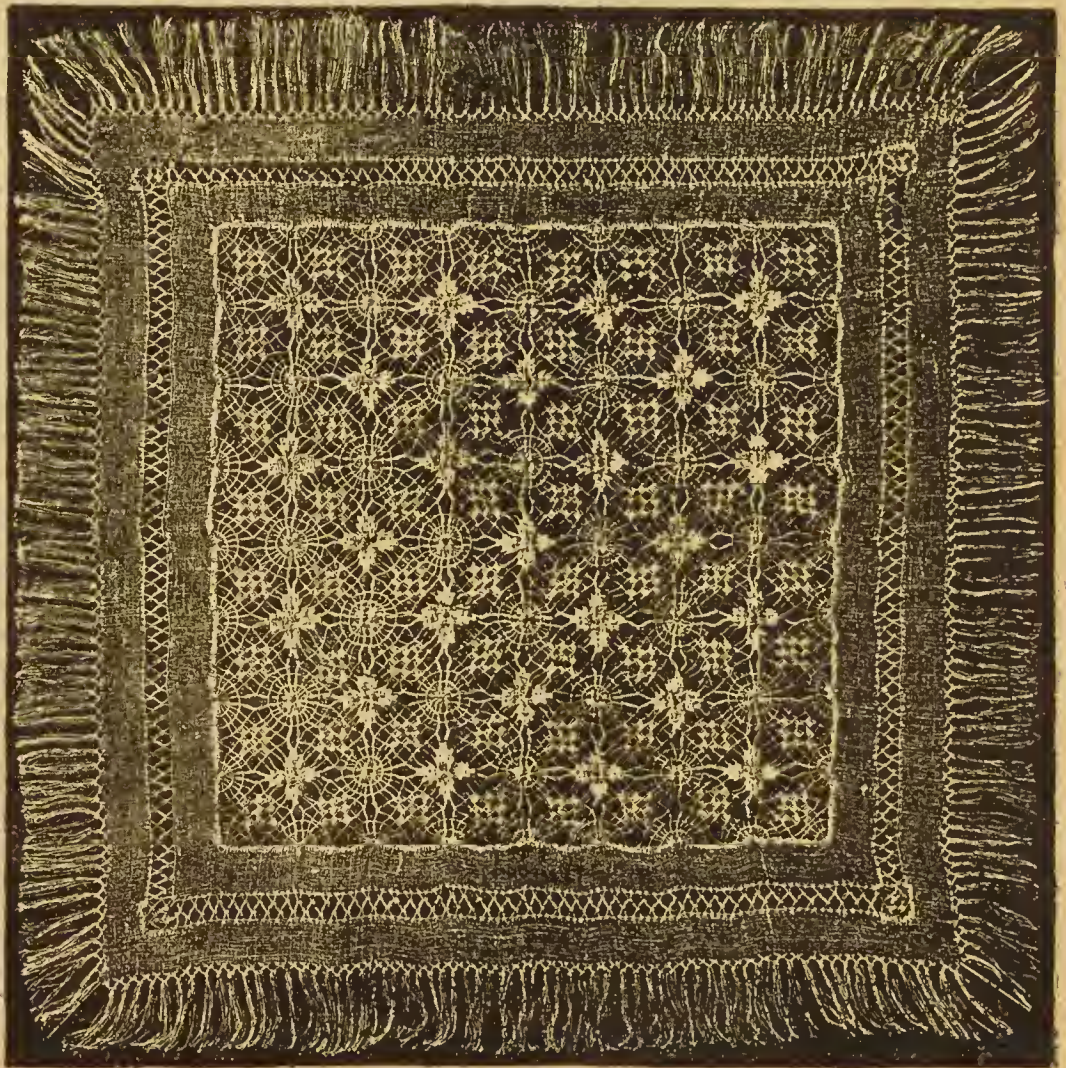


FIGURE NO. 2.—DRAWN-WORK DOILY.

CROCHETING.—No. 55.

ABBREVIATIONS USED IN CROCHETING.

l.—Loop.
ch. st.—Chain stitch.
s. c.—Single crochet.
d. c.—Double crochet.

h. d. c.—Half-double crochet.
tr. c.—Treble crochet.
p.—Picot.
sl. st.—Slip stitch.

Repeat.—This means to work designated rows, rounds or portions of the work as many times as directed.

* Stars or asterisks mean, as mentioned wherever they occur, that the details given between them are to be repeated as many times as directed before going on with the details which follow the next *. As an example: * 6 ch., 1 s. c. in the next space and repeat twice more from * (or last *), means that you are to crochet as follows: 6 ch., 1 s. c. in the next space, 6 ch., 1 s. c. in the next space, 6 ch., 1 s. c. in the next space, thus repeating the 6 ch., 1 s. c. in the next space, *twice* more after making it the first time, making it *three* times in all before proceeding with the next part of the direction.

CROCHETED PHOTOGRAPH-FRAME.

FIGURE No. 1.—Use tidy cotton or wrapping twine in making this frame. Make a ch. of 66 stitches and fasten together.

First round.—2 ch., 4 d. c. in 1st stitch, 1 d. c. in each of the



FIGURE No. 1.—CROCHETED PHOTOGRAPH-FRAME.

next 13 sts., 4 d. c. in next st., 1 d. c. in each of the next 18 sts., 4 d. c. in next st., 1 d. c. in each of the next 13 sts., 4 d. c. in next st., 1 d. c. in each of the next 17 sts., join in top of 2-ch. with short stitch.

Second round.—2 ch., 1 d. c. in top of 1st d. c., 4 d. c. in top of next d. c., 1 d. c. in each of next 16 d. c., 4 d. c. in next d. c., 1 d. c. in each of next 21 d. c., 4 d. c. in next d. c., 1 d. c. in each of next 16 d. c., 4 d. c. in next d. c., 1 d. c. in each of next 19 d. c., join in top of 2-ch. with short stitch. Make 5 more rounds same as the preceding rounds, increasing each round by making 4 d. c. at each corner, between 2nd and 3rd of the 4 d. c. in the preceding round. Begin in the 8th d. c. from center d. c. of corner.

Eighth round.—1 s. c. in 1st d. c., 1 d. c. in each of the next 2 d. c., 1 tr. c. in the next 2 d. c., 1 d. c. in next 2 d. c., 1 s. c. in next d. c., 1 s. c. between 2nd and 3rd d. c. at corner, 4 ch. caught down with a s. c. between the same 2nd and 3rd d. c., 4 ch. caught down with a s. c. between the same 2nd and 3rd d. c., 4 ch. caught down with a s. c. between the same 2nd and 3rd d. c. * 1 s. c. in d. c., 1 d. c. in each of next 2 d. c., 1 tr. c. in each of next 2 d. c., 1 d. c. in each of next 2 d. c., * repeat once from * to *. 1 s. c. in next d. c., 2 ch., 1 s. c. in next d. c., 2 ch., 1 s. c. in same d. c., 1 s. c. in next d. c., 2 ch., 1 s. c. in same d. c., 2 ch., repeat from first * to * twice, 1 s. c. in next d. c., 1 s. c. between 2nd and 3rd d. c. at the corner, make 3 4-chs. in corner same as in the other corner, repeat from first *

to * twice. 1 s. c. in each of next 2 d. c., 1 d. c. in each of next 2 d. c., 1 tr. c. in each of next 3 d. c., 1 d. c. in each of next 2 d. c., 1 s. c. in next d. c., repeat from first * to * twice, which brings you to the third corner; make corners same as the other corners, and proceed around, making the ends and sides like end and side that you have made.

Ninth round.—2 ch., 1 s. c. in each st. till you come to the chains at corners, 2 ch., 1 s. c. in 1st ch., 2 ch., 1 s. c. in 2nd ch., 4 ch., 1 s. c. in same ch., 2 ch., 1 s. c. in 3rd ch., 2 ch., 1 s. c. in next st. after ch., 2 ch., 1 s. c. in each st. till you come to the chains in the middle of the end. 2 ch., 1 s. c. in 1st ch., 2 ch., 1 s. c. in 2nd ch., 4 ch., 1 s. c. in 3rd ch., 2 ch., 1 s. c. in 4th ch., 2 ch., 1 s. c. in next st.; proceed with 2 ch. and 1 s. c. around, making the corners like the other corners and the end like the last end.

Starch the work stiffly, pull until smooth, let dry, then gild or bronze and tack a piece of cardboard to the back to hold photo in place; or you can use stain and varnish in place of gilding. Use diamond, gold or bronze paint and mix with equal parts of turpentine and varnish. The photo frame can be left as it is if one wishes, or it may be decorated with bright ribbon bows.

PIN-CUSHION, WITH CROCHETED COVER.

FIGURE No. 2.—*For the Top of the Cover.*—Make a chain of 8 stitches and join to form a ring. Over this make 12 d. c. with 1 ch. between each.

Next round.—Make 1 s. c. in a space, 10 ch., 1 s. c. in the same space, 1 s. c. in the next space, 10 ch., 1 s. c. in the same space and repeat all round.

Next round.—* Over the first half of the 10-ch. make 16 d. c.,



FIGURE No. 2.—PIN-CUSHION, WITH CROCHETED COVER.

then 6 ch. catch in first stitch to form a picot, make 2 more picots, 18 ch., catch in the 12th stitch from hook, to form a ring, turn back and make * 5 ch., 1 s. c. over the ring, and repeat twice more from *; turn and make 1 s. c., 10 d. c. and 1 s. c. over each of the three 5-chs. to form a clover leaf, pulling

the center ones out a little longer; make 15 ch., and catch in the 10th stitch from hook to form a loop; work 2 s. c. over the loop, making the stitches come on the right side of the work, then 5 ch. catch in the stitch opposite first picot (see picture), make a picot opposite each one on the other side, then make 16 d. c. over the remainder of the ring, make 1 s. c. in the same space around the first ring, then repeat from *, but in this round after making the 3 picots make 5 ch. and fasten in the middle of the 24 s. c.; then proceed as before. Work in this way until the entire round is completed, then fasten the thread. For the outer edge begin at the middle of the first clover leaf in a group, make 13 ch., 1 s. c. in the center of middle leaf, 13 ch., 1 s. c. in the center of next leaf, 3 ch., 1 tr. c. in the middle of the upper half of the ring having 24 s. c., then 3 ch., catch in the middle of next clover leaf and repeat for the entire round.

Next round.—Make 2 d. c. over the 3-ch., 2 ch., 1 d. c. over next 3-ch., 2 ch., 5 d. c. over next space with 2 ch. between each, 2 ch., 4 d. c. over the next space with 2 ch. between each, 2 ch., 1 d. c. over the 3-ch. and so on for the entire round.

Next round.—Make d. c. in every space with 2-ch. between, except between the groups of 3 clover leaves, where make s. c. over the d. c. underneath to form the scollop.

Next round.—Begin at the s. c.; 2 ch., 1 d. c. between the next 2 doubles, * 3 ch., 1 d. c. sideways over the last double just made, 1 d. c. in the next space, and repeat from * around the scollop to the next s. c.; then repeat from beginning of round.

For Back of Cover.—Make 12 ch., and join to form center ring, then 24 tr. c. over the ring; then work round and round with d. c. in every space with 2 ch. between each, widening often enough to make it lie flat or fit the cushion. In the last or 10th round make 1 s. c., 5 ch. and 1 s. c. in every space, joining in every third space to the top of the cushion as follows: Join at the middle of the 5-ch. to the center ring of the clover leaf, and at the treble between the cluster of clover leaves. The top and bottom may be made separately and tied together at the treble crochets. This is, perhaps, the more desirable arrangement, as it may then be removed and washed when soiled.



A DOLLS' CARNIVAL.



THE origin of the doll is lost in the mist of ages. Certain it is that for a very long time, in one form or another, it has gladdened the hearts of the youthful members of our race, and the probabilities are strongly in favor of its continuing to do so for a long time to come. The domestic and maternal instinct is evinced by the infantile possessor of a doll family in the treatment of its various members and this play-life is as significant to her as is the real life of her elders to them.

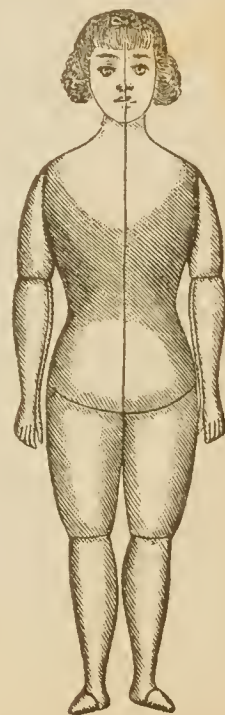
These dolls are cher-

ished as deeply as if they were living, breathing realities—indeed, the childish fancy invests them with life and clothes them with character. Each has a name, and among the family there is always one more favored than the rest. Often the special object of affection is the ugly duckling of the collection, just as the mother's tenderest care and warmest solicitude are bestowed upon the sickly or deformed child.

Of course, the little lady regulates the destinies of her doll family to suit her own fancies and rejoices or weeps over the pleasures or sorrows that her own fateful imagination metes out to them. All through the year they have faithfully attended school, or they have gone through a succession of illnesses and recovered to blossom out later into society buds and participate in all the amusements incidental to the gay life of débutantes.

This is all an old story, for it has been rehearsed and acted many times. Something novel and pretty must be planned for Christmas, when Santa Claus will be sure to increase the doll family by one or two or half a dozen—he can never be too lavish in this regard. A dolls' carnival would be a departure from the usual order of festivities and every little wax or bisque lad and lassie could take part in it. Juvenile books are written nowadays with the two-fold object of instructing and amusing their readers, and at will any little girl who is well up in such literature can conjure up visions of these book-people and make her dolls represent them. Pictures or descriptions of them will aid her in selecting appropriate attire, and patterns are furnished for the costumes of various characters which may appear in the carnival. A fondness for sewing is natural to many little girls, its existence being manifested at a very early age. The little mother will take much pleasure in her new occupation and when thus engaged her fingers will be kept out of mischief.

Among her charges there is usually a rag doll, which, if less fine than its patrician kindred, is by no means ignored by its little mistress, who can hug it and kiss it to her heart's content without impairing its beauty, or punish it severely without inflicting permanent injury upon its tough and elastic form. It may be constructed from muslin or stockinet and kid by pattern No. 169, price 7d. or 15 cents. This doll is jointed, and its limbs may, therefore, be moved. The forearms and hands are cut from kid and the face is painted. The head may also be painted, but a hair wig is preferable. A blonde and a brunette wig might be provided and



Dolly's type of beauty could be changed at the mother's will.

This doll, or any other, might be dressed to impersonate a Japanese lady, who may be called "Pitti Sing." Japanese dolls may be purchased or else one of the black-haired dolls might be coifed to look like a little maiden from the Land of the Chrysanthemum. The hair should be rolled high on the head and in it should be stuck a number of small hair-pins and a tiny fan or two. Pitti Sing will wear a kimono, the Japanese national dress for women. A piece of gay brocaded silk left

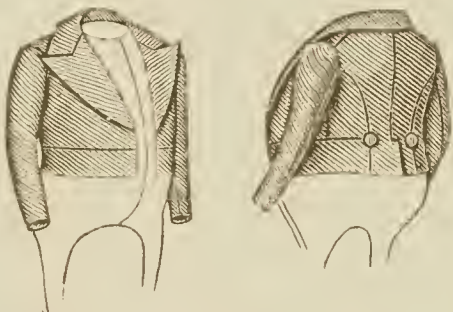


114

from mamma's reception gown will answer admirably for the gown, and round the waist is tied a broad sash of bright ribbon, which is arranged in a big, flat bow at the back. The kimono is included in Set No. 114, price 10d. or 20 cents. A fan should, of course, be provided, for who ever saw a Japanese maiden without this accessory? Pitti

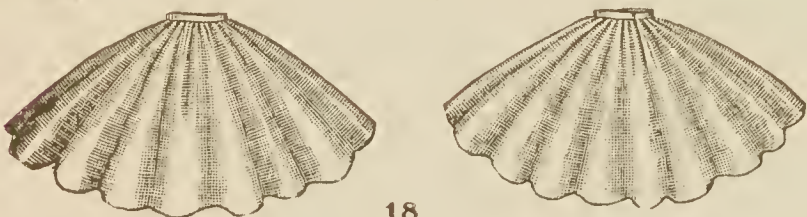
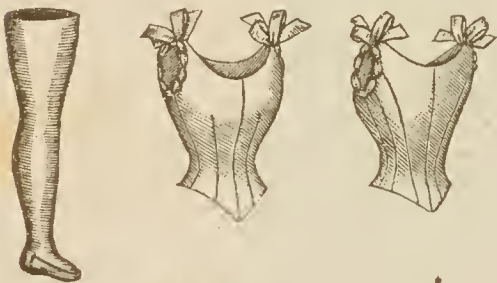
Sing will want to use it when talking with Mr. Brownie, who insists upon being her partner in the grand march. She is coy, this little maiden, and Brownie's big eyes stare so. An odd pair they make, but all sorts of extravagances are in order at a carnival.

Mr. Brownie is a familiar figure, more grotesque than beautiful. He is very knowing and is deeply impressed with his own importance. His body—no regular French or domestic doll of normal proportions could possibly pose as a Brownie—is made of black sateen, the head and upper arms being of gray cambric. Kid is used for the forearms and hands, and the face is painted. The coat and sugar-loaf hat are made of bright red cloth. Both body and costume are embraced in Set No. 185, which costs 10d. or 20 cents.



185

Following this couple comes the airy Columbine, in her short-skirted low-waisted costume, on the arm of a devoted gentleman doll in the most correct of evening dresses. The sweetest pink-and-white bisque doll with short-cropped golden curls may be cast as Columbine. Her very short skirt is of bright red illusion, and it



18

stands out with fluffy fulness over several similar skirts. The bodice is close-fitting and pointed, and is cut low and round at the neck. Butterfly bows of silver ribbon are arranged on the shoulders, and a silver aigrette is in her hair. Many short ends of silver ribbon, each tipped with a tiny silver bell, may hang from the bottom of the bodice on the skirt, and the bells will tinkle at the slightest movement of the airy-fairy damsel. The stockings are also of red and, with the costume, are com-

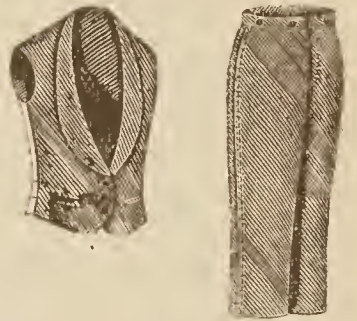


39

form, is a boy doll of handsome mien. His shapely trousers and swallow-tail coat are of black cloth and, with the vest of white satin, are embodied in Set No. 39, price 10d. or 20 cents. His lawn band-bow is as immaculate as the linen shirt-front.

prised in Set No. 184, price 10d. or 20 cents. Columbine also carries a red fan spangled with silver.

Her companion, Mr. Good-

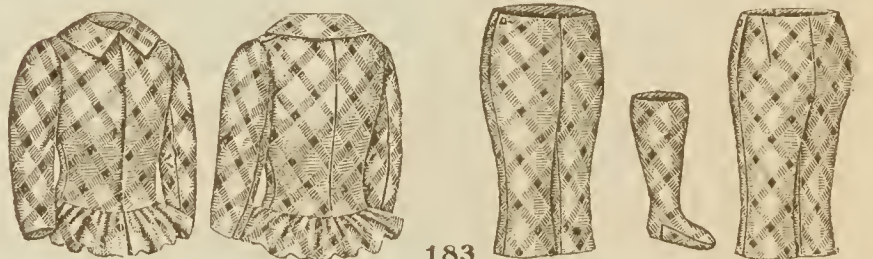


111

A very jolly good fellow, Harlequin, is the associate of Chloe the nurse. Chloe is sober and staid and feels the dignity of her calling, while her companion is a merry, rollicking lad. Her gown is of flaming red plaid and upon her bodice is crossed a kerchief to match. Her long white apron is trimmed with a band of plaid, which is also used for the characteristic head-dress.

The Set is represented in pattern No. 111, price 10d. or 20 cents.

Harlequin's costume is of yellow and red plaid goods and is embodied in Set No. 183, price 10d. or 20 cents. The trousers are close-fitting and are met by stockings. The jacket is also close and is made with a frill at the bottom, and with coat sleeves and a rolling collar. The cap describes a point at the top and at the front and back and in it is



183

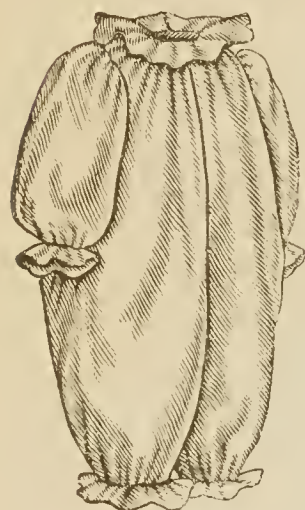
thrust a white quill. A short black velvet mask is worn, with openings cut for the eyes.

Only in a frolicsome entertainment of this character would a sedate little Quakeress consent to be the mate of a clown, but in carnival time extremes meet. Priscilla's face is full of serenity. Her full-skirted costume is of drab cashmere and over her plain bodice is crossed an ample white



144

mult kerechief. The big bonnet matches the gown and under its wide brim Priscilla's pretty face is almost hidden. She wears spectacles. The costume is incorporated in Set No. 144, price 10d. or 20 cents.



181



Monsieur Pierrot, the clown, has his face painted to add to the grotesqueness of his general make-up. A rag doll could be used for this purpose. The costume is of white cambric, and is made with a frill collar and with frills at the wrists of very full sleeves and at the bottom of the unusually wide drawers. A conical-shaped hat of the goods, with the lower edge reversed, completes the costume, which is represented by Set No. 181, price 10d. or 20 cents. Every little girl who has been made merry by the antics of the clown at the circus will be interested in this figure.

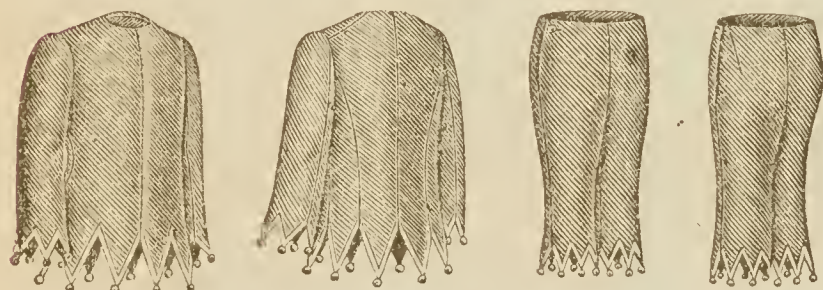
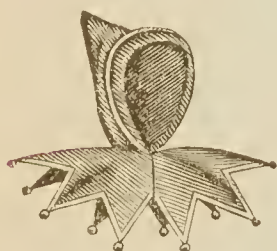
Among this assemblage of queer folks a nun and a jester are comrades. Nothing more demure can be imagined than Maria in her conventual garb of black serge. Both the skirt and waist of the habit are full. The deep linen collar and cuffs are as spotless as is the head-band over which is adjusted the long veil. Set No. 141, price 10d. or 20 cents, is used in the construction of the costume.

The jester's costume is of red wool goods. The trousers are cut in a series



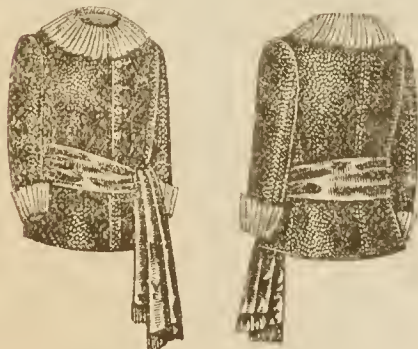
141

of points at the bottom, each point being tipped with a tiny bell. The sleeves and bottom of the coat are similarly pointed and trimmed, and so is the deep cape,



182

which falls below the pointed hood. The bauble which the jester carries is trimmed with bells that make music wherever he goes. The costume is illustrated by Set No. 182, price 10d. or 20 cents.



124

Fauntleroy is always clad in black velvet as befits a little lord whose every day is a holiday. His trousers are short, his jacket close-fitting, and round the waist is worn a sash of scarlet silk simply knotted at the left side and trimmed with fringe. The collar and cuffs are of lace.



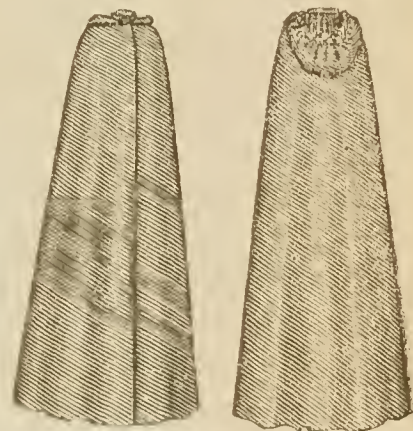
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bodice over which is laced a velvet corselet. The shirt sleeves have wristbands. The cloak is also red and falls to the feet of its wearer. It is furnished with the proverbial hood, which is drawn over the head. Red Riding-Hood carries a basket on her arm. Her costume is comprised in Set No. 138, price 10d. or 20 cents.

Kris Kringle, the fat, ge-



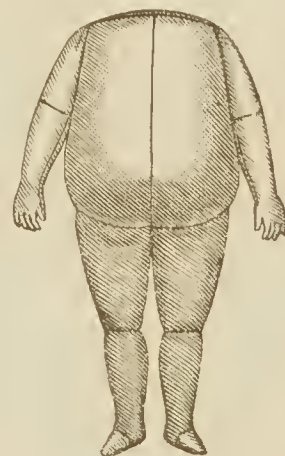
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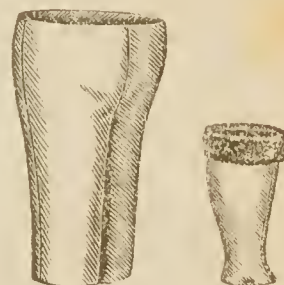
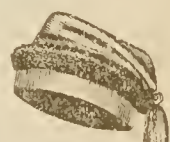
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nial Christmas fairy and dispenser of good things, is left all alone in the march as befits a person of his nocturnal and stealthy habits. A special body must be provided for this little man, as no other doll is corpulent enough to correctly impersonate him.

The body is made of muslin, and is shaped according to pattern No. 158, price 7d. or 15 cents. His attire is warm and comfortable, as it should be for one who braves Christmas weather. The entire costume is made of some gray frisé goods, and consists of trousers, leggings, coat and cap. The tops of the leggings are edged with white fur, and so are all the edges of the coat and sleeves. The hood is pointed, and about the waist is buckled a belt. The cap is trimmed with fur and a tassel. The costume is included in Set No. 159, price 10d. or 20 cents.



158



159

Santa Claus has long gray hair, a full moustache and a venerable beard, and his cheeks and nose are tinted a bright vermillion—Jack Frost's touch. Entertained in this way, the dollies as well as the little lady who calls herself their mama, will be sure to have the merry Christmas we heartily wish them. Dolls' costumes are all so simply fashioned that the busy fingers of the small mother herself will find it an easy and interesting task to make them. The latest issues of dolls' patterns, showing street and indoor toilettes will be found in THE DELINEATOR for November and also in the pattern pages of the current number.

MEASURING TAPES.—No dressmaker can afford to be without a tape-measure that is at once *accurate* and *legible*, for upon it, as much as upon any other implement she uses, depends the success of the garments she makes. On another page of

this issue we publish an advertisement of linen and satteen tape-measures which are manufactured expressly for us, and which we guarantee superior in every particular of material, make and finish.



ink-bottle case, etc. The silver articles so long in favor are likely to give place to these lovely leather goods. Pocket-books grow more elaborate each season. The almost square book is still in favor and is very elegant in its fine leather and silver finishings. The handsomest of these books now have an opening in the cover into which a tiny watch may be securely slipped. Silver purses for coin are closed at the top by a

silver lattice-work that pulls out and shuts easily. They are mounted with a cap of silver. Such purses have no chains by which to carry them, but the tiny, old-fashioned purse, with its clasp and bit of a chain like a tiny bag, is again in favor. This may appropriately keep company with the gold watch-chain of our grandmothers, now so much worn and measuring fully two yards long.

In your desire to exercise hospitality be careful not to overdo the matter. If the wish to have your guests stay longer is too urgently expressed, it is almost as bad form as a cold reception. The hostess from whom you and I cannot gracefully get away, is not she on whom we call the oftenest.

The wafer or cake served with the cup of tea may be made by the average cook. The carefully equipped tea-table shows plenty of small spoons, but large ones are not to be omitted, particularly if they belonged to your great grandmother. The cover for the tea-table no longer envelops it like a full-sized table-cloth; it reaches only to its edge. On the round tea-table the cover is, of course, fringed for a finish. If there is an under shelf, the cover on this, in like manner, reaches just to the edge.

It is the fitness of things in a room or on a table that gives pleasure to the beholders. In a bed-room recently seen the color scheme was charmingly developed in dark-blue and white. The curtains were of blue denim, not an unusual material for this use, but the graceful way in which they were hung was the secret of their especial charm. They were long enough to fold deeply over at the top, thus making a valance that reached to the meeting of the upper and lower sash of the window. The hem of this folded-over portion was edged with white linen fringe. The curtains hung straight at the sides, covering about half of each side of the window, and were not tied back. Sash curtains of white dotted muslin covered the lower half of the window. A window-box seat made of a deep box with a lid was covered with the blue denim, the front and sides being box-plaited. White fringe decorated the bottom of this valance, and blue denim and white silk sofa-pillows were disposed on the box top. A more lovely study in blue and white I have not seen.

After all, my dears, the gentlewoman never more surely attests her perfect breeding in public places than in her drawing-room. The thoughtless woman has not yet learned that she cannot raise her voice loud enough to drown the rattle of stage or horse car. The gentlewoman drops her voice below the pitch of the car's noises and is heard distinctly by the listener. The thoughtless woman recognizes her friend loudly by name in a public conveyance and the friend suffers the humiliation of being pointed out to the crowd of passengers as Miss Blank. And when this is followed by screamed inquiries after the various members of the family the result becomes absolutely painful. Such a lack of courtesy may be pardoned, but the enthusiastic Miss Dash, who is often quite as loud-voiced without the excuse of rival noise, is certainly not to be excused. A voice low and sweet is of all things to be cultivated and in reality is more easily heard than the fishwoman's shrill and harsh voice.

The new silk petticoats rival even those of last year in elegance and elaboration. Some of them are made with detachable ruffles so that they may be sent to the cleaner's without the body of the skirt. This reduces expenses somewhat and insures the proper care of these frills and furbelows so dear to the possessor's

The finest and most beautiful handkerchiefs of the year are found just at the holiday time, and so sheer are they that it would almost seem as if they were for ornament only. There are squares of linen lawn, with the corners of lace simulating the petals of the rose

in Pompadour effect. Others have an open-work border an inch deep, while squares of the finest lace-work are set into the edges of still another style. Handkerchiefs with colored borders furnish good bits of color when placed carelessly in the front of a tight-fitting jacket or topcoat. The fastidious woman has a great fondness for this part of her *lingerie*. When a break appears in these squares of "lace and cambric rare," it may be made as good as new by darning with a No. 10 needle and No. 150 cotton. The gentlewoman is always clever with her needle and she takes pride in repairing such a rent so neatly that no one suspects its existence. Of course, the plain linen handkerchiefs, more or less elaborate, are always to be found, but during the Winter months the white pongee squares, smaller but just as nice as those used by gentlemen, are in high favor.

Some of the prettiest of the new work-bags made for Christmas gifts require for the top a pair of embroidery hoops, one fitting inside the other. To make one of these bags, cover a disc of pasteboard four inches in diameter with the silk to be used: this is for the bottom of the bag. To this sew the strip of silk ten by thirty-six inches in size, intended to form the body of the bag. The free end, which is the top, should be turned over the smaller of the two hoops and neatly sewed, forming a shirring around the hoop, which should be half an inch wide and four inches in diameter. Cover one side of the larger hoop with the silk or a round of embroidered white linen. This forms a round, shallow box, and is used as a cover to the other hoop and completing the work-bag. The rim of the cover is bound inside and out, with half-inch ribbons, which are overhanded together at the edge. Fancy herring-bone stitching conceals the sewing of the ribbon where the top of the cover joins its rim. A bow of the ribbon—one loop of which is sewed to the bag and the other loop to the cover—fastens the latter to the bag. A loop an inch long sewed diagonally to this bow on the cover serves as a handle by which the cover may be raised from the other hoop. Double loops of ribbon that are ten inches long and end in bows are sewed to each side of the upper part of the bag by which to hang or carry it. Two yards and a half of inch-wide ribbon are required. The stiffness of the covered top makes it possible to at once see the contents of the bag when the cover is lifted.

Still another pretty Christmas gift is a book in which Miss Chic may keep her embroidery silks. Folded leaves of colored paper wherein skeins of silk may be carefully stored come in books at too low a cost to make

it worth while for one to make them. A cover for one of these books may be made of terra-cotta denim. One side may be embroidered with three or four daisies, while the word "Silks" in sprawling letters is outlined heavily across the top. Stiff pasteboard sides should be used to reinforce those on the book when purchased, as the latter are never strong enough to insure a smooth setting of the cover. When the book is slipped into its pretty case the result has quite a holiday flavor, forming a gift that no worker in embroidery silks would despise.

The newest leather goods show two extremes of color—a light golden-brown and a dark, glossy green. The latter is the richer in appearance and bids fair to wear much the longer. In both of these pretty leathers are seen exquisite card-cases, pocket-books, articles for the writing table—letter-rack, writing tablet,

A NOVEL WORK-BAG.

LEATHER GOODS.

HOSPITALITY.

IN BLUE AND WHITE.

FOR THE TEA-TABLE.

LOUD TALKING.

SILK PETTICOATS.

heart. But at even the lowest cost silk petticoats are but for the favored few. A new skirt of percaline has the gleam and rustle of silk with more stiffness and less cost, making it a favorite.

The old German custom of presenting a young bride with emblems of what were considered the seven virtues that go to make up a perfect household seems about to be revived, for betrothal shopping is the latest fad.

BETROTHAL SHOPPING.

It is now the correct thing for the prospective bride and groom to go with their parents on appointed mornings and buy a broom, a carving knife and fork, a salt cellar, a Bible, a brass door-knocker, a candle-stick and a pair of bellows. This peculiar shopping party concludes with a luncheon to the united families. It is considered not quite re-

fined to display the wedding gifts on the day of the wedding, but two or three days before, the mother of the bride invites her friends to see the gifts. The last days before the ceremony are busy ones for the bride-elect, as it falls to her personally to write a note of thanks for every gift as soon as it is received, and good form demands that she should also address the invitations and seal each one with white wax. She has made for her an especial seal wreathed in orange blossoms. This seal becomes a little souvenir that is given to her mother, while her white silk wedding stockings go to her youngest sister. From her private purse she sends a fee to the cook who bakes her wedding cake. Wedding superstitions and customs seem to multiply and small wonder is it that weeks are required to properly marry Miss Fin de Siècle.

EDNA S. WITHERSPOON.

FLORAL WORK FOR DECEMBER.

SHRUBS WITH EVERGREEN FOLIAGE.

Shrubs with evergreen foliage are not only beautiful in Summer but during the late Autumn, Winter and early Spring—when the garden without them would present a most unattractive appearance—they are as fresh and green and beautiful as in Summer. For this reason they are indispensable and every garden or lawn should show at least a few specimens. In addition to their Winter greenery, many of these shrubs are in Summer covered with handsome flowers. Their cultivation is not difficult, their requirements being: wide, deep openings, dug as for sinking a post; well mellowed soil; the spreading out of all roots free from tangle; a generous watering in the opened ground; covering the roots with dry soil, and placing over all a mulch of leaves, litter or straw to hold the moisture until the freshly disturbed roots can take hold of the soil; finishing by tying the shrub to a light stake to avoid its becoming crooked or bent.

When the young shrubs are first received from the nursery, the roots should be "puddled" in thin mud before setting them out. By this means the small root fibres are massed into bundles and encased in a coating of mud through which, when growth begins, they penetrate easily in search of nutriment. Care must be taken to avoid bruising the roots when pressing the soil about them, but after they are well covered with earth the soil cannot be packed too firmly. No matter how carefully the ground may be pressed upon and around the roots, the contact will not be so close as in the state before the shrub was transplanted. Let it be remembered that the closer the particles of the soil come in contact with the roots, the better will be the absorption of nutrition—the thing most required in transplanting trees and shrubs. Three-fourths of the top of the shrub should be pruned away when the planting is finished in order to preserve the equilibrium between the roots and the branches, as the broken and disturbed roots will be unable to support the whole top when growth begins.

Rhododendrons are prized everywhere, easily ranking first among the evergreen shrubs planted in pleasure grounds. *Rhododendron maximum* is considered the best American variety. It grows to an imposing size, has broad, thick, shining foliage which remains beautiful all the year round and is crowned in Summer with large clusters of exquisite pink-and-white flowers. This variety is perfectly hardy and succeeds everywhere except in limestone regions.

The *Catawbiensis* is the great purple rhododendron. It is not only planted the world over for grand effects of foliage and flowers, but is also used as the parent stock for the majority of the beautiful rhododendron hybrids now so popular. Its color, vitality and hardiness make it without a peer for this purpose. It is entirely hardy and blooms profusely in May and June.

Kalmia latifolia, or "mountain laurel" is one of the loveliest of our many fine native shrubs. It is a perfectly hardy evergreen, with handsome, glossy foliage and numbers of delicate and lovely pink-and-white flowers. There is not a day in the year when this shrub is not a thing of beauty. Its evergreen foliage is as well adapted to Christmas decorations as are its delicately tinted and perfumed flowers to beautifying the home in Midsummer. Like most American plants, it can be transplanted and brought to accommodate itself to almost any surroundings, and, once accustomed to the change, it loses none of

its thrift or beauty. Landscape gardeners so appreciate the beauty of the American mountain laurel, that they have succeeded in transplanting and acclimating it in England, and on the European continent.

Magnolia grandiflora is, perhaps, the most magnificent of all evergreens, but it is unfortunately not hardy so far north. Its leaves are very large, a dark, shining green above and a beautiful brown on the under side. The flowers are six to eight inches across, creamy-white, waxy and exceedingly fragrant.

Magnolia Glauca, or "sweet bay," is a fine hardy magnolia, stately in growth and having evergreen foliage. Its blossoms are about an inch and a half in diameter, creamy-white and very fragrant. They are surrounded by tufts of beautiful leaves, giving them a very striking appearance.

In making a collection of evergreen shrubs the "Daphne" must not be forgotten. It is a small, low-growing shrub, with spiral branches of evergreen leaves. The flowers are of a lovely pink color, borne profusely in dense clusters in early Spring and more or less during the entire Summer and Autumn. The delicate beauty of the blossoms is not more approved than their marvellous fragrance.

Evergreen plants are much used by landscape gardeners as backgrounds for white statuary, the dark foliage admirably serving to set in relief and make conspicuous any light-colored object placed between it and the eye.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

M. D.:—It is a curious but undoubted fact that by mixing perfumes in definite quantities the odors of most flowers can be closely simulated. This, however, is not true of jessamine, which is *sui generis*.

BLONDE:—All the allamandas are valuable Winter bloomers, *Allamanda Wardleyana* being the most beautiful. The flowers are large and golden yellow in color. Allamandas succeed best in a high, regular temperature.

MRS. K.:—*Lygodium scandens*, or "climbing fern," is a very ornamental plant. It is a great favorite for Winter decorations. It makes its annual growth during the Summer, and retains its perfection of form until the next Spring, being lovely all Winter. It is necessary to remove the entire growth each Spring, when, if watered regularly but carefully, it will start up from the root and renew itself.

CLARA:—*Genista cariensis* is said to have been brought from the Peak of Teneriffe in 1835, but only recently has it become a fashionable plant.

HOME LOVER:—Before the ground freezes you should store away soil to be used in potting plants during the Winter. If it is thought to contain worms, scald it well before placing it in the pots. Pieces of common glue pressed an inch or so into the soil of flower pots is one of the very best fertilizers.

GRANDINA:—Most seeds, if properly stored, can be kept a long time without injury. If put up perfectly dry and subjected to no extremes of temperature, the embryo lies dormant, retaining all its vitality. Taking seeds as they are generally found, they should not be over one year old to give the best results.

A. M. STUART.

CHRISTMAS AT "HAPPY VALLEY."

"Happy Valley" is an ideal spot and a typical Blue-grass Country home. The house is a spacious one: the rooms are

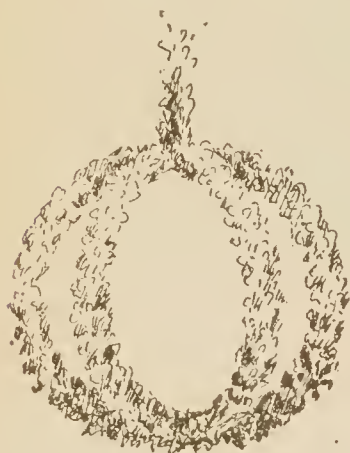


FIGURE NO. 1.

lofty and large, and the tall, massive columns of the long portico suggest an ancient Greek temple set in the midst of a fertile valley of the Nineteenth Century. As in most Kentucky man-

sions, a wide hall extends the breadth of the house and divides it into halves, and on each side are the large rooms connected by sliding doors—truly a hospitable home for generous entertainment. A long avenue of splendid forest trees, which once no doubt sheltered the red man, the buffalo and the deer, leads to the house, while in other directions broad, fertile fields stretch out in

gently undulating slopes as far as the eye can sweep. No less charming are the people who dwell beneath the roof-tree of this delightful home, and a visit there marks a red-letter day in each guest's calendar. Mr. Hamilton is a genial host, tall, fine-looking, courteous, hospitable, while his wife is a cultivated woman, sweet-voiced and with a presence like sunshine. Katherine, aged eighteen, is as delightful as the combined good qualities of her parents can make her, while Herbert and Frederick, sixteen and twenty respectively, are as irrepressible and jolly as college boys are wont to be, especially when at home on vacation.

It is the custom of the Hamiltons to gather about them a company of young folks during the Christmas holidays when the boys are at home from school and Katherine usually has a bevy of from three to six pretty girls visiting her. I was one of the fortunate bachelors invited to spend Christmas week at "Happy Valley," and knowing full well the pleasure in store, I eagerly accepted.

I found a delightful little company there gathered and the house wearing a festal air that suggested Christmas at every turn. Around the large swinging lamp in the hall were two hoops crossed in the form of a globe and twined with evergreens. (See figure No. 1.) Clusters of dark cedar and fir, among which gleamed the crimson of holly and the white of mistletoe, were tied with long streamers of scarlet and yellow cheese-cloth to the balusters of the stairs, while festoons of the cloth extended from one bunch of green to the other. Above the doorways and pictures were wreaths of holly, cedar and mistletoe, interspersed with designs of horse-shoes and clover-leaves made of evergreens.

Between the double parlors, yet arranged so that the doors would close, was a hanging star of yellow flowers to which were attached streamers of evergreens the other ends of which were looped up at each side of the opening. Another pretty decoration was displayed across the curtains of the bay-window. It was fashioned of evergreens twined about coarse wire bent in the shape of the written word "Christmas." (See figure No. 2.) This same word, in like form and material but of smaller size, was diagonally extended across the side-board mirror in the dining-room. Herbert, with the aid of some fine and coarse wire and a pair of pliers, had manufactured the frame-work for both decorations, while the young ladies had covered them with the leaves and berries.

The dining table underwent various decorative changes during our stay. On the evening of our arrival a menu card having in one corner a small spray of holly or mistletoe tied with a tiny bow of scarlet ribbon was laid at each plate; on the cards were

written quotations expressive of welcome or relative to the season. Some of them ran as follows:

Sir, you are very welcome to our house.
Let each man do his best!
Cheerful yesterdays and confident to-morrows, gayety and health be yours!
A brave heart in thy bosom keep for the Winter day!
The lightsome countenance of a friend giveth an inward decking to the house where it lodgeth.
But a braver place in my heart's love hath no man than yourself.
No fairy takes, nor witch hath power to charm,
So hallow'd and so gracious is the time.
Welcome! Fall to! I will not trouble you as yet to question you about your future.

At dinner, on another day, a large wreath of evergreens encircled an epergne of fruits, which gave place next evening to a band of holly and mistletoe around an oblong mirror on which stood a cut-glass candelabrum holding candles. On Christmas morning the breakfast-cloth was dotted with sprays of holly, and

on Christmas night a splendid star of yellow roses and chrysanthemums edged with holly occupied the center of the table. The Christmas pudding that

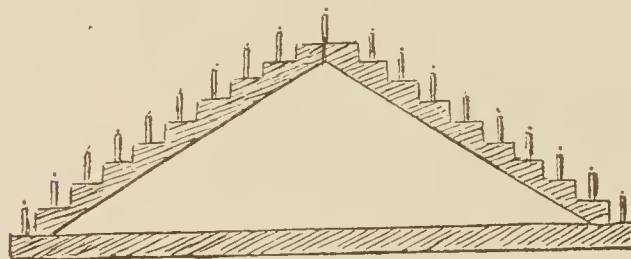


FIGURE NO. 3.

night was brought in on a tray decorated with holly, amidst which the pudding flamed like a small Vesuvius ablaze in the midst of a fertile valley. But I anticipate.

There were some twelve people gathered at Happy Valley, and this number was increased almost nightly by as many more from the surrounding neighborhood who dropped in for the evening. All the old-fashioned games we could think of were played in the spacious hall, including Hot-Cockles, Spinning the Plate, Blind Man's Buff and Hunt the Slipper, and when these were exhausted, or we were, games of a more quiet nature followed, ranging from "Familiar Quotations," to a new one called "Hypnotism." In this pastime the subject is seated in a chair in the center of the room, while "the professor" makes passes before his face, meanwhile staring intently in his eyes. During this performance the subject must neither smile nor laugh, and must in all gravity perform whatever absurd things he is told to do, failing which a forfeit must be paid. It was found quite a difficult matter to sing a comic song or sentimental ditty—especially if one could not sing—to recite "Twinkle, twinkle, little Star," or some such nursery rhyme, with a perfectly blank countenance, to give the "sleep-walking scene" from "Macbeth," with the coal-tongs for a candle, to render "Mary's Little Lamb" in pantomime, or to perform on a table, broom, poker or ottoman, for piano, guitar, flute and drum, meanwhile maintaining a serious countenance, while the other members of the party were indulging in various humorous remarks or in peals of hearty laughter. Consequently a good many fines were imposed and collected from the different "subjects." After the fines were paid in the hypnotizer was blindfolded, led to the center of the room, and an article was placed in his hand, its owner's name being given him at the same time, after which he was turned around two or three times and directed to go and find the owner of the article and restore it. If he failed, another article was given him and a second trial was made, or yet a third, if it were necessary. If he did succeed in restoring the article to its rightful owner, that person exchanged places with him, was next blindfolded and given some article to deliver.

One evening after tea the girls came down-stairs, their heads

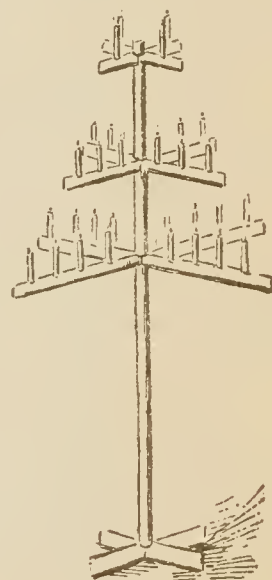


FIGURE NO. 4.

adorned with white paper caps such as cooks generally wear while at work and having on long aprons over their dresses. Each girl brought an extra apron and cap, which were for the young men, and after they were arrayed in them the merry party, led by Katherine, proceeded to the kitchen, where different candies were made, corn popped, salted almonds prepared, and tick-tack balls fashioned amid much laughter.

On another evening the back parlor was converted into a temporary stage, and a bright little comedy was given in a decidedly creditable manner by some of the visitors having histrionic gifts.

Christmas eve was delightful. Selections pertaining to the season were read or recited from Dickens, Scott, Irving and several of the poets; short descriptions were given of the various quaint and interesting customs employed in the celebration of Christmas by different nations, and these exercises were interspersed with the singing of anthems, carols and roundelays.

The next morning every body was up betimes and laughter and wishes of "Merry Christmas!" rang gaily through the house. On gathering around the breakfast table we found a pretty Christmas tree occupying its center, the green branches lighted by tiny candles of colored wax and glittering with baubles and trinkets. A little later the host distributed the presents directed to the different members of the party, and as these articles were as ridiculous as possible, and were presented with humorous remarks by the host, laugh succeeded laugh until the table was in an uproar of merriment. When we returned to the front parlor the folding doors were thrown open, and in the back parlor, on a round table trimmed with evergreens and lighted by large candles, were disclosed the various pretty gifts that had been prepared by those present for each other or sent to the members of the household from absent friends. These gifts, though not expensive, were artistic and pretty. For the hostess there was an exquisite vase of Christmas roses

ordered from the city by the guests at "Happy Valley," while the host received the current numbers of several of the leading magazines for which subscriptions had been taken in his name, a pleasant reminder through the ensuing year of the little company he had so delightfully entertained.

On Christmas night Katherine gave a fancy dress ball, when "Happy Valley" reached the zenith of its gaiety and brilliancy. All hands had worked with a will, and under the skilled management of the host and hostess the rooms became bowers of evergreens to which the rich odors of pine, fir and cedar lent fragrance. Light pyramidal frames covered with evergreens (See Figure No. 3.) were made and placed over the doors, windows and mantels, and candles set in tin sockets were fastened to them. There were also tall candelabra of home manufacture, the frames being of light pine or poplar concealed by evergreens (See figure No. 4.); these pretty candlesticks, taller than a man, were placed at the foot of the stairs, on the stair landing and in the large bay-window, lending a beautiful effect to the festal scene when the many candles were lighted. Katherine, who personated "Christmas," wore a white cloth dress sprinkled with diamond dust and dotted with sprays of holly, a chaplet of which crowned her powdered hair. Young Theodore Hawkins, who took the character of the "Lord of Misrule" and contributed greatly to the amusement of the company by his mischief, insisted that Katherine's chaplet should have been fashioned of mistletoe, but from the glimpse I caught of two young people in the back parlor as I passed up to my room in the small hours of the morning, I do not think that mistletoe was needed to secure this young man a kiss and I imagine that a heart was given with it. So I suspect that the next brilliant gathering at Happy Valley will be in honor of a marriage in which Katherine will take the leading role. Well, young Hawkins is a fine fellow and I wish him much happiness.

HENRY C. WOOD.

AMONG THE NEWEST BOOKS.

"The Far East," writes Henry Norman in preface to his latest book of travel, *The Peoples and Politics of the Far East*, "presents itself to the attentive traveller under two aspects. It is the last Wonderland of the World, and it is also the seedbed of a multitude of new political issues." As an explorer of this Wonderland, Mr. Norman underwent the severest hardships and took the gravest personal risks that he might have something really new to tell. He undertook whatever came in his way, from slaying a Cochin-China tiger at midnight to securing an interview from Li Hung-Chang. He was mobbed for invading the Llama Temple at Peking, made a horseback trip across Korea and almost fell a victim to Malay pirates in exploring the hitherto unknown and tabooed territory of the savage Sultan of Kelantan, upon whom he had the temerity to call. He has a microscopic eye for detail and a photographic impartiality as to what he records, describing with equal minuteness and like gusto the delightful way in which Korean dancing girls presented a pantomime of "Love's Young Dream," and the dreadful way in which he had to wade through human blood at a wholesale execution in Cantou. He gives a revoltingly circumstantial account of the methods of Chinese judicial torture and clinches his statements with a photograph of the dismembered remains of a victim of the method of execution known as *ling-chi*, or "death by the thousand cuts." Unpleasant as is this picture, it is hardly more so than the one given of a Chinese lady's naked and fashionably deformed foot. But it is for the diplomat and student of international history that Mr. Norman's book will have the greatest value. He has looked not only upon but into the empires he traversed. For Japan, "the first Asiatic nation in the world and the predominant power in the Far East," he has an admiration as profound as is the contempt and detestation which he expresses for China, an empire in name only, a "country of rag-tag and pig-tail," supinely awaiting, like Siam, to be partitioned among the other nations. As a loyal Englishman he is anxious that Great Britain shall secure the lion's share of whatever good things the Far East has to offer, because he fervently believes that "the extension of our authority over these alien races is for them an unmitigated blessing."

Mr. Norman writes terse and vigorous English and his book has the best possible excuse for being in that it makes original contribution to the sum of human information. [New York: Charles Scribner's Sons.]

In his latest novel, *The Stark-Munro Letters*, A. Conan Doyle calls into play his experience and researches as a surgeon, physician and alienist to demonstrate the sin of continuing to other generations the physical and mental diseases that afflict our own. He would seem to have doubts about the justice of the children's teeth being set on edge because the parents have eaten sour grapes, for he says: "I have my own views about Nature's methods, though I feel that it is rather like a beetle giving his opinions concerning the Milky Way." The tragedies that result from Nature's heroic treatment of disease are set forth with relentless fidelity, but the author has so relieved the darker scenes of his story with the drolleries apparently inseparable from his style, whatever his subject, that the reader finds compensation for every tear in a smile. Man's individual responsibility to posterity has seldom been set forth in clearer fashion than in this book. [New York: D. Appleton & Co.]

Somewhat allied in theme is *Out of Due Season*, by Adeline Sergeant, wherein is considered a case of traceable atavism. Its hero is a carpenter who does not and cannot agree with his family—a young man who from being a scorner of faith in unseen things becomes through his affections a devotee and works out for himself and another a way into paths that lead to blessedness and peace. While most of the characters are illiterate, they are none the less interesting and real. Without being professedly a religious novel, the questions with which it concerns itself distinctly relate to man's spiritual life. [New York: D. Appleton & Co.]

Akin to the Sagas of Scandinavia is the group of stories by Hezekiah Butterworth under title of *In Old New England, the Romance of a Colonial Fireside*, issued by the same publishers. The author has proceeded upon the theory that from the social and domestic habits of a people their moral fibre, religious convictions and material prosperity may be judged. "Tell me what they ate and I'll tell you what they are like,"

said Leake. "Show me what they read and I'll tell you what they are to become," said another equally keen and correct in his observations and conclusions. What our New England forbears ate, as here shown, would seem to demonstrate that we have impaired digestions and whimsical appetites. We have also sadly lapsed from the high and austere standard set by their reading, the Bible having been almost the only source from which they drew their daily intellectual and spiritual nourishment. It made strong men and women of them, for which many of us have reason to be grateful, even though we are no longer subjected to the same vigorous discipline.

A prose poem, an idyl of ancient Scotland, is the romance by Fiona Macleod, *The Mountain Lovers*. Interwoven with the wildest rhythm, with frequent lapses into Gaelic, Celtic and even Druid tongues, is a tale of soulless folk and folk that are so elemental it is difficult indeed to feel akin to them. Whether a creation or a repetition of one of the neglected legends of the Highlands, it is a powerful and tragic story of what a modern Scotchman would call "the other people." Its lovers are either tender and leal, or passionate, fierce and pitiless and victims of an equally violent remorse. Fantastic in its happenings, it pictures Nature and Nature's children in a way as poetic as it is fascinating. [Boston: Roberts Brothers.]

In *Not Counting the Cost* an author whose pseudonym is "Tasma" throws new light upon the mysteries of heredity. Its scenes are laid in Tasmania and Paris and in such environment are placed a widow and five children in whose veins are mingled the blood of English and East Indian parents. Out of the contradictions between their surroundings and inherited traits the story—a very interesting story—is made. [New York: D. Appleton & Co.]

Mrs. Musgrave and her Husband, by Richard Marsh, is not exactly a wholesome story, containing, as it does, four murders and two suicides. But its hero-homicide is made out to be such an amiable sort of person and is given so many excuses for his crimes that the reader is expected to follow his career with a pity akin to sympathy. [New York: D. Appleton & Co.]

Bram Stoker, who varies his activities as business manager for Sir Henry Irving by occasionally writing a novel, has just given us, through D. Appleton & Co., New York, *The Watters's Mou'*, a story the scene of which is located upon the beaches of Aberdeenshire, a wild, rugged, cliff-bordered shore where sea fogs and tempests alternate with the few sunny days and moonlit nights during which fishermen are able to harvest the product of the salt waters and government patrol men watch the incoming tides in safety. Mr. Stoker's literary style is gracefully fluent and well suited to story-telling.

The latest issue of the invaluable Lowell Lectures is Philip Stafford Moxom's *From Jerusalem to Nicæa*. It gives the author's lectures on the history of the Christian Church. They show throughout an admirably dispassionate point of view in treating of questions about which theologians have quarrelled for centuries. Their titles give an idea of the scope of the work and are as follows: "The Rise and Spread of Christianity;" "The Organization of the Early Church;" "The Apostolic Fathers;" "The Struggle with Heathenism: the Persecution;" "The Struggle with Heathenism: the apologists;" "The Struggle with the Church: Heresies;" "The Christian School of Alexandria;" "The First Ecumenical Council." With these chapters, rich in the facts of history, there is a comprehensive index and appendix which add much to their value to students of both religious and secular history. The style of the book is delightfully clear, its statements direct and the sum of its incidental information greatly enriches the main facts discussed. A valuable feature of the book is its explanation of Biblical terms, words and symbols as they were originally used and as they are now understood. [Boston: Robert Brothers.]

A Woman Who Did Not, by "Victoria Crosse," is a study of temptations overcome by loyalty to duty without frigidity, over-primness or excess of prudery. Besides the interest excited by its heroine, the self-contained woman who lives above her environment, and the wayward man who does not fall simply because the woman holds him up to a level with her own ideals of righteousness, there is much that entertains the reader in its account of voyaging between the Orient and Marseilles. The denouement is as satisfactory as it is unexpected. Apart from the pseudonym, there is reason to believe that the author is an officer in the British Army. [Boston: Roberts Brothers.]

It is not without real gratitude nor yet with small admiration that the leaves are turned of a modest little volume called *A Century of German Lyrics*, that, with an equally modest rhythmic dedication, is introduced to the American public by

Kate Fresligraph Knoeker. Many sweet singers of German songs practically unknown to English speaking readers would have so remained but for this dainty volume. How many who read this have ever heard of Emil Ruttershaus? And yet only a true poet could have written his lines thus translated:

I asked the sun: "Say what is love? Ah, tell me!"
He gave no answer, only rays of gold;
I asked the flowers: "What is love? Ah, tell me!"
They shed sweet perfume, but no answer told.
I asked the Almighty: "What is love? Or holy,
Or frivolous? To know I would be fain."
Then God gave me a loved and faithful woman,
And never asked I what was love again.

While the translations at times, as in this instance, leave something to be desired, the selections have been made with excellent judgment and the book is one which may well absorb those odd moments of spare time too often given to less enduring literature. [New York: Frederick A. Stokes Company.]

In *From the Memoirs of a Minister of France* Stanley J. Weyman gives us twelve stirring stories of occurrences at the court of Henry IV. of France late in the sixteenth century when the fascinating and cunning Duchess of Beaufort had over much to do with the fortunes of this wayward country. They tell us of the jealous queen—not unjustifiably jealous was she—of court intrigues, of politics and passion, of idyls of true love cunningly strung together like pearls upon an unworthy thread, of life and death conspiracies and of many other tumultuous events in a way which casts lurid lights upon French history. [New York: Longmans, Green & Co.]

The Mirror of Music, by Stanley V. Makower, purports to be the journal of a girl who is insanely devoted to music in its least elevating forms. She therein relates that she composed an opera without words and that she once performed it to a wildly enthusiastic audience, after which she was placed in a padded room—raving. The reader who follows her story will be likely to conclude that the padded room was not provided for her quite soon enough. [Boston: Roberts Brothers.]

Maria Edgeworth's *Ormond* has just been added by Macmillan & Co., New York, to their series of attractive reprints of books of which this generation has known too little. Anne Thackeray Ritchie furnishes an entertaining introduction, and Carl Schlosser quaintly and artistically illustrates it. *Ormond* was first published in 1817. A pathetic fact anent this story is that Miss Edgeworth's aged father was nearing his end and wanted the story in print and read to him before he should die. The brave Maria rushed it through to completion and read it to him while he was in his carriage driving from point to point to bid everlasting adieu to his many friends and acquaintances.

And yet in this lighthearted story there is no hint of its having been written for a passing soul.

To the same series of reprints belongs a new edition of Captain Marryat's *Jacob Faithful*. The old boys of to-day have only delighted recollections of Jacob's triumphs of courage and wit and of the way in which his fine sense of honor assisted his growth in manliness. His exciting experiences, serious and comic, are still potent to thrill the hearts of the young people of to-day as wildly as they did those of half a century ago.

Mrs. Walford's latest novel *A Bubble* is quite up to her standard. She always tells interesting stories, albeit in a minor key. This one is idyllic in its sentiment and fashioning. It is attractively told, everybody in the book seeming to be fully alive and natural. [New York: Frederick A. Stokes Company.]

"The stars may influence us," declares Eleanor Kirk in *The Influence of the Zodiac upon Human Life*, "but God rules the stars, and when man recognizes God in himself he can be dominated no longer by anything apart from God." Not alone in this saving clause does the system described differ from Astrology as ordinarily understood. It does not call for the casting of a horoscope, has little to say of specific planets and nothing at all about "houses" and other mysterious technicalities employed by professional astrologers. Nor does it undertake to foretell events or deal with definite epochs of the subject's life. The claim set up is simply that persons born during any one of the twelve periods of the year declared to be ruled by the constellations deriving their names from the twelve signs of the zodiac will, in temperament, mental and moral gifts, and physical constitution and appearance, have certain well defined characteristics differentiating them from persons born during any one of the other eleven stated periods. Advice in regard to marriage and the training of children is given, and the author's views on mental healing are everywhere in evidence. [Brooklyn: The Idea Publishing Co.]



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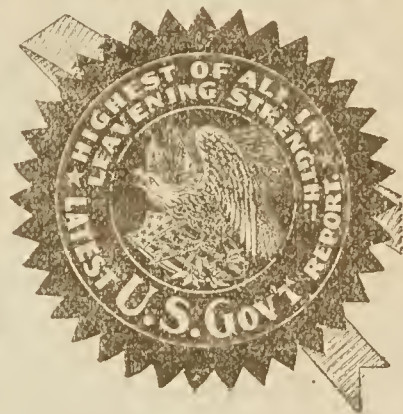
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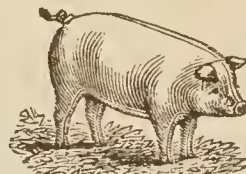
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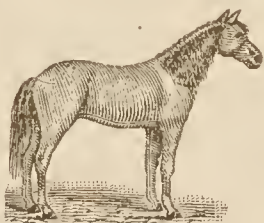
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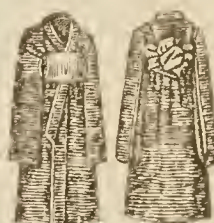
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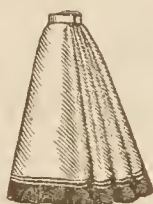
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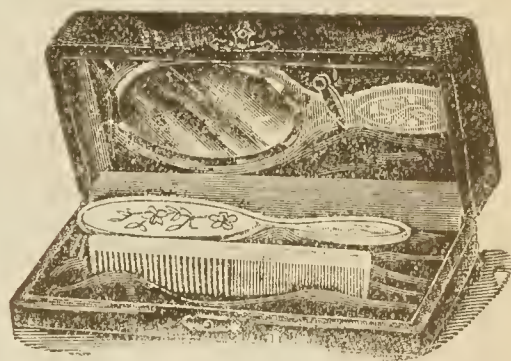
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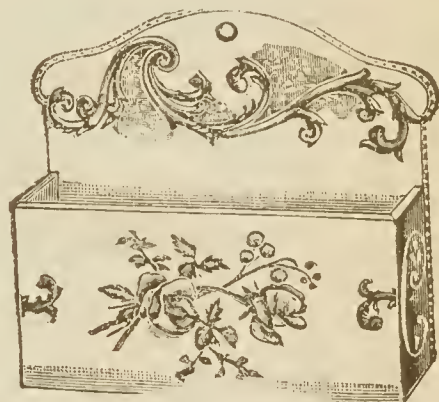
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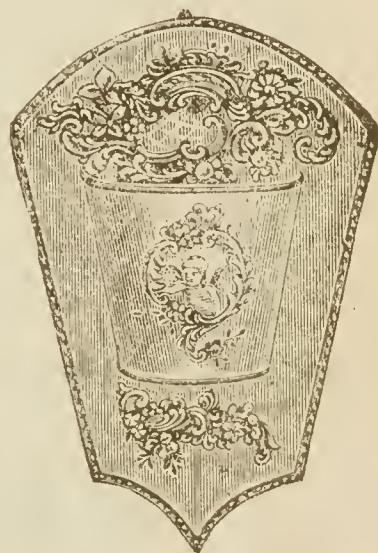
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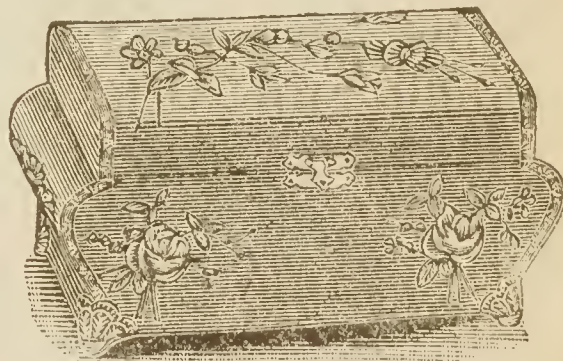
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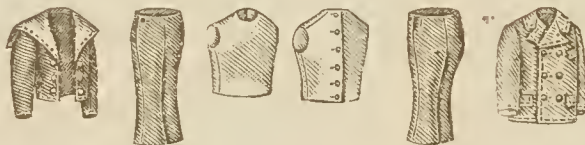
Baby Dolls' Set No. 125, Slip, Skirt and Pinning-Blanket (Copyright): 7 sizes. Lengths, 12 to 24 inches. Any size, 7d. or 15 cents.



Boy Dolls' Set No. 154, Consisting of Sailor Trousers, Blouse and Cap (Copyright): 7 sizes. Lengths, 12 to 24 inches. Any size, 10d. or 20 cents.



Boy Dolls' Set No. 116, Short Trousers, Blouse and Cap (Copyright): 7 sizes. Lengths, 12 to 24 inches. Any size, 10d. or 20 cents.



Boy Dolls' Set No. 180, Middy Costume, Consisting of a Reef, Jacket, Vest and Trousers (Copyright): 7 sizes. Lengths, 12 to 24 inches. Any size, 10d. or 20 cents.



Boy Dolls' Set No. 124.—Fauntleroy Jacket, Sash and Trousers (Copyright): 7 sizes. Lengths, 12 to 24 inches. Any size, 10d. or 20 cents.

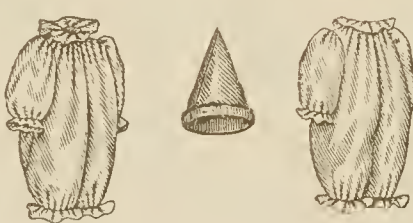


186

Corpulent Jointless Rag Doll (Copyright): 7 sizes. Lengths, 12 to 24 inches. Any size, 7d. or 15 cents.



Boy Dolls' Set No. 128, Norfolk Jacket, Short Trousers and Leggings (Copyright): 7 sizes. Lengths, 12 to 24 inches. Any size, 10d. or 20 cents.



Set No. 181.—Costume for a Clown Doll (Copyright): 7 sizes. Lengths, 12 to 24 inches. Any size, 10d. or 20 cents.



Gentleman Dolls' Set No. 39.—Dress Suit—Pants, Swallow-Tail Coat, and Low-Cut Vest with Rolling Collar: 7 sizes. Lengths, 12 to 24 inches. Any size, 10d. or 20 cents.

FREE HOOKS AND EYES

WRITE THIS ON A POSTAL

Singer Safety Hook and Eye Co.,
Grand Rapids, Mich.

Please send me free sample card of
the flattest and strongest hook and eye.

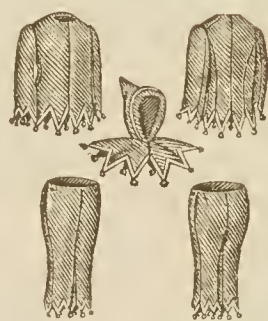
Name,

Address,



158

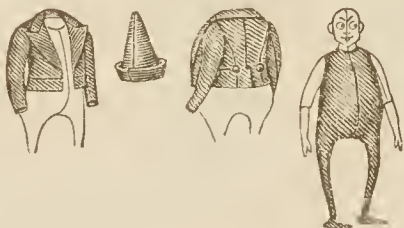
Pattern for a Dolls' Body (Designed for Santa Claus and Other Corpulent Dolls) (Copyright): 7 sizes. Lengths (With Head Attached), 12 to 24 inches. Any size, 7d. or 15 cents.



Set No. 182.—Costume for a Jester Doll (Copyright): 7 sizes. Lengths, 12 to 24 inches. Any size, 10d. or 20 cents.



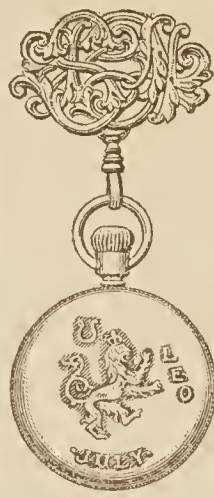
Set No. 183.—Costume for a Harlequin Doll (Copyright): 7 sizes. Lengths, 12 to 24 inches. Any size, 10d. or 20 cents.



Set No. 185.—Brownie Doll and Costume (Copyright): 3 sizes. Lengths, 10, 12 and 14 inches. Any size, 10d. or 20 cents.



Costume for Santa Claus No. 159, Consisting of Coat, Vest, Trousers, Leggings and Cap (Copyright): 7 sizes. Lengths, 12 to 24 inches. Any size, 10d. or 20 cents.



Birthday Watches

Misnamed—because they show a design for each month—which is near enough for any one. Let 'em guess the rest. The designs are raised or repoussé work, with **Hand-painted flowers on the dials**. Complete with the

Brooch, stylish, handsome, winsome. No lady will ever weary wearing one of these watches. All jewelers keep them. Send for the Birthday Catalogue No. 50. Our unquestioned guarantee with every watch

**The Waterbury Watch Co.,
Waterbury, Conn.**



The HOME QUEEN

Have you seen it?

This popular paper for Women begins its Fifteenth year with a new dress, a new home, and a great influx of literary talent. It has recently been purchased by Mr. ROBT. A. BALFOUR, who has already expended thousands of dollars to improve and beautify it.

The October number opens with a delightful story entitled "A Case of Conscience," by the distinguished authoress,

HARRIET PRESCOTT SPOFFORD,

who has been permanently engaged as a contributor to the *Home Queen*. That universal favorite

RUTH McENERY STUART

will follow with one of her quaint romances in an early number. This will be accompanied or succeeded by another from the gifted pen of

GERTRUDE CHRISTIAN FOSDICK

and numerous other writers of widespread literary fame.

Every number of the *Home Queen* will be profusely illustrated and will abound with Good Stories, Helpful Hints on Home Work and Recreations. Departments on Fancy Work, Knitting, Crocheting, Music, Flowers, Home Entertainments, Reviews of Current Literature, and two pages of the Most Graphic Fashion Reports obtainable, gathered by our special Reporters and correctly pictured.

FOR SALE BY NEWSDEALERS EVERYWHERE, PRICE 5 CENTS.

If your newsdealer does not keep it send 5 cents for a sample copy, or 50 cents for a year's subscription to the **HOME QUEEN, 1210-1222 Frankford Ave., Philadelphia.**

Leontin Dress Fastener

Has only two parts which are easily sewed to dress lining and serve for HOOKS, EYES and WHALEBONE. Closes like a seam, yet opens with a single movement. **Never Gaps!** Gives snug fit and graceful form. Worn with or without a corset. Sample, 25 cents, postpaid. Lady Agents Wanted! Circulars Free. **LEONTIN MFG. CO.** 4560 Oakenwald Ave., Chicago

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

JULIO:—The spiral red stripe on a barber's pole is said to symbolize the winding of a ribbon or bandage around the arm of a patient upon whom the barber, in his former capacity of surgeon, was wont to operate. It has no intentional reference to the gashes which the modern barber sometimes makes in his customer's face. In former times, when blood-letting was extensively practiced, it formed a part of the duties of a barber.

INQUIRER:—A set of books or a subscription to a favorite magazine would prove an acceptable gift for a school teacher. A bijou lamp, statuette or a silver letter-sealing set would also be in good taste.

A SUBSCRIBER:—Giving a holiday present is solely a matter of choice.

A SUBSCRIBER:—Have both long curtains and sash curtains for the center windows and sash curtains only for the small side windows.

CORA F. D.:—We must decline to give advice in such a serious matter as marriage. As you have an older brother, it would be wise to confide in him.

A. B. C.:—For a weak growth of superfluous hair, the spot may be treated with a paste made of fine wood ashes and water; strong lotions of pearlsh will also have the same effect.

SEWING MADE EASY.

The ... **Lightning Needle.**

TRADE MARK

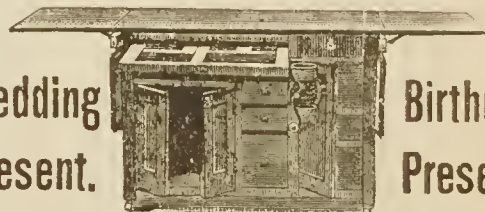
LIGHTNING NEEDLES are tapered from centre to eye, one push is sufficient to pass the entire needle through the fabric. Try it once and you will use no other. The eyes of Nos. 8, 9 and 10 are as large as

those in 5, 6 and 7 of other makes. If you cannot get them from your merchant, send 5 cents for each paper desired to

THE LIGHTNING NEEDLE CO., 18 to 22 Washington Place, New York City.

A CHARMING CHRISTMAS PRESENT.

Wedding Present. **Birthday Present.**



The world famous **HARKINSON KITCHEN CABINET TABLE** is the King and Queen of all inventions for the perfect organization and work of the kitchen. No one can conceive of the perfection of its wonderful appliances; no home is complete without it; people in all lands buy it. Send for catalogue and order it from

THE HARKINSON KITCHEN CABINET TABLE CO., 315 North Second Street, Philadelphia, Pa., U. S. A.

THE ONLY always ready-to-use Stove Paste: - Enameline



The only paste that never dries out. A thousand times better than powders or liquids. The brightest and easiest stove-polish made. Get the genuine. All dealers.



One of the Colored Plates given with a Subscription for 1896.

The Art Amateur.

BEST AND LARGEST PRACTICAL ART MAGAZINE.

(ESTABLISHED 1879.)

Monthly (size of page 11x16). Sumptuously printed and richly illustrated. Price, \$4.00 a year, including all supplements. Single copies, 35 cents, each containing exquisite Color Plates and 8 extra pages of Working Designs for Painting, Carving, China Decoration, Modeling, Pyrography, Embroidery, etc. For sale by all first-class newsdealers.

Invaluable to all who seek to make a living by Art, or who take up Art as an accomplishment. The only art periodical awarded a medal at the World's Fair, where twenty diplomas were awarded to its special writers and artists. The following are the principal departments:

OIL PAINTING	DESIGNING FOR THE ART TRADES	CHINA PAINTING
WATER COLOR	CHURCH AND HOME EMBROIDERY	WOOD CARVING
PASTEL PAINTING	HOME DECORATION AND FURNISHING	MODELING IN CLAY
TAPESTRY PAINTING	BIOGRAPHIES OF ARTISTS	PYROGRAPHY
ILLUSTRATING	ADVICE BY CORRESPONDENCE	WROUGHT IRON WORK.

A choice of the following two liberal offers is open to all who, before January 1, 1896, will send to the publisher \$4.00—the regular subscription price—and enclose this (DELINEATOR) ad:

OFFER

A

GIVES, with a year's subscription to the Magazine, any one of Seven Portfolios, each containing 12 admirable Reproductions of Studies and Pictures after original paintings in Oil, Water Colors and Pastels by some of the very best artists. Thus, Portfolio No. 1 contains 12 **Exquisite Flower Subjects, painted for The Art Amateur by Paul de Longpre**; Portfolio No. 2: 12 Animal Studies, by Helene Maguire; Portfolio 3: Figure Subjects; Portfolio 4: Fruits, Flowers and Still Life; Portfolio 5: Landscapes and Marines; Portfolio 6: Genre, etc. Portfolio 7: China Designs. The contents of any one of the Portfolios, at our

catalogue prices, would cost from \$3.00 to \$4.00. They are some of the same pictures that are framed in thousands of cultivated homes; that are used as models for students in the leading art schools and academies, and in the Chicago High Schools. These portfolios full of beautiful pictures are **PREMIUMS** and are given in addition to the Color Plates which go with every number of THE ART AMATEUR.

OFFER

B

GIVES THREE MONTHS' SUBSCRIPTION FREE, beginning with any issue. That is, for \$4.00 you get 15 months' subscription for the price of 12 months. To avail yourself of either Offer A or Offer B, you must enclose with your \$4.00 this (DELINEATOR) advertisement. If you choose one of the Portfolios, state if you prefer Flower, Animal, Landscape, Figure or China painting subjects.

Specimen Copy of THE ART AMATEUR (with Color Plates and 8 Pages of Working Designs for all kinds of art work) sent for 25 cents if this advertisement is mentioned. Our new illustrated catalogue of 300 Color Studies and Pictures for a 2-cent stamp.

MONTAGUE MARKS, 23 Union Square, New York.

BUFFALO LITHIA WATER

In Bright's Disease, Gout, Etc.

Dr. William A. Hammond, Washington, D. C., Surgeon-General U. S. Army (retired).

"I have for some time made use of the **BUFFALO LITHIA WATER** in cases of affections of the nervous system, complicated with Bright's Disease of the Kidney's or with a Gouty Diathesis. The results have been eminently satisfactory."

Roberts Bartholow, M. D., A. M., LL. D., Professor of Materia Medica and General Therapeutics in the Jefferson Medical College of Philadelphia, Pa.

"Buffalo Lithia Springs, of Virginia, contains well-defined traces of Lithia and is Alkaline. This Water has been used with great advantage in Gouty, Rheumatic and Renal Affections."

G. Halstead Boyland, M. D., of the Faculty of Paris and University of Leipsic, 73 Ave. D'Autin, Paris.

"In Bright's Disease of the Kidneys, Acute or Chronic, **BUFFALO LITHIA WATER** is, in my experience, without a rival. The best results which I have witnessed from any remedy in Gouty and Rheumatic Affections have been from this Water."

BUFFALO LITHIA WATER

is for sale by druggists generally, or in cases of one dozen half-gallon bottles \$5.00 f. o. b. at the Springs. Descriptive pamphlets sent to any address.

THOMAS F. GOODE, Proprietor, Buffalo Lithia Springs, Va.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS,

(Continued).

MARY:—Sunken cheeks may be improved by proper exercise and massage with a good skin food, such as cocoa butter, wool fat, etc.

MAY:—The continued use of any lubricant, like almond oil, cocoa butter or vaseline, will cause a growth of superfluous hair.

S. W. T.:—The prospects are that sleeves this Winter and the coming Spring will be as large as ever, though the slightly drooping sleeve will be the most in favor. For these sleeves something is needed to keep them to the stylish fulness, and one of the best arrangements we know of is the "B. W." Sleeve Distender, made by the Weston & Wells Mfg. Co., of Philadelphia. These distenders are made of finely tempered Braided Wire, which will never get out of shape, yet is so flexible that there is no trouble putting on the coat sleeve. There is nothing to bind the arm, and no weight added to the sleeve. They are so light and so thoroughly comfortable that the wearer is entirely unconscious of their presence. These distenders are covered with cambric, and are so shaped that they cannot be seen through any sleeve, and they cannot cut or injure the most delicate fabric. They keep the sleeve always perfect, and the effect is very stylish. They are fastened to the shoulder and arms' eye seams, and once in place need no further attention. By simply pinning or stitching them higher up or lower on the shoulder, they can be adjusted to bring the fulness exactly where desired.

TALLAHATCHEE GIRL:—Your material is cashmere and for its development we would suggest costume pattern No. 7889, which costs 1s. 8d. or 40 cents, and is shown in THE DELINEATOR for October. We do not approve of trimming a cream challis with pink ribbon and black lace.

"You must decide



that the

Bias Velvetene Skirt Bindings

are not guilty

of any of the defects charged against other bindings.

The verdict must be:

The Best Made."

Send for samples, showing labels and materials, to the S.H. & M. Co., P. O. Box 699, New York City.

"S.H. & M." Dress Stays are the Best.

NO MORE GRAY HAIR.

BRUCELINE, the only genuine remedy for restoring gray hair to its natural color: no dye and harmless. Thousands of Testimonials \$1.00 per bottle. Druggists or **BRUCELINE Co.**, 377 6th Ave., N. Y. Treatise on the hair sent on application **FREE**.

COLLAR KEEPER

Only a button—the Benedict Collar Button—but it works.

Sold everywhere. Button Book free by mail. Made by Enos Richardson & Co., 23 Maiden Lane, New York.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS,

(Continued).

P.:—We know nothing of the preparation except from statements contained in the advertisement. Use the following prescription on oily hair to keep it dry:

Bay rum, 4 ounces.
Tincture of cantharides, 2 ounces.

Rub a little into the hair and scalp daily.

GOLDEN ROD:—There has been no poet laureate appointed since the death of Lord Tennyson. Bancroft's *History of the United States* occupies a very prominent place in the historical literature of the world, and is a recognized authority concerning the period which it covers.

ETHEL O.:—If a woman of five feet eight and a half inches is well proportioned and carries herself gracefully, she is not likely to appear awkward.

BOLA:—Write to The Devoc and Reynolds Company, 103 Fulton street, New York City, for art materials, mentioning THE DELINEATOR.

BEULA:—To prevent goods from fading, drop into a pailful of water a tea-spoonful of sugar of lead and permit it to dissolve. Soak the goods in this mixture for half an hour before washing them in the ordinary manner.

READER:—The white threads in your sample are wool and cotton. The other threads are all-wool. All-silk goods or all-wool goods can be distinguished by fraying the silk and examining the threads of the woof and the warp.

INEZ LYNNE:—There are many business colleges where special attention is paid to dull pupils. One who felt herself incompetent might also take a few private lessons at home to fit herself for entrance.

A NEW SUBSCRIBER:—Wish your son's wife all possible happiness and do it in a cordial and sincere manner. We regret we cannot give space to forms for letters.

A Pie Family

No. 3.
The Mother.)



Look next month for No. 4.

Atmore's Mince Meat

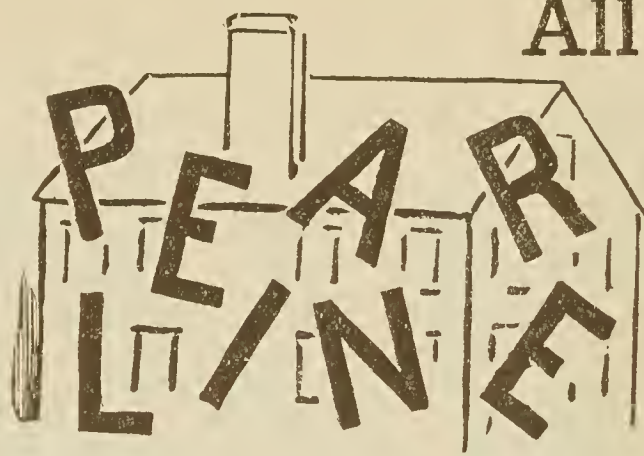
Genuine ENGLISH Plum Pudding

Prepared with the most scrupulous care from the choicest materials. If you want pure goods, free from adulteration and chemicals,

Ask your Grocer for

ATMORE'S

300,000 Back Number Magazines. Subscriptions at club rate. Orders taken for books, new or old. No catalogue. Books and magazines bought or exchange made. To secure rate a specified list must be given. AMERICAN MAGAZINE EXCHANGE, De Meni Building, St. Louis, Mo.



All over the house

you need Pearline. And more than ever in house-cleaning. Just look over the list of things that you might use—soaps and powders and fluids and what

not. Some of them don't pretend to help you as much as Pearline; some will injure paint, or surfaces, or fabrics; some are only meant to wash or clean certain things.

But with Pearline, you will save time and labor in cleaning anything that pure water won't hurt. Not only can it do no harm, but it saves useless and harmful rubbing. ⁴⁶²

Millions ^{NOW} USE Pearline

LE BOUTILLIER BROTHERS,

14th STREET, NEW YORK.

BLACK SILKS.

Brocade Satin Duchesse,.....	69c.
Armure Royal, Peau de Soie,.....	79c.
Satin Duchesse and Gros Grain,.....	79c.
Brocade Gros Grain,.....	85c.
Novelty Brocade, colored figures,.....	98c.

EVENING SILKS.

Ottoman Silk, small cord,.....	39c.
Brocade Taffeta,.....	59c.
Brocade Satin,.....	69c.

COLOR SILKS.

Brocade Taffeta,.....	59c.
Faille Française, all shades,.....	69c.
Brocade Satin,.....	79c.
Plaid Taffetas,.....	69c. to 89c.
Silk Velvets, all shades,.....	98c. to \$2.50
Black Cloaking Velours,.....	\$2.00 to \$4.00

DRESS GOODS, CLOTHS AND CLOAKINGS.

40-inch Autumn Novelties, Mohair, Silk-and-Wool, Exclusive Styles,.....	49c.
46-inch French Cashmeres, Fall Colorings,.....	59c.
46-inch Imperial Serges, latest shades,.....	39c.
42-inch Mohair and Worsted Novelties,.....	75c.
45-inch Silk-and-Wool Novelties,.....	\$1.25
40-inch Silk-and-Wool Lansdowne,.....	98c.
52-inch Scotch Tweeds, Heather Mixtures,.....	69c.
54-inch Bouclé Novelties,.....	\$1.00, \$1.25, \$1.50
50-inch French Broadcloths for tailor suits and capes, unsurpassed by any \$2.25 in the market, per yard,.....	\$1.25
54-inch Novelty Cloakings,.....	98c., \$1.25, \$1.75 to \$3.50
50-inch Silk Seal-Plush for Capes and Jackets,.....	3.50
50-inch English Astrakhans,.....	\$2.98 to 6.50

BLACK DRESS GOODS.

48-inch Camel's-Hair Zibeline,.....	\$1.25
48-inch Mohair Florentine,.....	98c.
52-inch English Storm Serges,.....	69c.
44-inch French Crépons, Exclusive Weaves,.....	1.29
38-inch Créponette, Fancy Stripes,.....	79c.

Latest Styles in Winter Jackets.

The New Box Front Reefer Jackets. Full Sleeves, Ripple Backs. Made in Beaver or Bouclé Cloth, Black and Blue, **\$4.98.**

Same style in Beaver, Kersey, Cheviots and Bouclé Cloths, **\$6.48, \$7.48, \$8.98, \$9.98, \$10.98, \$12.48 to \$19.98.**



New Plush Capes,

Plain and Fur-trimmed, **\$4.98, \$5.98, \$6.98, \$7.48, \$9.98 to \$35.00.**

Cloth Capes,

Single or Double, in Kersey, Beaver and Bouclé Cloths, **\$2.49, \$2.98, \$3.98, \$4.98, \$7.48 to \$19.98.**

New SILK WAIST.



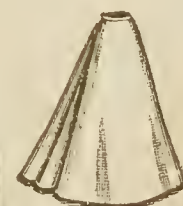
Taffeta Silk Waist, Extra Full Sleeves, Pleated Back, Full Fronts. All Lined in all the Newest Designs, also the new Tartan Plaids, **\$4.98.**

HOUSE WRAPPER



Of Twilled Cashmerette Printed Cotton Cloth. New Designs; Dark Colors for Winter Wear; Ruffle over Shoulder and Full Sleeves and Skirt, **\$1.00.**

SEPARATE CLOTH SKIRTS



Are still being extensively worn. We are showing a complete line.

In Cheviot Cloth, unlined,..... **\$1.98**
Serge, all lined,..... **\$3.98, \$4.98, \$5.98**
Heavy Bouclé, lined,..... **4.98, 6.48, 7.98**
Mohair or Crépon, **\$3.98, 4.98, 5.98 to 9.98**

In addressing us, direct all letters to 14th Street.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS,

(Continued).

SUBSCRIBER'S DAUGHTER:—The answer to "New Subscriber" in this number will tell you how to arrange your hair becomingly.

S. T.:—The Shawknit stockings have been so long and so favorably known to the public generally that it seems supererogatory to say anything in their praise; but there are always people who have yet to learn about things, and for their information, it may be said that these stockings are the stockings that are knitted in accordance with the shape of the human foot, that they are the stockings whose colors stand sunlight, soap and perspiration, and that they are the stockings that wear a long time before darning becomes necessary. They combine all the good qualities. See the advertisements that appear from time to time in THE DELINEATOR.

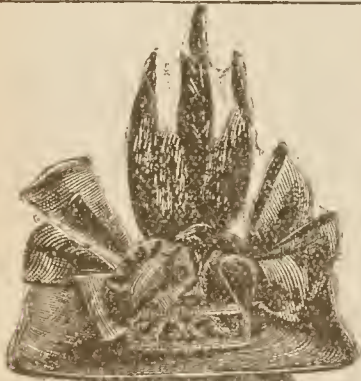
MME. RUPPERT'S FACE BLEACH:—It is eight years since Mme. Ruppert opened her office in New York, with little capital and absolutely no credit. Since that time of small beginnings her success has been marked and has enabled her not only to amass a fortune, but also to confer the benefit of her admirable preparation upon thousands of her fellow-women. That all may have an opportunity to test the Face Bleach, she will present any one calling at her office, 6 East 14th Street, New York City, with a sample bottle, free; while any person residing at a distance can procure a sample bottle by sending 25 cents to cover cost of mailing.

ARMORSIDE**CORSET**

**Never Breaks Down on the Sides,
and Gives the Wearer a Beautiful Figure.**

If not in stock at your retailer's, send
\$1.00 for a Corset, free by mail, to

BRIDGEPORT CORSET CO.
FITZPATRICK & SOMERS, Sole Agents,
85 LEONARD STREET, NEW YORK.

**To Lady Readers of The Delineator.**

This stylish Dress Hat of best quality English Felt, trimmed exactly like cut, with silk velvet, heavy all-silk, plain or fancy ribbon, richly jetted or plain parrot, and fine steel, gilt or jet ornaments, any colors desired, positively could not be duplicated elsewhere for less than \$6.00. In order to promptly gain the business acquaintance of yourself and friends, we will send you one of these beautifully trimmed dress hats, securely packed, upon receipt of \$2.00 and the full address of ten of your most stylish lady acquaintances. Send dress sample and state your own age and complexion.

No extra charge for making any changes desired in the style of trimming or shape of hat.

One of our Catalogues and a sample bottle of HONEY-SUCKLE COMPLEXION FLUID absolutely free with each order. Address:

E. INEWMAN & CO.,
MILLINERY IMPORTERS,

2705 Franklin Avenue, - - St. Louis, Mo.

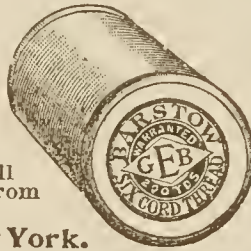
Free! A Solid Silver Thimble

sent postpaid for twelve spool labels from one end of spool, as shown here, of

**BARSTOW SIX CORD THREAD.**

Extra quality for both Hand and Machine Sewing. Warranted full 200 yards. Buy of your dealer and mail the labels as shown here, from one dozen spools, to

ALEX. KING & CO., Sole Agents, 54 Leonard St., New York.



**ABSOLUTELY
No Artificial Coloring
...in the Fragrant...**

MACHINE MADE.

**Ceylon
TEA**

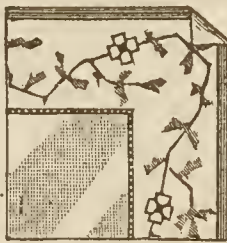
"TWO CUPS IN ONE."

Persons inquiring about or sending for goods advertised in this magazine will confer a favor by stating, in their correspondence with the advertiser, that they saw the advertisement in THE DELINEATOR.

BALL ROOM

Handkerchief is a ladies' hem-stitched handkerchief, and is a charming combination of color and design. We sell it by mail for four cents. You cannot buy a better handkerchief in your own town for 10 cents. Sample by mail, . . . Four cents. Three for Ten cents. Postage stamps taken.

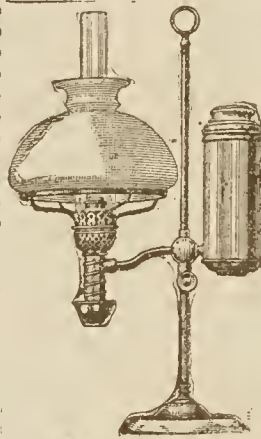
Address, LYNN & CO., 48 Bond Street, New York.



**DURKEE'S
SPICES
SAUCES
EXTRACTS
OF
PERFECT PURITY
AND
EXQUISITE FLAVOR**

AWARDED GOLD MEDAL. COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION.

**YOUR
DURKEE'S
CROGER
KEEPS
THEM.**



**This Old Reliable
Perfection
Student Lamp**

has never been equalled for reading, sewing and office purposes. The burner being separated from oil fount, it is absolutely safe under all circumstances. If your dealer does not keep them, upon receipt of \$3.50 this elegant nickel-plated lamp, including shade and chimney, will be sent to any address by the Sole Manufacturers.

MANHATTAN BRASS CO.,
338 E. 28th Street, New York.

TRULY MARVELOUS!

IS THE EFFECTS OF
THE FAMOUS

CELNART

In RESTORING
and

DEVELOPING**THE BUST!**

This truly marvelous preparation has been in successful use for the past eight years, and is guaranteed to **ENLARGE the BUST** from 3 to 5 inches; **Remove Wrinkles**, fill out Hollows in the **Cheeks, Throat and Neck**. It is endorsed by Physicians and warranted perfectly harmless. Thousands of Ladies throughout the country testify regarding its many virtues, and they are our best testimonials. Write to us for particulars.

Royale Freckle Balm

FOR FRECKLES ONLY.

This precious Balm is guaranteed to cure any case of freckles, either light or heavy, no matter what kind. By its use freckles rapidly fade away, leaving the skin soft, fair and smooth. No burning, irritation or discoloration. One pot, sufficient to cure the worst case, within one month, sent to any address, all charges paid, for \$3.00.

My handsome illustrated book, "Beauty Secrets" just published, contains valuable information on Home Treatments of everything pertaining to the Toilet, will be sent, with a sample cake of my celebrated

Royale Skin Soap

to any address, for 10c. postage. Write for it at once.

MME. JOSEPHINE LE FEVRE, Dermatologist,
1208 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Pleased Shopper

Was induced to buy
Nubian Fast Black
Dress Lining by a
friend—uses nothing
else now.

At Leading Dry Goods Stores.

Look for this on every yard of Selvage—

Nubian Fast Black

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS, (Continued).

HELOISE:—No permanent color can be imparted to the hair by any outward application, and she who begins the use of dyes may expect to become a slave to them. Walnut stain, being purely vegetable, is said to be harmless as a dye. It will color gray hair brown.

JUNE ROSE:—Your friend might advertise or register at an employment bureau in order to obtain a position. Clipping off an almost infinitesimal portion of the eye lashes once a month is said to greatly promote their growth. Any lashes which are split should be removed; if they return again, have the spot cauterized with the point of a fine needle. A becoming coiffure is given "Modiste" in the correspondence column of the October number of THE DELINEATOR.

MUD:—In Eton the first syllable is accented, the E being pronounced as in even. The seven wonders of the world were: the Egyptian Pyramids, the Mausoleum of Artimisia, the Temple of Diana at Ephesus, the Walls and Hanging Gardens of Babylon, the Colossus at Rhodes, the Statue of Jupiter Olympus and the Pharo or Watch Tower of Alexandria.

H. I. E.:—Misses of fifteen frequently arrange their hair in a single braid, with the loose end curled. The front hair may be parted or softly waved about the forehead.

GRAY HAIR:—Read answer to Mrs. S. S. elsewhere in these columns for recipe to turn gray hair a pure white.

THE HEARTHSTONE

Is a very large and very interesting, illustrated literary and family publication. In order to secure 100,000 new subscribers,

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We will send THE HEARTHSTONE for the rest of this and all of next year, together with

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These Twenty Novels are bright, breezy and very interesting, are printed in readable type, from new plates on good quality of paper, and illustrated. We manufacture the books ourselves and therefore save all intermediate profits. The Twenty Novels are as follows:

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BY WILKIE COLLINS.
A BACHELOR'S VOW,
BY GEORGE L. AIKEN.
WHAT THE STORM BROUGHT,
BY RETT WINWOOD.
IN THREE WEEKS,
BY WALTER BESANT.
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BY VIRGINIA F. TOWNSEND.
HER LOST KINGDOM,
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BY MARIETTA HOLLEY.
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Wonderfully Like Silk Velvet,
Is always Stamped on the Selvage.
"VELUTINA WEAR GUARANTEED."

See that the Name is Spelled:

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Buy a
Smooth
White
Skin

For Your Face!

It probably needs renewing, for it is rough, red, freckled, blotched or pimpled, until it has become repulsive instead of attractive. *Healthy skin is always beautiful.* The sun and wind, impure soaps and cosmetics injure the skin.

Viola Cream

cleanses, nourishes and restores the skin, making it soft, white and beautiful. *It is not a cosmetic—does not cover up, but removes blemishes.* It is absolutely harmless and always sure to do just what we claim for it. The only known preparation that will positively remove Freckles, Blackheads, Tan, Sunburn and Pimples. *Hundreds of testimonials from prominent ladies!* Price, 50 cents a Jar.

ALL DRUGGISTS RECOMMEND IT!
Write us, enclosing 50 cents, and we will send you a large jar, postpaid. Is a beautiful complexion worth 50 cts.? *Viola Cream* cures when others fail. The GEO. C. BITTNER CO., Toledo, Ohio

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS,

(Continued).

MRS. M.:—To remove grease spots from paper gently warm them and applying blotting paper to extract as much as possible. Then boil some clear essential oil of turpentine and apply it to the warm paper with a soft clean brush, after which treat with a little rectified spirits of lime.

MRS. C. W. T.:—Our new book on crocheting entitled, *Fancy and Practical Crochet-Work*, which we publish at 2s. or 50 cents, contains new designs for scarfs, ties, counterpanes, cushions, etc., none of which appeared in our first pamphlet on the subject—*The Art of Crocheting*. See answer to "Constant Reader."

NEW SUBSCRIBER:—A pretty arrangement of hair for misses of fifteen and seventeen years is a loose braid tied at the end with ribbon.

BROWN EYES:—Sealing wax symbolisms are: Black, mourning; violet, condolence; brown or dark-red, invitation to dinner; pale-gray, friendship; crimson, business; ruby, love; pink, love letters; green, hope; gold or olive, constancy.

ALUMINUM IN STOVES.—With the enterprise characteristic of its methods, The Michigan Stove Company has been using Aluminum for several years in connection with its iron mixture. This has the effect of making a very much stronger casting and adds greatly to the wearing quality of the "Garland" stoves and ranges. We believe this is the only firm in the country using this metal in the manufacture of stoves.

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BOOKLETS AND CALENDARS BY MAIL.

Our Card and Booklet packets for 1896 are Now Ready.

We will send the first six packages for \$3.25, and 20 cents for postage, or the complete set of ten for \$5.40, and 40 cents for postage.

Satisfaction guaranteed.

No. 1.—For 50 cents, and 4 cents for postage, 17 FINE CHRISTMAS CARDS, together with one cut-out ARTISTIC TOY NOVELTY.

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No. 3.—For \$1.00, and 6 cents for postage, a choice selection of 25 BEAUTIFUL CARDS, and one large ARTISTIC NOVELTY GROUP.

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No. 6.—For 50 cents, and 4 cents for postage, 6 LEAFLETS, tied with a RIBBON or CORD.

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For Teachers. 50 Beautiful Cards, not two alike, some fancy-shaped, for \$1.00, and 8 cents for postage. BETTER APPROPRIATE, \$2.00, and 10 cts. for postage. A very choice selection, \$3.00, and 20 cts. for postage. And for 50 cents, and 4 cents for postage, 25 CARDS, no two alike.

STAMPS AND POSTAL NOTES RECEIVED. Novelties of 1¢, 3¢, 5¢, 7¢, 15 cents and \$1.00 each, for Birthday or Anniversary, which will be selected with care for different tastes and ages. Also, Boxes of Assorted Novelties, Cut-Out Animals, Soldiers, Groups, etc. 25, 40 and 50 cents a box. Rare and VERY ATTRACTIVE FOR CHILDREN.

PAPER BY THE POUND. We guarantee our prices lowest in America. Sample sheets of paper and envelopes from 10 cents a pound and upward, with prices and number of correspondence.

SPECIAL OFFER. On orders of \$10 and over we will prepay freight charges to nearest railroad station. Club your orders with friends and take advantage of this. Agents and dealers should correspond with us.

ENGRAVED VISITING CARDS. For \$1.75 we send a copper-plate, finely engraved, with 50 cards. Estimates furnished for Wedding and Class-Day Invitations. Street Dies, Crests and Stamping. Samples free on application. All the work is done on our premises. We employ only the best workmen and use the finest cards. We guarantee satisfaction. Handsome boxes of fine stationery, plain or illuminated, for 35 cents, 50 cents, 75 cents, \$1.00 to \$2.00 each, sure to give satisfaction.

H. H. CARTER & CO. (Whole Building) Building, 5 Somerset Street, BOSTON. (Formerly 8 Beacon Street.)

MADAM ROWLEY'S TOILET MASK

(OR FACE GLOVE)



Is a natural beautifier for bleaching and preserving the skin and removing complexional imperfections.

It is soft and flexible in form, and can be easily applied, and worn without discomfort or inconvenience.

It is recommended by eminent physicians and scientists as a substitute for injurious cosmetics.

COMPLEXION BLEMISHES may be hidden imperfectly by cosmetics and powders, but can only be removed permanently by the Toilet Mask. By its use every kind of spots, impurities, roughness, etc., vanish from the skin, leaving it soft, clear, brilliant and beautiful. It is harmless, costs little, and saves many dollars uselessly expended for cosmetics, powders, lotions, etc. It prevents and removes wrinkles, and is both a complexion preserver and a beautifier.

Illustrated Treatise, with full particulars, mailed free. Address, and kindly mention THE DELINEATOR.

THE TOILET MASK CO.,

To be Worn Three Times in the Week.

1164 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

HAIR ON THE FACE, NECK, ARMS OR ANY PART OF THE PERSON QUICKLY DISSOLVED AND REMOVED WITH THE NEW SOLUTION

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AND THE GROWTH FOREVER DESTROYED WITHOUT THE SLIGHTEST INJURY OR DISCOLORATION OF THE MOST DELICATE SKIN.

Discovered by Accident.—In COMPOUNING, an incomplete mixture was accidentally spilled on the back of the hand, and on washing afterward it was discovered that the hair was completely removed. We purchased the new discovery and named it MODENE. It is perfectly pure, free from all injurious substances, and so simple any one can use it. It acts mildly but surely, and you will be surprised and delighted with the results. Apply for a few minutes and the hair disappears as if by magic. It has no resemblance whatever to any other preparation ever used for a like purpose, and no scientific discovery ever attained such wonderful results. **IT CAN NOT FAIL.** If the growth be light, one application will remove it permanently; the heavy growth such as the beard or hair on moles may require two or more applications before all the roots are destroyed, although all hair will be removed at each application, and without slightest injury or unpleasant feeling when applied or ever afterward. MODENE SUPERCEDES ELECTROLYSIS.

—Recommended by all who have tested its merits—Used by people of refinement.

Gentlemen who do not appreciate nature's gift of a beard, will find a priceless boon in Modene, which does away with shaving. It dissolves and destroys the life principle of the hair, thereby rendering its future growth an utter impossibility, and is guaranteed to be as harmless as water to the skin. Young persons who find an embarrassing growth of hair coming, should use Modene to destroy its growth. Modene sent by mail, in safety mailing cases, postage paid, (securely sealed from observation) on receipt of price, \$1.00 per bottle. Send money by letter, with your full address written plainly. Correspondence sacredly private. Postage stamps received the same as cash. (ALWAYS MENTION YOUR COUNTY AND THIS PAPER.) Cut this advertisement out.

LOCAL AND GENERAL AGENTS WANTED. MODENE MANUFACTURING CO., CINCINNATI, O., U. S. A. Manufacturers of the Highest Grade Hair Preparations.

You can register your letter at any Post-office to insure its safe delivery. **WE OFFER \$1,000 FOR FAILURE OR THE SLIGHTEST INJURY. EVERY BOTTLE GUARANTEED.**



THE BLUES.

Why do Women have the Blues more than Men?

[SPECIAL TO OUR LADY READERS.]

Are not women naturally as light-hearted, brave, and hopeful as men?

Yes; but woman's organism is different from man's.



Women in perfect or good health are rarely victims of this symptom.

Women nearly monopolize the blues, because their peculiar ailments promote them.

When the female organs fail to perform their functions properly, when the dreaded female complaints appear, there is shown nervousness, sleeplessness, faintness, backache, headache, bearing-down pains, etc., causing the dreaded "let-me-alone" and "all-gone" feelings.

When the woman does not understand what the matter is, and her doctor can not or will not tell her, she grows morose and melancholy; that's the blues.

Mrs. Newton Cobb, of Manchester, O., says: "Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound will correct all this trouble. I cannot praise it enough. I am pleased to tell every one that it cured me; and if it will cure me, why not others? I am sure my ease was severe enough." It will.

Get it of your druggist at once.



"This is
what keeps

Sponge Crépon

from losing its
Shape and Stiffness.

This net interweaving is in the
Newest improved brand, and
Guarantees the fabric against
Creasing in the folds, sagging or tearing."

Ask for the Red Selvedge (patent applied for) brand.

SPONGE CLOTH MFG. CO., Makers, Lockport, New York.

Gilbert Mfg. Co., 514-516 Broadway, N. Y., Sole Agents.

WRITE FOR BOOKLET "FRANCE, THE MOTHER OF FASHIONS."



ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS, (Continued).

IA:—A fine grain leather club-bag with brass mountings will be found handy for toilet articles in travelling. A buffet supper is perfectly proper for a home wedding.

MAB:—When superfluous hair has been removed by means other than electrolysis, it will grow again, as the roots are not destroyed. We would advise letting the growth on your hands alone.

FANCY:—Rose Nouchette Carey is the author's real name, and she is living.

BETH:—Write to J. F. Ingalls, Box D., Lynn, Mass., for cross-stitch patterns, mentioning this magazine in your letter.

MRS. W. A. S.:—To remove grease spots from silk, sprinkle them heavily with chalk or magnesia, placing a piece of blotting paper on both sides and ironing with a warm iron.

JEAN MACBETH:—Chloride of lime is an excellent disinfectant for sick rooms. One pound requires three gallons of water; use the clear solution. To purify rooms, sprinkle on the floor, and, if needful, on the bed linen. Infected clothes should be dipped in it and wrung out, just before they are washed. The presence of chloride of lime in a room causes iron or steel to rust rapidly. Articles of that nature should, therefore, be removed for the time being.

Make Your Boy Glad.

50,000 well dressed boys are wearing our popular Combination Suits. They are handsomely made, and an extra pair of Pants and Stanley Cap goes with each suit, without extra charge, at

\$3.50 for choice
of Suits.

Large variety of patterns to choose from, light and dark colors. The fabrics and trimmings are selected especially for our trade. They are for boys 4 to 15 years.

Mail orders filled promptly. Samples of cloth and directions for measurement free upon request. Suits sent by express, C. O. D., with privilege of examining before paying.

Write for free samples of the cloth in our popular Indigo Blue Chinchilla, all-wool, warm wool lining, Reefer Coats, with wide Sailor Collars, for boys of 3 to 8 years. Price, **\$4.50**

AGES 8 to 16 HAVE VELVET COLLARS.

THE PUTNAM CLOTHING HOUSE,
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REFERENCE—Any bank, any commercial agency, any newspaper in Chicago.

SPOONS FREE!



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WE would like for every reader of *The Delineator* to feel that whenever she needs a Tailor-made Suit, Jacket, Cape or Cloak of any kind, that she should see our catalogue and samples before ordering. We always have the very latest styles and the newest fabrics. Nothing is shown in our line unless we can warrant it to be of reliable quality, and as we make everything to order, we guarantee the perfection of fit and finish. We pay all express charges. Our prices are always the lowest at which reliable goods can be sold.

New designs in Tailor-Made Suits for Fall and Winter wear, \$12.50 up.
Separate Skirts, lined throughout, extremely full and in the latest cut, \$10.50 up.
Stylish Jackets, in exclusive designs, \$6 up.
Cloth Capes, both single and double, \$5 up. Plush Capes, stylish and dressy, \$10 up.
Fur Capes in reliable qualities, \$10 up. Ulsters, Plush Jackets, etc.
Write to-day for our new Winter Catalogue. We will send it to you by return mail, together with a 48-inch tape measure, new measurement diagram, and more than

SEVENTY SAMPLES

of materials, from which we make our garments, to select from, on receipt of four cents postage. Our samples include a full line of materials for Tailor-made Suits in the stylish rough effects, beautiful new Mixtures, Chevots, Broad Cloths and all the newest Suitings; we also include an assortment of Cloakings, such as Boucles, Chinchillas, Beavers, Kerseys and a choice line of Plushes; also, an assortment of Fur samples. You may select any style and we will make it to order for you from any of our materials. We also sell Suitings, Cloakings and Plushes by the yard. Please mention *THE DELINEATOR* when you write us.

THE NATIONAL CLOAK CO., 152 & 154 West 23d Street, New York.

The Most Perfect-Fitting Union Undergarment

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LADIES AND MEN,

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LOWER PRICES. NEW STYLES.

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EVERY GARMENT MARKED WITH OUR NAME.

THE HOLMES CO.,

Retail Department, 49 Temple Place.

Factory and Salesroom, 109 Kingston Street,
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for

Evening and General Wear

for Ladies, Misses and Girls, which our patrons will no doubt be pleased to inspect at this time.

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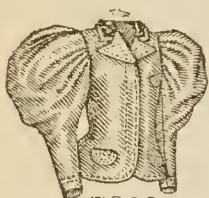
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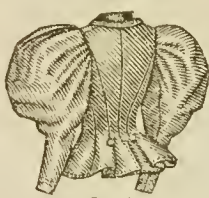


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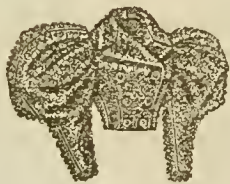


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Ladies' Single-Breasted Eton Jacket, with Leg-o'-Mutton Sleeves (That May be Gathered or Plaited) and a Storm Collar (Commendable for Cloth, Astrakhan, Plush, Fur and Velvet) (Copyright): 11 sizes. Bust measures, 28 to 48 inches. Any size, 1s. 3d. or 30 cents.



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Ladies' Double-Breasted Jacket (Copyright): 13 sizes. Bust measures, 28 to 46 inches. Any size, 1s. 3d. or 30 cents.

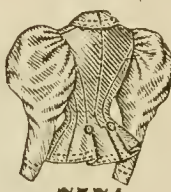


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Ladies' Double-Breasted Coat (To be Made with Square or Rounding Lower Front Corners) (Copyright): 13 sizes. Bust measures, 28 to 46 inches. Any size, 1s. 3d. or 30 cents.



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7504

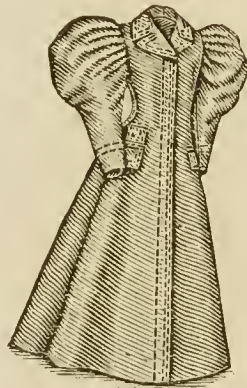


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837

Ladies' Empire Coat, with Cape (Copyright): 13 sizes. Bust measures, 28 to 46 inches. Any size, 1s. 3d. or 40 cents.



7913



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Ladies' Long Coat (Copyright): 13 sizes. Bust measures, 28 to 46 inches. Any size, 1s. 3d. or 40 cents.

The Judic Corset.

THE FAVORITE OF ALL CORSETS.

IMPORTED AND OWNED EXCLUSIVELY BY

Simpson, Crawford & Simpson,

6th Avenue, 19th to 20th St., New York.

THE JUDIC is the ONLY CORSET which reduces the size and lengthens the waist without injurious tight lacing. In nine models, suitable for all figures.

MESSRS. SIMPSON, CRAWFORD & SIMPSON:

Gentlemen:—The Judic Corsets are beautiful. They fit perfectly in every way, and will in my judgment improve any figure. Yours cordially,

LILLIAN RUSSELL.

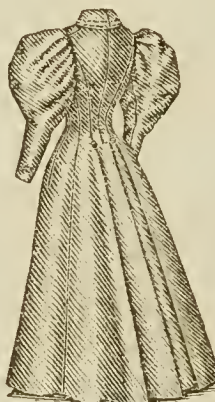
Also highly endorsed by Melba, Rose Coghlan and Amelia Summerville, whose recent reduction in size was so widely commented upon in the Press.

Price List mailed on application.



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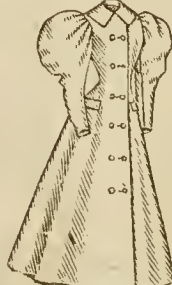


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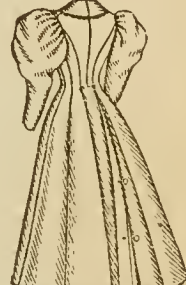


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Ladies' Double-Breasted Long Coat, with Removable Hood (Also Known as the Newmarket) (Copyright): 13 sizes. Bust measures, 28 to 46 inches. Any size, 1s. 8d. or 40 cents.



7988



7988



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Ladies' Coat (In Three-Quarter Length) (To be Made with Coat-Laps or an Underfolded Box-Plait at the Center of the Back) (Copyr't): 13 sizes. Bust measures, 28 to 46 inches. Any size, 1s. 3d. or 30 cents.

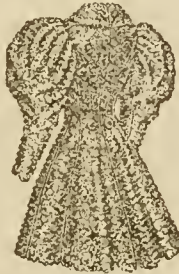


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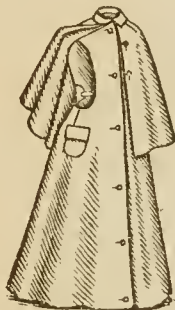


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Ladies' Coat (In Three-quarter Length) (Copy-right): 13 sizes. Bust measures, 28 to 46 inches. Any size, 1s. 3d. or 30 cents.



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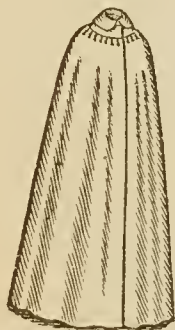


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Ladies' Skeleton Waterproof Cloak, with Hood (Which may be Omitted) and Cape (Copyright): 10 sizes. Bust measures, 28 to 46 inches. Any size, 1s. 6d. or 35 cents.

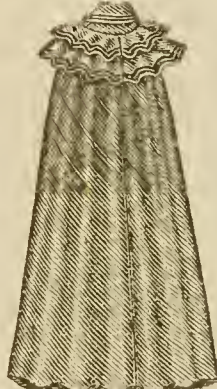


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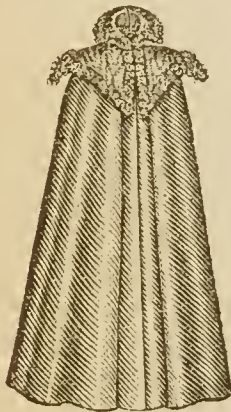


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Ladies' Long Wrap, with Yoke Bordered by Two Circular Ruffles (Copyright): 10 sizes. Bust measures, 28 to 46 inches. Any size, 1s. 6d. or 35 cents.



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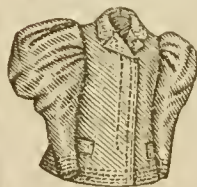


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Ladies' Russian Circular Wrap (Copyright): 10 sizes. Bust measures, 28 to 46 inches. Any size, 1s. 8d. or 40 cents.



838



7646

Ladies' Box Coat (Copyright): 8 sizes. Bust measures, 28 to 42 inches. Any size, 1s. 3d. or 30 cents.



7646



7929

Ladies' Jacket (Copyright): 13 sizes. Bust measures, 28 to 46 inches. Any size, 1s. 6d. or 35 cents.

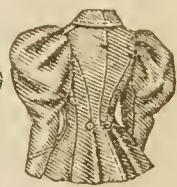


7929



7486

Ladies' Double-Breasted Jacket (Also Known as the Reefer Jacket) (Copyright): 13 sizes. Bust meas., 28 to 46 ins. Any size, 1s. 3d. or 30 cts.



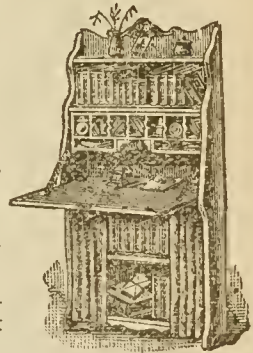
7486

FREE WITH A COMBINATION BOX OF "SWEET HOME" SOAP.

Your Choice of Premiums. "Chautauqua" Desk

MOST POPULAR EVER MADE.

Number in use exceeds any other one article of furniture. Has gladdened half a million hearts. Solid Oak throughout, hand-rubbed finish. Very handsome carvings. It stands 5 ft. high, is 2½ ft. wide, writing bed 24 inches deep. Drop leaf closes and locks. A brass rod for curtain.



"CHAUTAUQUA" RECLINING ROCKER CHAIR



It is built of oak, polished antique finish, with beautifully grained three-ply veneer back. The seat, head and foot rests are upholstered with silk plush in crimson, old red, tobacco brown, old gold, blue or olive, as desired. It is very strong and perfectly simple in construction. It is fully guaranteed.

It can be adjusted to any position, and changed at will by the occupant while reclining. A synonym of luxurious ease and comfort.

"CHAUTAUQUA" OIL HEATER

Heats a large room in coldest weather, will quickly boil a kettle or fry a steak. Very large Central Draft, Round Wick, Brass Burner, heavy embossed Brass Oil Fount, richly nickel-plated. Holds one gallon, which burns 12 hours. Handsome Russia Iron Drum. Removable Top. Unites every good quality approved to date.



Our soaps are sold entirely on their merits with a guarantee of purity. Thousands of families use them, and have for many years, in every locality, many in your vicinity.

OUR GREAT COMBINATION BOX.

100 BARS "SWEET HOME" SOAP \$5.00	1-4 DOZ. LARKIN'S TAR SOAP45
Enough to last an average family one full year. For all laundry and household purposes it has no superior.	Infalible Preventive of dandruff. Unequaled for washing ladies' hair.
10 BARS WHITE WOOLEN SOAP70	1-4 DOZ. SULPHUR SOAP45
A perfect soap for flannels.	1 BOTTLE, 1 OZ., MODJESKA PERFUME . . .30
9 PKGS. BORAXINE SOAP POWDER (full lbs.) .90	Delicate, refined, popular, lasting.
A unequalled laundry luxury.	1 JAR MODJESKA COLD CREAM25
1-4 DOZ. MODJESKA COMPLEXION SOAP . .60	Soothing. Cures chapped skin.
Exquisite for ladies and children. A matchless beautifier.	1 BOTTLE MODJESKA TOOTH POWDER . .25
1-4 DOZ. OLD ENGLISH CASTILE SOAP . .30	Preserves the teeth, hardens the gums, sweetens the breath.
1-4 DOZ. CREME OATMEAL TOILET SOAP . .25	1 PACKET SPANISH ROSE SACHET20
1-4 DOZ. ELITE GLYCERINE TOILET SOAP . .25	1 STICK NAPOLEON SHAVING SOAP . . .10
All for \$10.00. (You get the Premium you select Gratis.)	THE CONTENTS, BOUGHT AT RETAIL, COST \$10.00
	PREMIUM WORTH AT RETAIL . . . \$10.00
	\$20.00

Subscribers to this Paper may use the Goods 30 Days before Bill is Due.

After trial you — the consumer — pay the usual retail value of the Soaps only. All middlemen's profits accrue to you in a valuable premium. The manufacturer alone adds Value; every middleman adds Cost. The Larkin plan saves you half the cost — saves you half the regular retail prices. Thousands of readers of this paper know these facts.

If after thirty days' trial you find all the Soaps, etc., of unexcelled quality and the Premium entirely satisfactory and as represented, remit \$10.00; if not, notify us goods are subject to our order, we make no charge for what you have used.

Many people prefer to send cash with order — it is not asked — but if you remit in advance, you will receive in addition to all extras named, a nice present for the lady of the house, and shipment day after order is received. Your money will be refunded without argument or comment if the Box or Premium does not prove all expected. We guarantee the safe delivery of all goods.

Booklet Handsomely Illustrating other Premiums sent on request.

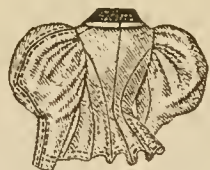
Estab. 1875. Incor. 1892.

THE LARKIN SOAP MFG. CO., Buffalo, N. Y.

NOTE.—The publishers of THE DELINEATOR would not insert the above advertisement unless they had abundant evidence of the reliability of the Larkin Co. and that the offers were genuine.—THE DELINEATOR. When ordering be sure to mention THE DELINEATOR.



7991



7991

Ladies' Double-Breasted Coat (Copyright):
13 sizes. Bust measures,
28 to 46 inches.
Any size, 1s. 3d. or 30 cents.

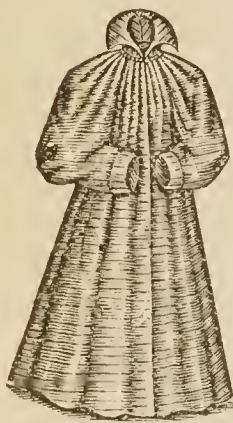


7973

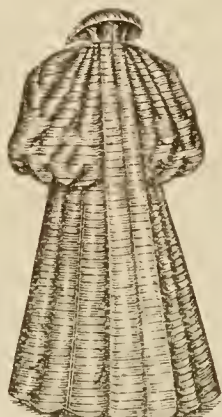


7973

Ladies' Eton Jacket,
Closed Under a
Drooping Box-Plait
(Copyright): 13 sizes.
Bust measures,
28 to 46 inches.
Any size,
1s. 3d. or 30 cents.



867



867

Ladies' Raglan Evening Wrap (Copyright):
10 sizes. Bust measures, 28 to 46 inches.
Any size, 1s. 8d. or 40 cents.



840



840

Ladies' Coat-Wrap (Copyright):
13 sizes. Bust measures, 28 to 46 inches.
Any size, 1s. 8d. or 40 cents.



893

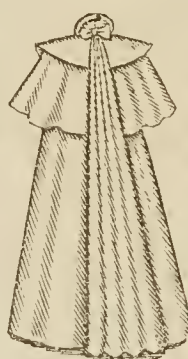


893

Ladies' Cloak (Known as the Kent Wrap) (Desirable for Waterproofs, Dust Cloths and Cloakings) (Copyright): 11 sizes. Bust measures, 28 to 48 inches. Any size, 1s. 8d. or 40 cents.

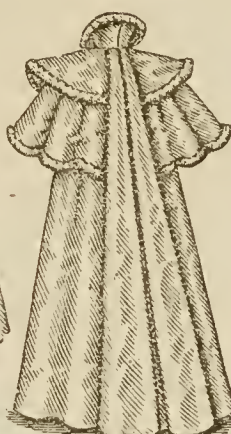


7477



7477

Ladies' Long
Circular
Cloak, with
Two Back-



7477

Gores that may be Plaited or Gathered at the Top
(Copyright): 10 sizes. Bust measures, 28 to 46 inches.
Any size, 1s. 8d. or 40 cents.

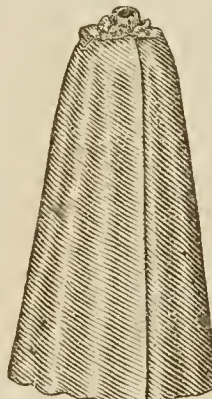


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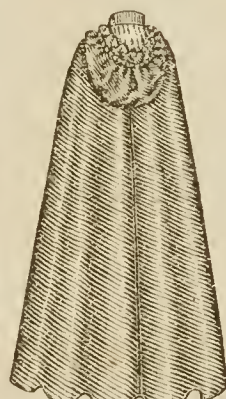


856

Ladies' Watteau Carriage or Evening Wrap
(Known as the Empire Coat) (Copyright):
10 sizes. Bust measures, 28 to 46 inches.
Any size, 1s. 8d. or 40 cents.



808



808

Ladies' Circular Wrap (Also Known as the Killarney, Peasant or Riding-Hood Cloak) (Copyright): 10 sizes. Bust measures, 28 to 46 inches. Any size, 1s. 8d. or 40 cents.



7255



7255

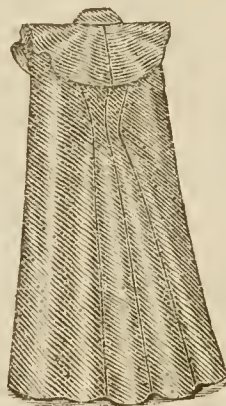


7255

Ladies' Wrap, with Removable Hood
(Copyright): 10 sizes.
Bust measures, 28 to 46 inches.
Any size, 1s. 6d. or 35 cents.

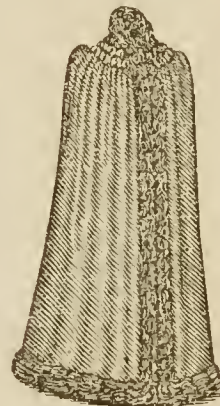


7212

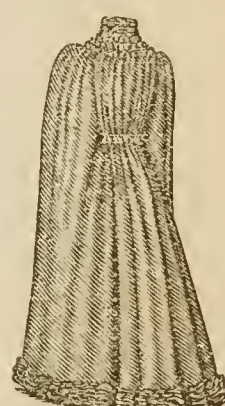


7212

Ladies' Russian Wrap,
with Ripple Cape-Collar (Copyright):
10 sizes. Bust measures, 28 to 46 inches.
Any size, 1s. 6d. or 35 cents.



2642



2642

Ladies' Circular Wrap (Also Known as the Irish Peasant Wrap) (Copyright): 10 sizes.
Bust measures, 28 to 46 inches.
Any size, 1s. 8d. or 40 cents.

Honesty



BRAID.

Why is Goff's Braid preferable to anything else for binding skirts and dresses?

- I.—Does not hold the dirt like Velveteen.
- II.—Will not chafe the shoes like Mohair.
- III.—Easily and quickly replaced when soiled.

A pure Worsted Braid (like Goff's) is superior to anything else.

5 yds, any color matched for 8c } If you cannot obtain
3 3/4 " " " " 6c } it of your dealer.

D. Goff & Sons, Pawtucket, R. I.

FORT MORGAN, COLO., July 8, 1895.

Leonard Mfg. Co.,

Gentlemen:—I received your card this morning in regard to the spoons sent us. The spoons came all right and we were well pleased with them. Mrs. Seekner showed them to a few of her lady friends, and all wanted them, but all did not feel as though they could take them.

Yours truly,
REV. H. D. SECKNER.

PARKERSBURG, W. VA., July 15, 1895.

Leonard Mfg. Co.,

Dear Sirs:—Your prompt delivery is appreciated. The spoons received and were very much pleased with them. They are very pretty. I think you will soon get another order from here, from a party who has seen mine.

Yours respectfully,
(Signed) Miss M. L. BARTLETT,
1330 St. Mary's Ave.

STAUNTON, VA., June 27, 1895.

Leonard Mfg. Co.,

Gentlemen:—I received the spoons O. K. and am more than pleased with them. I am delighted.

I presented one set as a bridal present and they attracted more attention and admiration than any of the other presents.

Enclosed please find post-office order for the amount \$6.00, for which you will please forward six sets of your World's Fair souvenir spoons and the cake basket which you offer as premium for same.

Yours truly,
(Signed) LILLIE V. CROFT,
318 Fayette St.

SIX SOUVENIR SPOONS.

Each representing a different World's Fair Building

FOR 99 CENTS.



Sent prepaid in elegant plush-lined case. They are after-dinner coffee size, HEAVY COIN SILVER PLATED, WITH GOLD PLATED BOWLS, finely chased handles showing head of Columbus and dates 1492-1893

GENUINE WORLD'S FAIR SOUVENIRS.

These spoons were made by one of the largest manufacturers in the world for the World's Fair and are the balance of the stock unsold. On the Fair grounds they sold for \$9.00 a set; now the price is ONLY 99c.

YOU WOULD BUY A SET

if you were sure they were just as represented. If they were not we certainly could not continue in business and refer to the First National Bank, Chicago, any express company or to the editors of any of the leading religious papers.

WE REFUND YOUR MONEY IF NOT AS REPRESENTED.

Get the entire set of six spoons and have a set of souvenirs to be proud of. Address
LEONARD MFG. CO., 20 Adams St., FR, Chicago

TOM'S CREEK, P. O., McDOWELL Co., July 2, 1895.

Gentlemen:—The half-dozen souvenir spoons came safely and I am pleased with them.

Respectfully,

(Signed) JAS. HARVEY GREENLEE.

Dear Sirs:—My spoons are beauties. I am very proud of them. There are not more than 25 people here, but I will try to get up that club. I want some more so much.

(Signed) MRS. FLORA G. WILLIAMS,
Interlachen, Fla.

BALTIMORE, July 2, 1895.

Leonard Mfg. Co.,

I received the spoons and berry dish in good condition. Many thanks for your kindness. Please find money-order for six more sets, with which you will also send the spoons as premium. By so doing you will oblige,

MRS. DR. AUGUST HORN,
732 W. Mulberry St.

LEMARS, IA., May 14, 1895.

Leonard Mfg. Co.,

Gentlemen:—The set of souvenir spoons arrived and think they are well worth the money you ask for them, and I herewith accept your offer and enclose P. O. order, for \$5.94, for which please send me six sets and premium. I think I can dispose of twenty-five or thirty sets.

Yours truly,
MRS. JOHN R. MAYHAR.

AUBURN, ME., May 15, 1895.

Leonard Mfg. Co.,

Dear Sirs:—I sent for a set of your souvenir spoons for my wife a short time since and you enclosed an offer to make a present of three sets if we would sell six. My wife went out among her friends and sold six in one afternoon. I enclose money-order for \$5.94 for the nine sets of spoons.

She thinks she could sell many more among her friends here, and wants to know what you give as presents beside the souvenir spoons. How much longer will the offer last, or rather how much longer will the spoons hold out?

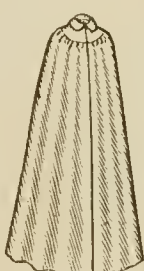
Yours respectfully,
EDWARD W. BONNEY,
8 Myrtle St.



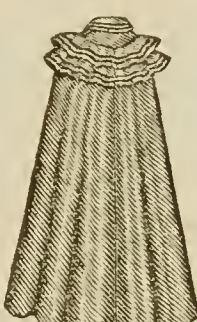
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7989



7158



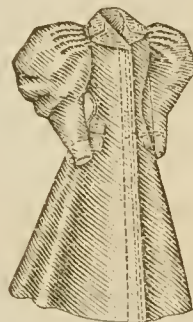
7158



809



809



7919



7919

Misses' Double-Breasted Long Coat, with Removable Hood (Also Known as the Newmarket) (Copyright): 7 sizes. Ages, 10 to 16 years. Any size, 1s. 6d. or 35 cents.

Misses' Long Wrap, with Yoke Bordered by Two Circular Ruffles (Copyright): 7 sizes. Ages, 10 to 16 years. Any size, 1s. 3d. or 30 cents.

Misses' Circular Wrap (Also Known as the Killarney, Peasant or Red Riding-Hood Cloak) (Copyright): 7 sizes. Ages, 10 to 16 years. Any size, 1s. 3d. or 30 cents.

Misses' Long Coat (Copyright): 7 sizes. Ages, 10 to 16 years. Any size, 1s. 6d. or 35 cents.



7360



7360



7360



7078



7078



7175



7175



7352



7352



7352

Girls' Coat (To be Made With or Without a Cape and Hood) (Copyright): 8 sizes. Ages, 5 to 12 years. Any size, 1s. or 25 cents.

Girls' Coat, with Hood and Removable Cape (Copyright): 8 sizes. Ages, 5 to 12 years. Any size, 1s. 3d. or 30 cents.

Girls' Long Coat, with Star Collar (Copyright): 11 sizes. Ages, 2 to 12 years. Any size, 1s. or 25 cents.

Girls' Coat, with Double Cape (Copyright): 8 sizes. Ages, 2 to 9 years. Any size, 10d. or 20 cents.



7930



7930



7673



7673



7497



7497



7953



7953

Misses' Jacket (Copyright): 7 sizes. Ages, 10 to 16 years. Any size, 1s. 3d. or 30 cents.

Misses' Jacket (Copyright): 9 sizes. Ages, 8 to 16 years. Any size, 1s. or 25 cents.

Misses' Double-Breasted Jacket, with Lapels and Sailor Collar (Known as the Reefer Jacket) (Copyright): 9 sizes. Ages, 8 to 16 years. Any size, 1s. or 25 cts.

Girls' Double-Breasted Coat (Copyright): 7 sizes. Ages, 3 to 9 years. Any size, 10d or 20 cts.

THIS PRETTY

Royal Banquet Lamp—\$2

DELIVERED FREE
to any point east of
the Rocky Mountains

THIS is not a toy,
but a regular size
banquet center-
draught lamp, 18 in.
high to top of burner.
Finished in gilt, with
figure in silver. It is
a wonderfully attrac-
tive lamp for the
money, and has our
best No. 2 burner,
same as on our most
expensive lamps. This
burner positively
gives the whitest and
brightest light. Lights
without removing
chimney. Guaranteed
as represented or
money refunded.

Pretty Illustrated
Lamp Book Free.

PLUME & ATWOOD
MFG. CO.

NEW YORK BOSTON, Factories: Waterbury and
CHICAGO. Thomaston, Conn.



HOW OFTEN DO YOU LOSE YOUR KNIFE?

Once usually—then it's gone for
good. Not so with our

Novelty Knife



It tells the finder
who you are and
where you can be
found, also identi-
fies you in case of

accident. The handle is made of an indestructible,
transparent composition, more beautiful than pearl.
Beneath the handles are placed your name and ad-
dress, photo of mother or friend, society emblems,
celebrities, etc. Blades are hand forged from the finest
razor steel, workmanship perfect and a printed war-
ranty is sent with each knife.

Two bladed knife, men's, \$1 to \$1.75, 3 blades \$1.50 to
\$2.50, 2 bladed, boys', 75 cents, ladies \$1 to \$1.75. For
each photo 25 cents additional. Handsome Christmas
presents. Catalogue free. Send cash with order.

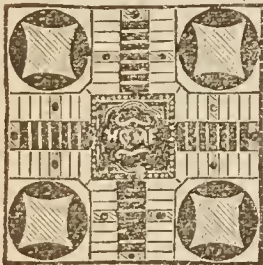
Agents Wanted. Address retail department.
NOVELTY CUTLERY CO., Box 197, Canton, O.

THE BEST HOME GAME.

"What Shall We Play?"

For twenty years the answer has been

PARCHESI



The Royal Game
of India.

For Children or
Adults.

A Christmas
Present that's
enjoyed for years.

PRICES:

Paper Bound, . . . \$1.00 each.
Cloth Bound, . . . \$2.00 each.

Sold by leading Book, Stationery, Toy and Depart-
ment Stores in the United States, or mailed, postpaid.

SELCHOW & RIGHTER, 390 Broadway, N. Y.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS, (Continued).

M. G. C.:—Scattering ehloride of lime about
will banish fleas. Oil of pennyroyal will also
drive them away, but a cheaper method and
one equally effective, where this herb flourishes,
is to gather it and throw it around the infested
places.

J. M.:—Apple tea or water is a grateful and
cooling drink for invalids. To make it, cut
some ripe apples into thin pieces, add the peel
of a fresh lemon, pour boiling water over them
and let the decoction stand until cold; then
sweeten with loaf sugar.

HOUSEWIFE:—To color soup brown, use
browned flour or a little burnt sugar. Spinach
leaves give a fine green color to mock turtle
soup. Pound the leaves, tie them in a cloth
and squeeze out all the juice, which add to the
soup five minutes before serving. Grated ear-
rot imparts a fine amber color, and okra a pale-
green tint to soup.

AN INTERESTED SUBSCRIBER:—A dry skin
may be the result of too profuse use of soap,
which frequently removes too much of the oily
secretions of the glands. The skin soon be-
comes coarse and dry when deprived of its
natural oil; this condition may also be brought
about by using too much powder or sitting too
near a fire. After washing the face, rub in
slightly perfumed almond oil. It is among the
best emollients for a dry skin. If the nose is red
and shiny, bathe it with borax water or wash it
with cornmeal instead of soap.

Greater Weight and More Strength

come from taking

ANHEUSER-BUSCH'S
Malt-Nutrine
TRADE MARK.

—the food drink—the rich, palatable
nutriment of malt and hops. It builds
up the tissues, brightens the brain, makes
you vigorous and happy.

To be had at all Druggists' and Grocers'.

Prepared by

ANHEUSER-BUSCH BREWING ASS'N,
St. Louis, U. S. A.

Send for handsomely illustrated colored
booklets and other reading matter.

FINAL TRIUMPH. —The Supreme Court
of Washington, D. C. has awarded to the
Anheuser-Busch Brewing Ass'n. the disputed
Highest Score of Award with Medal and
Diploma of the World's Columbian Ex-
position, Chicago, 1893.

THE FAULTLESS QUAKER DISH WASHER



Will make your wife smile,
your daughters rejoice,
your home happy & bright.

You don't have to wait. It
washes, rinses, dries and pol-
ishes dishes at once. No chip-
ping or breaking, no scalding
hands, you don't touch
them—so simple a child
can use it, lasts a lifetime.

Honest agents, women or
men wanted to introduce this humane device. A
good paying business offered if you write at once.

The Quaker Novelty Co. Salem, O.

Here's a Nickel



Go Buy
a Cake of

CREAM COMPLEXION SOAP and Save your Face.

You take no chances with it, for its purity is
well known and proven. An eminent chemist
says:

JOHN ENEQUIST,

Consulting Chemist and Chemical Engineer.

NEW YORK, July 17th, 1895.

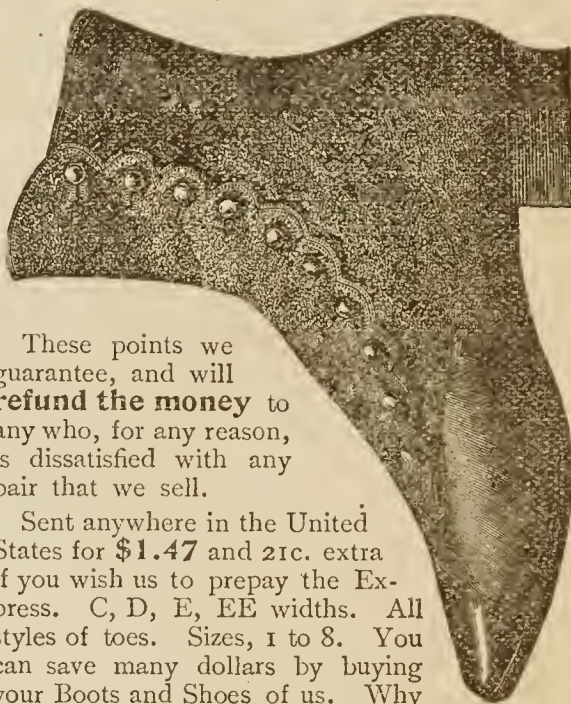
Messrs. Manhattan Soap Co., New York:

GENTLEMEN.—I have examined your CREAM
COMPLEXION SOAP, and find it to contain
VEGETABLE OILS, BUTTERMILK, GLY-
CERINE and ALMOND MEAL, and to be free
from ALKALI, and, in my opinion, a PURE
soap. Yours truly,

John Enequist

\$1.47

WE own and run the largest retail Boot
and Shoe Store in New England, and
this Boot is made exclusively for us, and can-
not be bought at any price of any one else
anywhere. It is DONGOLA, SOLID LEATHER
and Perfect-Fitting.



These points we
guarantee, and will
refund the money to
any who, for any reason,
is dissatisfied with any
pair that we sell.

Sent anywhere in the United
States for \$1.47 and 21c. extra
if you wish us to prepay the Ex-
press. C, D, E, EE widths. All
styles of toes. Sizes, 1 to 8. You
can save many dollars by buying
your Boots and Shoes of us. Why
won't you send just your name and address for
"Shoe Facts" free. Sixty illustrations of
the latest styles.

MOOAR BROS.,

1092 Washington Street, Boston, Mass.



Women And Women Only

Are most competent to fully appreciate the purity, sweetness, and delicacy of CUTICURA SOAP, and to discover new uses for it daily.

In the form of washes, solutions, etc., for distressing inflammations, irritations, and weaknesses of the mucous membrane, or too free or offensive perspiration, it has proved most grateful.

CUTICURA SOAP appeals to the refined and cultivated everywhere, as the most effective skin purifying and beautifying soap, as well as purest and sweetest for toilet, bath, and nursery.

Sold throughout the world. British depot: F. NEWBERRY & SONS, 1, King Edward-st., London. POTTER DRUG & CHEM. CO., Sole Props., Boston, U. S. A.

Children's Gift Books. BABYLAND ANNUAL.

(Bound Volume of BABYLAND, 1895.)

Most Popular Gift Book for Children Ever Published.

Fine Full-Cloth Binding; Handsome Cover Design in Colors. Price, \$1.00.

Little Men and Women Annual

(Bound volume of Little Men and Women, '95.)

AN ELEGANT VOLUME; 400 PAGES.

Stories, Poems, Instructive Articles; Hundreds of Illustrations; fine heavy paper. A delightful gift for Children 7 to 12.

Finest Full-Cloth Binding; Beautiful Cover Design in Colors. Price, \$1.50.

At Bookstores; or sent postpaid by the Publishers.

BABYLAND



The Babies' Own Magazine
50 cts. a Year.

Rhymes and dainty stories.
Mother Goose-ish jingles.
Sparkling pictures - - for
Baby, up to the Six-Year-Old.

ONE CENT brings to the
A WEEK little ones
Christmas 12 times a year.

Sample copy of Babyland or
Little Men and Women, free.
New volume began November.

The Favorite Magazine.
For Children (7 to 11);

LITTLE MEN AND WOMEN

Serials, Short Stories, Poems, Art Papers, Adventures, Travels, Children's Songs, Pictures. No other magazine fills its place. \$1.00 a Year.

ALPHA PUBLISHING CO. 212 Boylston St., Boston, Mass.



"BABY" SEWING MACHINE.

A Child can Operate It.

The "BABY" is a perfect little Sewing Machine, well made and warranted to do good sewing. It uses regular needles, making a chain stitch. Sent, complete, in wood box, upon receipt of price, \$2.50, charges prepaid by us. A large illustration showing exact size of this latest wonder, with a sample of its sewing, sent with our catalogue of 5,000 Tricks and Novelties upon application.

Fastened by Clamp furnished with each machine, but not shown in cut.

PECK & SNYDER. 130 Nassau Street, NEW YORK CITY.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS, (Continued).

M. A. M.:—It is very likely that the loss of hair is due to the headaches of which you complain. The best plan would be to have your scalp examined by a dermatologist.

ELEANOR:—We have not given directions within two years for a crocheted tea-pot holder of any description.

P. H. C.:—A lady does not take a man's arm unless he offers it. She would not be wise to attempt to correct a man who through forgetfulness or ignorance commits a breach of good form.

GEORGINE:—Renaissance is the name given to the style of art, especially as regards architecture, in Europe which succeeded the Gothic and preceded the rigid copying of the classic revival in the first half of the present century. It is also used to denote the time during which this style of art prevailed, and to include the development of the European races in other lines as well as in art. The name signifies "new birth."

MISS ROSA:—We cannot judge of the feeling your acquaintance entertains toward you; seek the advice of a mutual friend.

Ladies Admire

neat and becoming collars and cuffs even when noticed on

GENTLEMEN.

For correct styles, elegant finish and perfect-fitting qualities the



cannot be excelled. They certainly excite the admiration of all who seek

Perfection in Collars and Cuffs.

Made of fine cloth, both sides finished alike, and, being reversible, one collar is equal to two of any other kind. Not to be laundered. When soiled, discard. Their cheapness permits it.

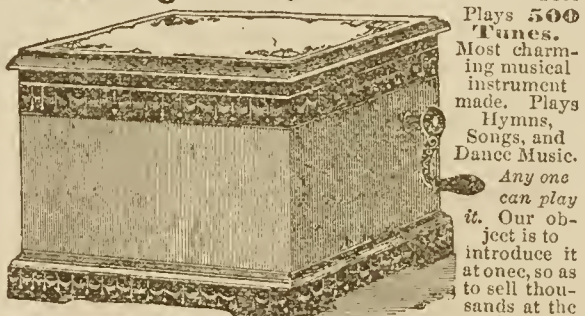
A BOX of ten collars or five pairs of cuffs, 25 CTS.

A sample collar and pair of cuffs by mail for six cents in stamps, address:

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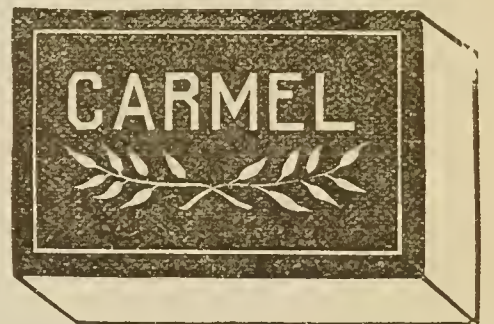


THE NEXT MORNING I FEEL BRIGHT AND NEW AND MY COMPLEXION IS BETTER.

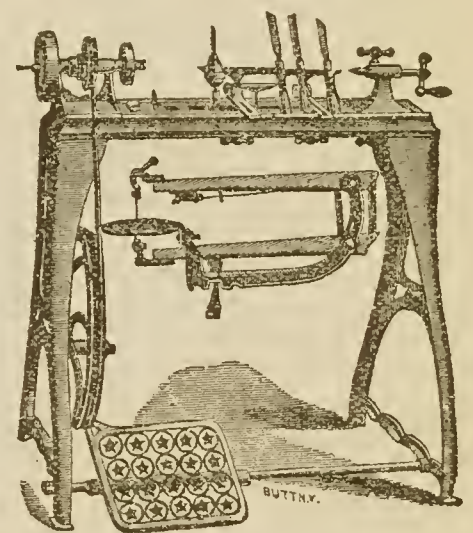
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All druggists sell it at 50c. and \$1 a package. If you cannot get it, send your address for a free sample. Lane's Family Medicine moves the bowels each day. In order to be healthy this is necessary. Address ORATOR F. WOODWARD, 100 Roy, N. Y.



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We sell the best foot-power saw (called the No. 1 Rogers), with Drilling Attachment, Blower, Tools and Designs, for \$3.50. The Goodell Lathe, as seen in the above cut, costs \$12.00 with Scroll-Saw Attachment and all necessary tools and designs. We are now the Headquarters for all goods in the Scroll-Sawing line, including Foot and Hand Machines, Star Saw Blades, Designs of every kind, Wood, Clock Movements, etc., etc. Send money with order for what you want, or buy from hardware dealers. Circulars with full particulars sent to any address on receipt of a 2-cent postage stamp.

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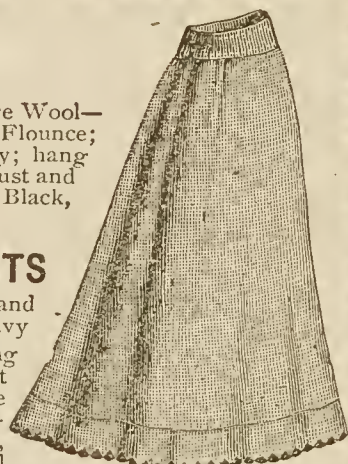
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... Made of Lustre Wool—non-shrinkable—Spanish Flounce; very stylish; fit perfectly; hang perfectly; light weight; dust and mud proof. Will not crush in use. Colors—Navy Blue, Black, Havanna Brown, Cardinal, Cream, Mignonette and Tan.

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made with French Yoke and Silk Shell Edge; the latest and most fashionable Skirt (non-shrinkable). Colors: Black, Navy Blue, Cardinal and Gray. OUR SKIRTS are sold by leading dealers everywhere. Ask to see them. If yours does not keep them, order direct from factory. Skirts sent anywhere (prepaid) on receipt of price. Colors, materials and fit guaranteed. In ordering, give length of skirt and color desired, and if not satisfactory when received, return it and we will refund money.

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Price, \$2.50 (prepaid.) Without Silk Shell Edging, \$2.00.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS, (Continued).

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G. E. A.:—A mixture of alcohol and highly rectified benzine is excellent for cleaning ribbons and silks. Apply with a clean sponge. To clean lace curtains, shake the dust well out of the lace, put them into tepid water in which a little soda has been dissolved and wash at once carefully with the hands in several waters; rinse in water well blued; also blue the boiled starch quite deeply and squeeze, but do not wring. Pin some sheets upon the carpet in an airy room; then pin upon these the curtains stretched to exactly the size they were before being wet. In a few hours they will be dry and ready to put up.

A TEN YEARS' SUBSCRIBER:—When an informal invitation is received, regrets may read thus:

Dear Mrs. Gray:
Thank you very much for your kind invitation, which unfortunately I am unable to accept.
Yours sincerely,
May Dash.

Relative to securing patents, write to Thos. S. Hopkins, Washington Loan and Trust Co., Washington, D. C.

A new Wick can be put in a PURITAN OIL HEATER

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just as easy as filling the Cast Iron Oil Well with oil—and that you may know is easy, when it's no more trouble than pouring milk into a tumbler. No odor; no smoke, no dust or dirt. The Puritan will heat any ordinary room. Money back if not satisfactory. Sold also by dealers. Booklet of larger and smaller sizes free.

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Give up their secret formula of a very old Indian Medicine for Worms.

Some years ago after a great deal of trouble and expense and not a little personal hardships, the undersigned succeeded in securing the formula for the wonderful Kickapoo Indian Worm Killer. This was obtained by permission of the great chiefs of the tribe who hitherto had stubbornly refused to give up their secret. To say we were surprised at the simplicity and harmlessness of the medicine is expressing it very mildly, it is indeed a most simple combination of native herbs and roots and the most effective in the history of medicine. It is pleasant, safe and reliable—children enjoy it—and although we have sold millions of boxes, we have yet to hear of a case it did not cure. It is equally good for adults and children, and will positively remove stomach and pin worms inside of a few hours. To show our faith we will send a liberal sample entirely free to anyone who will ask us to do so. It is for sale at the drug stores. Healy & Bigelow, New Haven, Conn., Agents for the Kickapoo Indians.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS,

(Continued).

A SUBSCRIBER:—See answer to "Inquirer" in THE DELINEATOR for November, in reference to using peroxide of hydrogen as a hair bleach.

NOBLESSE:—*Noblesse Oblige* is French and means, "Rank imposes obligation"—much is rightly expected from one of high birth or station.

DOROTHY:—At a fish dinner the following menu would be suitable:

Oysters in a block of ice.
Lobster Bisque.
Boiled Cod, Sauce Hollandaise.
Potato Balls.
Broiled Salmon, à la Maître d'Hôtel.
Cheese Soufflé. Lobster Salad.
Cabinet Pudding, Wine Sauce.
Frozen Apricots. Ices.
Small Fancy Cakes.
Fruit. Coffee.

When shrimps are served, shell them by detaching the head and legs from the body. They are then eaten from the fingers.

HAZEL VERONICA:—Write to Milliner, 15 West 24th street, New York City, relative to learning millinery by mail. The last number of THE DELINEATOR had already gone to press when your letter arrived.

AN OLD SUBSCRIBER:—Peroxide of hydrogen applied frequently to superfluous hair on the arms will cause it to become so brittle that it may be brushed away, but the growth will return after a time.

Your Husband,



friends, and relatives will thank you every day in the year if you give them a Christmas present that is useful.

Dr. Scott's Electric Hair Brush

is the best brush in the world, and cures Dandruff, Headache, Neuralgia, Falling Hair and Diseases of Scalp.

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Genuine COTTOLENE is sold everywhere in tins, with trade-marks—"Cottolene" and steer's head in cotton-plant wreath—on every tin.

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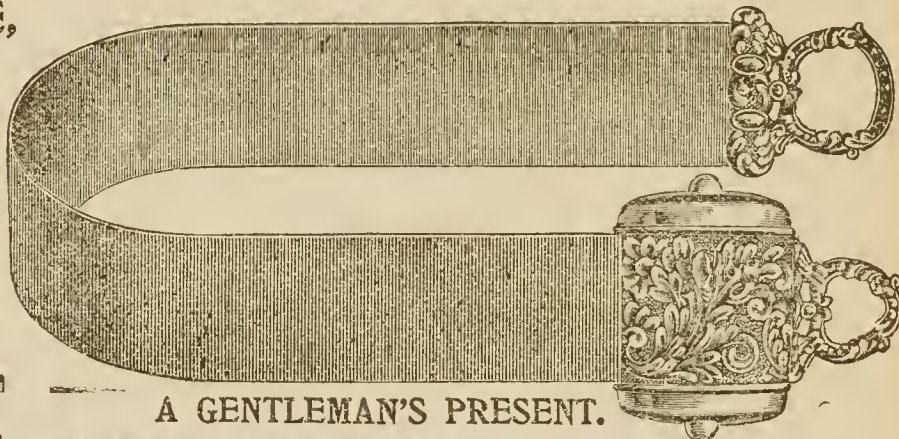
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 to Break!

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MRS. S. S.:—As the constant and liberal use of ammonia will turn hair white, it is recommended as a bleach for yellow-gray hair—that is, hair that has turned to a yellowish white; or for completing a too slow transition from dark to gray hair, when the coming grayness cannot be checked. The grizzly stage is much disliked by many people, and washing such hair frequently in water made quite strong with ammonia—a table-spoonful of the chemical to a basinful of water—will hasten the change from a dark to a snowy hue.

CHEF:—*Bechamel* is a rich, white sauce and *hors d'œuvres* are small dishes of sardines, anchovies and other relishes. *Vol-au-vent* is a light puff paste, cut round or oval, enclosing any delicate minced meat.

AN OLD SUBSCRIBER:—To darken superfluous hair would only cause it to become more noticeable. The best advice we can give you is either to let it alone or else have it removed once for all by electrolysis.

MABEL:—In a sulphur and bay rum wash for retarding the coming of gray hair the sulphur should be renewed when exhausted. Rub the wash into the roots of the hair three times a week.

COUNTRY GIRL:—First calls should be promptly returned if the acquaintance is desired. After that two or three calls a season are sufficient to keep one on the visiting list.

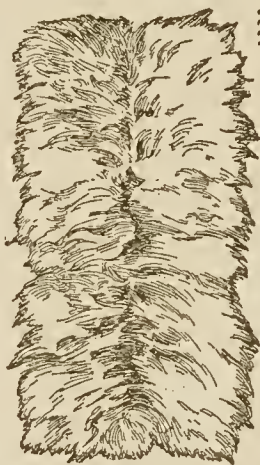


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Columbias sell for \$100 to everyone alike, and are the finest bicycles the world produces. Other bicycles sell for less, but they are *not* Columbias.

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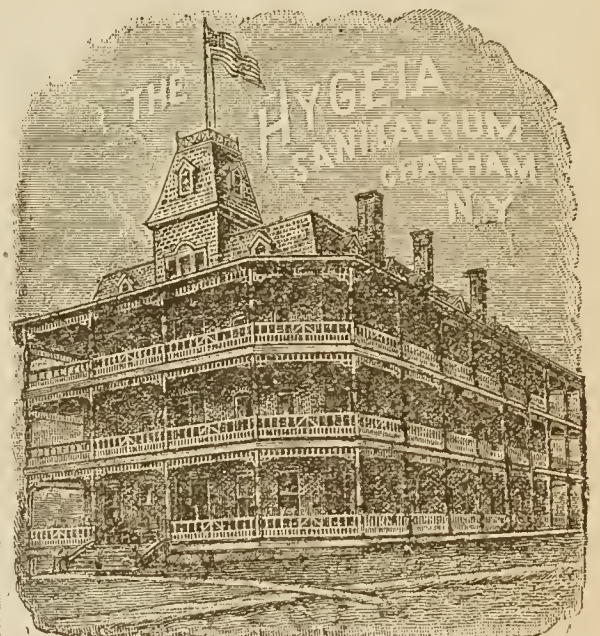
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Beauty is more than skin deep.

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Complexion makes beauty.

Perfect health is more to be admired than regularity of feature.

The kidneys can't guarantee perfect health, but they can make pure blood, and this will give you a clear complexion. Pure blood will prevent and cure most of the diseases which afflict humanity.

The kidneys can be cured with Dr. Hobb's Sparagus Kidney Pills.

They gently stimulate the kidneys and make them filter your blood. The impurities and poison of unfiltered, unhealthy blood disappear and leave nothing but health and purity.

It is well to be well, and well kidneys will make you well.

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The diseases from which you can be cured, by curing your kidneys with Dr. Hobb's Sparagus Kidney Pills are; Bright's disease, nephritis, sleeplessness, nervousness, rheumatism, gout, neuralgia, backache, anæmia, chlorosis, skin diseases, headache, shortness of breath, dizziness and all disorders of impure blood.

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Write for an interesting medical pamphlet: "A Filter For Your Blood," free on request.

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ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS, (Continued).

VANITY:—Peroxide of hydrogen applied to a growth of superfluous hair on the arms will thin it out.

AN OLD SUBSCRIBER:—Hanging much-wrinkled dresses in the air on a damp day is said to remove the creases. Try ammonia largely diluted with water to freshen up your black serge skirt. Black lace dresses are not now in vogue, so we would advise laying yours aside for future use.

COUNTRY GIRL:—A gown made as represented at figure No. 226 P in THE DELINEATOR for September will be suitable for a bridesmaid, but we would not advise having the skirt of black satin. Select blue or some other pale tint. Gloves should be worn.

M. F.:—Bashfulness can be overcome in a measure by mingling freely with people and using some will power. It would not be in the best taste to remind your friend of her remissness in failing to write. Wait a reasonable time for her to do so. You can obtain a list of newspapers and magazines from a newspaper directory.

SWEET CLOVER:—The chrysolite and sapphire are the birthstones for September.

Water, water, everywhere,
Nor any drop to drink,

is from Coleridge's *Ancient Mariner*. Silver novelties, such as a shoe horn, shaving-soap box, suspender buckles, tankard and drinking horn, are pretty gifts for a gentleman.

OUR 1896 "PERFECTION" STAMPING OUTFIT FREE



Over 50
Elegant
Patterns.

The Ladies' World is a mammoth illustrated magazine, each issue comprising 20 or more large pages, including a handsome cover, printed in colors, and is devoted to stories, poems, ladies' fancy work, artistic needlework, home decoration, house-keeping, fashions, hygiene, juvenile reading, etiquette, etc., etc. It is one of the best and most popular of ladies' magazines, having a circulation of over 350,000. Its publishers, wishing to introduce it into thousands not already taken, now make the following offer: Upon receipt of only 18 cents in postage stamps, we will send The Ladies' World for Three Months, and to every subscriber we will also send, free and postpaid, our new 1896 "Perfection" Stamping Outfit, containing a great variety of new patterns, as follows: 1 Ornamental Script Alphabet, 1 in. high; 1 Border of Wild Roses, tied with ribbon, 2 x 12 in.; 1 set of 4 designs for Doilies, latest style, 5 x 5 in. each; 1 new style Empire Pattern for Linen Work, 9 x 9 in.; 1 Conventional Pattern for Scarf, 5 x 5 in.; 1 Spray of Roses, 4 x 6 in.; 1 Bunch of Clover, 4 x 4 in.; 1 Scalloped Design for Baby Sack; 1 Elegant Tidy Pattern, 7 x 9 in.; 1 Border for Piano Cover; 1 Basket of Violets, 6 x 6 in.; 1 Louis XV. Design; 1 Large Spray of Daisies, 7 x 12 in.; 1 Knife and Fork for Carving Cloth, 5 x 13 in.; 1 Elegant Design for Sofa Pillow, just out, 13 x 13 in.; 2 Patterns for Honiton Lace Work; 1 set of 4 Handsome Designs for Tray Cloth (new), and 30 other beautiful designs, making in all over 50 artistic patterns besides the alphabet, perforated on the best quality of Bond or Parchment Paper, which can be used indefinitely without injury. With each Outfit we send free one Distributor, 1 tablet of "L'Incomparable," the new French stamping preparation, (superior to powder,) and complete instructions for stamping. The patterns contained in this Outfit would cost over \$2.00 if purchased singly, yet we send the whole free to anyone sending 18 cents for a 3-months' subscription to our magazine. Five subscriptions and 5 Outfits will be sent for 72 cents. Do not miss this wonderful chance! Satisfaction guaranteed.

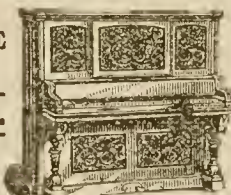
SPECIAL OFFER! Upon receipt of Fifty Cents we will send The Ladies' World for 14 Months, including Nov. and Dec. issues, 1895, and the entire year of 1896, also the "Perfection" Stamping Outfit free. Address: S. H. MOORE & CO., 27 Park Place, New York.

EMERSON PIANOS 60,000 SOLD

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SWEET TONED.

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For Lung Troubles

"Seven years ago, my wife had a severe lung trouble, which physicians called consumption. The cough was distressing and attended with spitting of blood. As doctors did not help her she tried

AYER'S Cherry Pectoral

and was surprised at the relief it gave. One bottle of this medicine cured her, and she has not the least doubt but Ayer's Cherry Pectoral saved her life."—K. MORRIS, Memphis, Tenn.

Medal
and Diploma
At World's Fair.

Cudahy's Rex Brand Extract of Beef

is now put up in
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as well as Jars and Bottles.

The demand by cooks for flavor for soups, by the sick for strengthening bouillon, by camper and traveler for convenient and quickly prepared nourishment, explains why

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An interesting illustrated booklet and sample box of Capsules mailed for four cents.

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Made of the finest
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Kersey Cloth
Length, 26 inches.
The very latest
style.
Mandolin sleeves,
ripple back, half
silk lined, large
imported buttons.



COMES
IN BLACK
ONLY.

The same style in BLACK BOUCLE CLOTH all silk serge lined, \$9.37. Sent express paid. Money refunded if not satisfactory. Write for catalogue of 100 unparalleled bargains in Cloaks and Furs.

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Aids Digestion.

Established 1869.

Improves the Appetite.

Capital \$1,000,000.00.

Clears the Throat.

Patented 1871.

ADAMS' PEPSIN TUTTI-FRUTTI

CHEWING GUM.

Save the coupons in each Five-cent package. Adams & Sons are the originators of the now world-famed chewing Gums. ALL OTHERS ARE IMITATIONS.

ADAMS & SONS CO., Sands Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

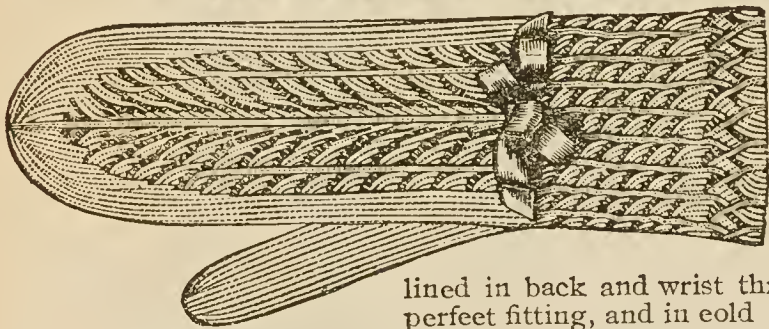
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Florence Silk Mittens.



The engraving shows a latest style of these goods. They are made of genuine

FLORENCE KNITTING SILK.

Whatever the design, all real Florence Silk Mittens are sold one pair in a box, bearing the brand Florence on one end.

The pattern shown here is lined in back and wrist throughout with silk. They are perfect fitting, and in cold climates are far more durable and quite as elegant and fashionable as the best of gloves.

Sold by all enterprising dealers, who can be supplied by the

NONOTUCK SILK CO., New York, Boston, Chicago, St. Louis, Cincinnati, Philadelphia, St. Paul and San Francisco.

BEAUTIFUL FACES.

MANY BEAUTIFUL FACES ARE MARRED by growths of disfiguring hair.

DEMELVO

A Fragrant Liquid Compound—entirely free from all poisonous ingredients, quickly REMOVES HAIR BLEMISHES without the slightest injury, leaving the skin as smooth, white and clean as if there had never been a growth of hair upon it.

We will refund the money in any case where it does not produce the promised results, if used according to directions.

PRICE \$2.00 A BOTTLE. SENT BY MAIL THE CHARLES A. VOGELER CO., Baltimore, Md.



GEM EGG BEATER.

Invention of a Boston woman. Adopted by up to-date Cooking Schools. Sample, mail, 15c. two, 25c. NEW ENGLAND NOVELTY MFG CO. 24 B Portland Street, Boston, Mass. Agents wanted.

SUPERFLUOUS HAIR PERMANENTLY REMOVED.

NOHAIRO

Kills every root and renders future growth absolutely impossible. Treatment requires but five minutes. Harmless and pleasant as Cream. Price \$1.00, with positive guarantee. Mailed secure from observation. Correspondence confidential. Send 4c. stamps for book and sealed particulars how to secure

A ONE DOLLAR BOTTLE FREE.

ADDRESS: NOHAIRO CHEMICAL CO., Dept. I,

ST. LOUIS, MO.

TUMORS and CANCER, internal or external, Cured. New methods. No pain or shock to system. For illustrated booklet and particulars write to The Sanitarium, Union Springs, N. Y.

Exhibition Drills and Marches. I have just published 12 new ones, all good. Also *The Fairies' Tribunal*, an operetta for Children. Send for my new catalogue, and tell your friends about me. **H. ROORE & CH.,** 132 Nassau St., New York, N. Y.

POULTRY PAPER, illus'd, 20 pages, 25 cts. per year. 4 months' trial 10c. Sample Free. 64-page practical poultry book free to yearly subscribers. Book alone, 10c. Catalogue of poultry books free. **POULTRY ADVOCATE,** Syracuse, N. Y.

"TOO STOUT" PHYTOLACCA BERRY TABLETS for the fat, dyspeptic and constipated, \$1.00 per bottle; Mail \$1.15. Free pamphlet. **BOERLICHE & TAFEL,** 1011 Arch St. and 111 S. 13th St., Philadelphia; 145 Grand St. and 15 W. 42d St., N. Y.; 44 E. Madison St., Chicago; 228 N. Howard St., Baltimore; 627 Smithfield St., Pittsburg; 204 W. 4th St., Cincinnati.

A FREE SAMPLE of ZINCUTA for rough, chapped and cracked skin, chafes, burns, sores and all affections of the skin. Circular explains. Large 2 Ounce Box 25 cents, postpaid. **PECONIC MFG. CO.,** Peconic, N. Y.

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The BEST is none too good. Send for 100-page illustrated book, and learn Which is BEST—and WHY.

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WANTED, LADY AGENTS To sell the best wearing and best selling corsets on earth—The Hygeia. For all particulars, write **THE WESTERN CORSET CO.,** St. Louis, Mo.

SUPERFLUOUS HAIR. Write for free information how to remove hair permanently without slightest injury to the skin. Much superior to electric needle. **THE CURTIS CO.,** 186 32d Street, CHICAGO.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS,

(Continued).

UTOPIA:—Arrange the collection of pictures in a Mark Twain scrap book. Latin is pronounced exactly as it is spelled. Violenta is Spanish and means violent.

ANNETTE:—The lines

Love took up the harp of Life and smote on all the chords with might;
Smote the chord of Self that, trembling, passed in music out of sight

are from Tennyson's Locksley Hall.

A SUBSCRIBER:—Correct forms for notes of acceptance and regret are contained in "Social Life," published by us at 4s. or \$1.00.

COUNTRY SCHOOL TEACHER:—Write to Ginn & Co., 70 Fifth avenue, New York City, for educational works, mentioning this magazine in your letter.

MAYBEL:—The engagement ring is usually worn alone on the third finger of the left hand.

"CLEANFONT" NIPPLE



SEAMLESS. RIBBED INSIDE. Ribbed inside, cannot stick together, cannot collapse. By mail 6c. each; 50c. doz. All Druggists, or of **FOX, FULTZ & CO.,** 52 Park Pl., N. Y. 18 Blackstone St., Boston Catalogue of Rubber Goods FREE.

CHALLENGE FAMILY GRINDER.

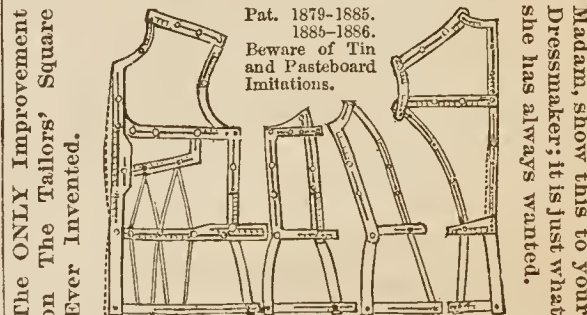


The only Practical Family Grinder ever invented. Guaranteed any one can attach it in a moment without use of tool to any Sewing Machine, and grind anything perfectly, from a needle to a boy's axe—scissors, with your eyes shut.

Price, express paid, \$1. Agents wanted. The Appleton Mfg. Co. (Desk D), Philadelphia.

DRESSMAKING SIMPLIFIED.

Any Lady Can now Learn to Cut Perfect-Fitting Dresses with The McDowell Garment-Drafting Machine.



Easy to Learn. Rapid to Use. Follows Every Fashion. All first-class Dressmakers are adopting this Wonderful Garment-Drafting Machine.

ITS SUCCESS HAS NEVER BEEN EQUALLED. You can test it at your own house for 30 days Free. Write now for Illustrated Circular and Liberal Offer.

THE McDOWELL GARMENT-DRAFTING MACHINE CO., 6 West 14th Street, New York.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS,
(Continued).

BABY:—A whitening lotion, which is also a tonic, is made of

Tincture of camphor, 1 ounce.

" " benzoin, $\frac{1}{2}$ "

Cologne water, 2 ounces.

The whole mixture may be used in the ordinary bath, but a little of it in the water used for the face, neck and hands will soften and whiten the skin wonderfully. We know of nothing to lessen the size of the knuckles. Cutting off split, twisted and discolored ends of hair up to the healthy portion will result in a vigorous and continuous growth. Corsets have their adherents and antagonists, but if they are worn with even moderate judgment, no harm will ensue. Remedies for your facial blemishes will be found in "Beauty," published by us at 4s. or \$1.00. An excellent authority on dermatology says that "the hair is strengthened and its growth is more rapid if frequently clipped."

OLD SUBSCRIBER:—If you refer to window curtains, we would suggest that you permit them to hang in straight folds to the floor; if to drapery, hang Liberty silk from a grille or fretwork fastened across the bay window, arranging the drapery in festoons.

CONSTANT READER:—We know nothing personally about the advertisement and would suggest that you write the proprietor for testimonials if you doubt the reliability of the article.

Honiton

For EMBROIDERY - We send a 6in.

Linen Honiton Dolly stamped with Forget-me-nots Lace, Braid and fine Wash Silks to work. Also a set of Beautiful Honiton Stamping Patterns; A 17in. CENTER PIECE, others for Dollies, Mats etc. Our new Book on Embroidery & Catalogue of Stamping Patterns. All sent post-paid for - - - only **25c.**

Walter P. Webber, Lynn, Mass. Box M

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Buy of the
MAKER
and
Save
Money.

REAL SEAL JACKETS, very latest style to order, - \$200.

REAL SEAL CAPES, full circle, 27 inches long - 150.

REAL SEAL CAPES, 130-in. circle, 19 ins. long, - 50.

ELECTRIC SEAL CAPES, 130-in. circle, 22 ins. long, 30.

REAL PERSIAN LAMB CAPES, extra full, 24 ins. long, 100.

All our Garments are renowned for Style, Fit and Workmanship. Reliable goods and warranted.

SIEDE'S,

34th St. Between Fifth Avenue and Broadway, NEW YORK.

Seal Garments Re-dyed and Made Over Reasonably.
Established 1851. Send for Catalogue.

Six Spools Best
Six Cord

Or Solid Silver
(any size)

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THIMBLE
FREE

Cut the "Terra Cotta" label as shown here from only one box of Sterling Dress Stays, send to us, and we will mail you your choice of above articles FREE.

DRESS
STAYS

Same price as other stays, but better than any. Outlasts the garment. Moisture proof. Clock Spring Steel used. Patent end protectors. Guaranteed not to cut through. Superior to whalebone. Received only Columbian Exposition award for stays.

CROTTY & MITCHELL, Weedsport, N.Y.

THE DELINEATOR.

CATALOGUE

FREE



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REFERENCE Bank references furnished on application; the editor of this paper; merchants in their homes. A book of testimonials sent with every catalogue. As an advertisement we will sell the first Piano in a place for only \$159. The first Organ only \$25, Stool, Book, &c., **FREE**. If you want to buy for cash, If you want to buy on instalments, **Write Us.** **BUT DON'T BUY UNTIL YOU** **BEETHOVEN PIANO & ORGAN CO.,** P. O. Box 801, WASHINGTON, N. J.



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TOILET POWDER



Approved by highest medical authorities as a Perfect Sanitary Toilet Preparation for infants and adults. Positively relieves Prickly Heat, Nettle Rash, Chafed skin, Sunburn, etc. Removes Blisters, Pimples and Tan, makes the skin smooth and healthy. Delightful after shaving. Decorated Tin Box, Sprinkler Top. Sold by Druggists or mailed for 25 cents. (Name this paper.) Sample by mail.

FREE Gerhard Mennen Co., Newark, N. J.

Our New Leader

Made of Genuine Dongola, solid leather sole and inner sole. All styles and sizes. Fit and quality guaranteed. Catalogue of all grades of boots and shoes free.

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\$1.45



Chops Exactly as Shown.

ENTERPRISE Meat Chopper

TINNED



chops, easily, meat for sausage, hash, and mince meat, suet, tripe, cod fish, scraps for poultry, corn for fritters, etc. No. 5, \$2.—No. 10, \$3. The only perfect chopper ever made. All sizes, from the small family chopper to the largest power machine. Ask for it at the hardware dealers. Catalogue free. **THE ENTERPRISE MFG. CO., 3d & Dauphin Sts., PHILADELPHIA, PA.**

Purchasing Agency, Etc.

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EUREKA TAPES.

Our New, Low-Priced, Durable and Accurate Tape-Measures.

WE GUARANTEE THE QUALITY! NOTE THE PRICES!

Each 60 Inches long, and numbered both sides in inches.

No.	Material	Each	Per Doz.
1,	Linen, Stitched,	5c.	40c.
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illustrated an assortment of our
LATEST STYLES OF PATTERNS for

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for Ladies', Misses' and Girls' Wear, an inspection of which by our readers is invited.

The Patterns can be had from either Ourselves or Agents for the Sale of our Goods.

In ordering, please specify the numbers, and sizes (or ages) desired.

The Butterick Publishing Co.
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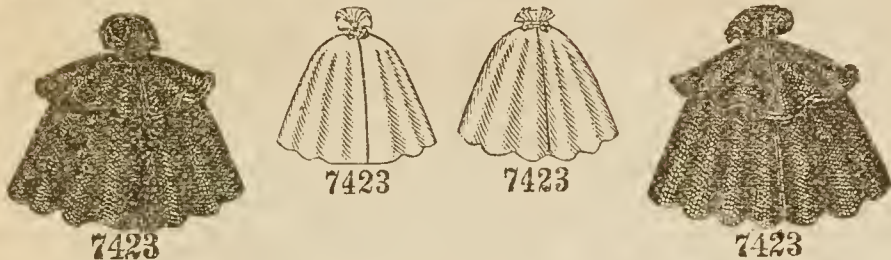
171 to 175, Regent St., London, W.;
or 7 to 17 West 13th St., New York.



Ladies' Cape (For Astrakhan, Plush, Fur, Velvet, etc.) (Copyright): 10 sizes. Bust measures, 28 to 46 inches. Any size, 10d. or 20 cents.



Ladies' Circular Cape (Known as the Puritan Cape) (Copyright): 10 sizes. Bust measures, 28 to 46 inches. Any size, 10d. or 20 cents.



Ladies' Full Ripple Cape (To be Made with a Plain or Fancy Medici Collar) (Copyright): 10 sizes. Bust measures, 28 to 46 inches. Any size, 1s. or 25 cents.



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If you want a Dress that
Rain or Mud will not
injure, BUY

PLUETTE.

It is the only **STORM SERGE** that is guaranteed rain-proof by its manufacturers. It is without an equal for

Riding Habits, Bicycle Suits,
Yachting Dresses,
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Unprincipled Dealers advertise and sell ordinary Storm Serges as Rain-Proof. Before buying test their statement by pouring water on their Serge; probably it won't hold water five minutes before absorption commences. Then test **PLUETTE** and buy no other. **PLUETTE** stamped on back of goods when genuine. Take no other. For sale by all large retailers of dry goods.

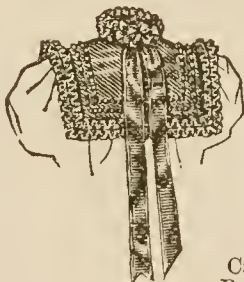


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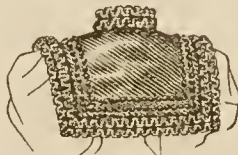


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Ladies' Stole Sailor-Cape (Copyright): 10 sizes. Bust meas., 28 to 46 inches. Any size, 10d. or 20 cents.



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Give Grace



To the wearer—and health—and comfort—and wear. If W. B. Corsets do not fit with perfect ease RETURN THEM, and money cheerfully refunded.

4, 5 and 6 hook clasps. Short, medium, long and extra long waist.

Price, \$1.00 to \$5.00 per pair. Insist on having W. B. Corsets, at all dealers.



7274



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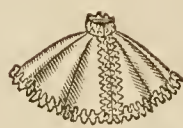


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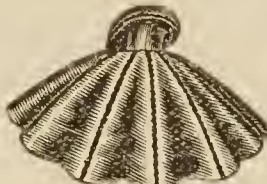


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Ladies' Cape (To be Made With or Without a Center Seam) (Suitable for Astrakhan, Fur, Plush and Other Heavy Fabrics) (Copyright): 10 sizes. Bust measures, 28 to 46 inches. Any size, 1s. or 25 cents.



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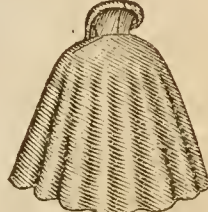


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Ladies' Gored Ripple Cape (To be Made with a High Flaring Collar or with a Standing Collar) (Copyright): 10 sizes. Bust measures, 28 to 46 inches. Any size, 1s. or 25 cents.



7604



7604

Ladies' Circular Cape, with Shoulder Darts (Copyright): 10 sizes. Bust measures, 28 to 46 inches. Any size, 1s. or 25 cents.



7999



7999



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Ladies' Ripple Cape, with a Fancy Collar (That may be Omitted) and a Storm Collar (Copyright): 10 sizes. Bust measures, 28 to 46 inches. Any size, 1s. or 25 cents.



7796



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Ladies' Ripple Cape, with Stole Sailor-Collar (Copyright): 10 sizes. Bust measures, 28 to 46 inches. Any size, 1s. or 25 cents.



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7278



7278

Ladies' Double Cape (The Upper Cape to be Made with Square or Round Corners) (Copyright): 10 sizes. Bust measures, 28 to 46 inches. Any size, 1s. or 25 cents.



7518

Ladies' Cape, with Yoke (Copy'r't): 10 sizes. Bust measures, 28 to 46 inches. Any size, 1s. or 25 cents.



7518



7518



7910



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Ladies' Circular Cape, with Fancy Collar (To be Made With or Without a Center Seam) (Copyright): 10 sizes. Bust measures, 28 to 46 inches. Any size, 1s. or 25 cents.



7627



7627



7627



7627

Ladies' Ripple Cape (To be Made with One, Two or Three Capes and with a Carate or Flaring Collar) (Copy'r't): 10 sizes. Bust measures, 28 to 46 inches. Any size, 1s. or 25 cents.



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Ladies' Cape-wrap, with Fitted Back Belted Underneath (Copyright): 10 sizes. Bust measures, 28 to 46 inches. Any size, 1s. or 25 cents.



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7129



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Ladies' Cape (For Driving, Travelling, Golf and General Outdoor Wear (Known as the Glengarry or Cawdor Cape) (Copyright): 10 sizes. Bust measures, 28 to 46 inches. Any size, 1s. or 25 cents.



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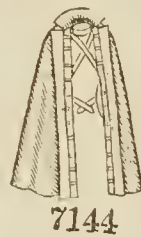


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Misses' Double Cape (Known as the Tourist Cape) (Copyright): 7 sizes. Ages, 10 to 16 years. Any size, 1s. or 25 cents.



7144



7144



7144

Misses' Cape (For Driving, Travelling, Golf and General Outdoor Wear) (Copyright): 7 sizes. Ages, 10 to 16 years. Any size, 10d. or 20 cents.



7407



7407



7407



7407



7682



7682



7682

Misses' Cape, with Yoke (Copyright): 7 sizes. Ages, 10 to 16 years. Any size, 10d. or 20 cents.



7755



7755



7755

Misses' Full Circular Cape (To be Made with a Standing or Rolling Collar) (Copyright): 9 sizes. Ages, 8 to 16 years. Any size, 10d. or 20 cents.



7300



7300

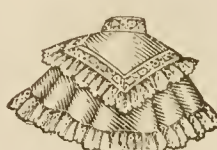


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Misses' Cape (Suitable for Astrakhan, Fur, Plush and Other Heavy Fabrics) (Copyright): 9 sizes. Ages, 8 to 16 years. Any size, 10d. or 20 cents.



7905



7905

Girls' Circular Cape, with Pointed Collar (Copyright): 8 sizes. Ages, 5 to 12 years. Any size, 10d. or 20 cents.

LUNDBORG'S

PERFUMES AS THE FRAGRANT FLOWERS



Lundborg's Perfumes, etc., are always in chaste and artistic packages corresponding with their quality, which is unsurpassed, and make most acceptable gifts for any season and especially at

CHRISTMAS.

SOLD BY ALL DEALERS.

BEAUTY ON TRIAL

Here is a chance to test the wonderful merits of Massageo, the original skin food, tissue builder and beautifier. A dainty, fragrant, snow-white histogenetic facial dressing. Harmless as milk; delightful to use; marvelous results! Nourishes and restores youthful texture, feeds cushion tissues of the skin and banishes wrinkles. Not a cosmetic. Wrinkles, Pimples, Blackheads, freckles, tan eradicated. Stop looking old while you feel young.

SPECIAL OFFER!

For ONLY 10 Cents we send prepaid (1) Trial size Massageo, (2) the exquisite Medico-dermal Massageo Facial Cream Soap, price 50c., (3) Illus. book Toilet Topics, (4) Col'd litho "Sylvan Toilets." THE SYLVAN TOILET CO., 727 Woodward Ave., Detroit, Mich.

WANTED.—Lady in each locality to manage distributing soap samples, specialties, books and do corresponding. Send 10c. for samples, soap, &c., receive outfit offer. We also want canvassing agents.

Dress Linings

Warranted not to Croak

and to withstand washing, perspiration, acids, etc., without change of color or loss of strength. Can be had in silicias, percalines, and satines,

At all Dry Goods Stores.

"1847" Rogers Bros.

Silver Plate
that Wears

Make
sure of
the "1847"
if you wish
the genuine
original Rog-
ers Silverware.

Meriden
Britannia
Company

MERIDEN, CONN.
208 Fifth Ave., NEW YORK.

The Braided Wire Skirt Distenders

SLEEVE DISTENDERS, DRESS FORMS, HIP-BUSTLES.

An improvement on the stiff interlinings, for these articles can be worn with any gown. They are very light and comfortable, and give the stylish effect demanded.

The "W. & W." Skirt Distender (improved and adapted to winter skirts) Cut No. 1, 9 inches long, 35 cts; 12 ins. long, 50 cts.

The Empire Skirt Cushion (a very small bustle but stylish) Cut No 2, 25 cts.

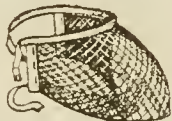
The "B.W." Sleeve Distenders (never flatten nor lose shape), 50 cts.

The Health Dress Forms (greatly improve the figure), Cut No. 3, 50 cts.

The Combination Hip-Bustle (fullness extends around over the hips), 75 cts.



No. 1.



No. 2.



No. 3.

THE WESTON & WELLS MFG. CO.,
1110-1116 Noble St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Suits, Cloaks and Furs To Order.

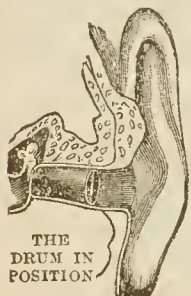
Ladies wishing to be well dressed and have well fitting garments for reasonable prices, will do well to send for our Catalogue, which illustrates all the Latest Styles in Tailor-Made

Jackets, \$5.00 up.
Suits, 9.00 up.
Cloth Capes, 3.50 up.
Fur Capes, 5.50 up.

We will mail you our catalogue, with a nice assortment of cloth and plush samples to select from, and a measurement diagram which insures a perfect fit, on receipt of 4 cts. postage. We guarantee a perfect fit.

THE H. HARTMAN
CLOAK COMPANY,

No. 45 West 24th Street, New York.
Please mention The Delineator.



THE
DRUM IN
POSITION

DEAFNESS

and Head Noises relieved by using Wilson's Common Sense Ear Drums. New scientific invention; different from all other devices. The only safe, simple, comfortable and invisible Ear Drum in the world. Helps where medical skill fails. No wire or string attachment. Write for pamphlet.

WILSON EAR DRUM CO.,
Offices: 117 Trust Bldg., Louisville, Ky.
1122 Broadway, New York.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS. (Continued).

SUBSCRIBER:—You can remodel your brown plush dolman by the pattern referred to; it is No. 7756, price 1s. 3d. or 30 cents. Use silk for the cape portions that fall over the arms.

DOLLY B.:—Applications of peroxide of hydrogen to lighten and render brittle superfluous hair are not painful. Its continued use, however, will not destroy the roots; electrolysis is the only means of accomplishing this result.

RED CHEEKS:—Correct lengths for dresses are given in our patterns. The dresses of young ladies of eighteen years just clear the ground. The number of yards required to make a dress will depend on the style selected. The label accompanying the pattern gives the correct quantity. Always present a gentleman to a lady in introducing

VERNUS:—The American Academy of the Dramatic Arts, 19 West 44th street, New York, is one of the leading training schools for the professional stage in this country.

A SUBSCRIBER:—A good method for making walnut stain for coloring the hair brown is to boil in a little water the hulls of green walnuts. It may be more fastidiously prepared by using cologne water in which the bark is steeped for a week.

FREE PINS

Send your address on a postal, and we will mail you free, enough Puritan Pins, and a booklet about them, to forever convince you that they are the only pins that don't bend.

American Pin Co., Waterbury, Conn.

If It Fades! Send Back for Your Money



Boy's Blue Chinchilla Reefer

Ages 2½ to 7—with Sailor Collar
Ages 4 to 15—with notch Velvet Collar

\$5.00

Usually sold at \$7.50

Warranted all-wool; pure indigo dye; worsted-lined; Full double-breast across chest; full arm-holes; buttons straight close up to throat and fits perfectly over a heavy under jacket. Send for free Catalogue Boys' Clothing, and if you mention the name of this paper, we will send you Scholars' Companion free.

Willoughby, Hill & Co., Chicago



"WHEN THE GREEN COMES BACK"

all thoughts return again to wheels and wheeling. You are bothered about CHRISTMAS GIFTS. What better than a

RAMBLER BICYCLE?

Catalogue upon application.

GORMULLY & JEFFERY MFG. CO.

Chicago. Boston. Washington. New York.
Brooklyn. Detroit. Coventry, Eng.



OVER 34,000 SOLD.

Distinctly Superior and Up to Date.

Highest Award Columbian Exposition, 1893, for Tone, Touch, Scale, Action, Design, Material, Construction.

MONTHLY PAYMENTS TAKEN.

Delivered, Freight Prepaid, at your house.

Send for Handsome Illustrated Catalogue, FREE.

VOSE & SONS PIANO CO.

174 Tremont Street, Boston, Mass.

The Natural Body Brace



Cures Weakness,
Restores Health and Vigor.

Have worn Natural Body Brace for nine months with satisfactory results. MRS. JESSIE FISHER, Spruce Creek, Pa.

I am pleased beyond expression with the Brace. I would not part with it for any money.

MARY F. ADAM, Neosho Falls, Kan.

I have been afflicted for 23 years, and have never had anything to help me like the Natural Body Brace has. I could not stand up long enough to wash dishes before wearing it, and now (after wearing it 3 months) I am cooking for a large family. I also help wash and do any kind of work.

MRS. LUCINDA FIELD, Oscar, Tex.

Money Refunded if Brace is Not Satisfactory.

Send for Full Information.

Natural Body Brace Co.,
SALINA, KANSAS.

Howard C. Rash, Manager.

"Box 187."



BATH BOOK FREE

How to take a Turkish and Russian bath at home—How to lose a cold—How to enjoy luxurious cleanliness—How to keep well—All in a free book—Just send us your address on a postal.

Mayor, Lane & Co., 128 White St., New York.

Mothers Should

SEND FOR SAMPLES OF OUR

Boys' Knee Pants.

We take remnants of **Fine Woolens** from our Merchant Tailoring Department and make them up into **BOYS' KNEE PANTS**, which we retail for 50 cts., 75 cts. and \$1.00.

SEND FOR SAMPLES.

MILLS & AVERILL,

BROADWAY and PINE ST.,

St. Louis, Mo.

It's a pleasure to get up in the morning if the use of

WRIGHT'S ANTISEPTIC MYRRH TOOTH SOAP

is a part of your toilet; put up in elegant china and decorated tin boxes for travellers. Large box for 25c. in stamps. **BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.** Sample free. **WRIGHT & CO., Chemists, Detroit Mich.**

Hall's Bazar Forms.

INDISPENSABLE IN THE HOUSE—HOLD AND INVALUABLE TO DRESSMAKERS.

Send for Catalogue showing large assortment and giving full particulars. Prices from \$2.00 to \$7.00.

Complete Form, as shown in this advertisement, adjustable to any size and when not in use folds like an umbrella, sent on receipt of \$5.00.

The R. R. Appleton Co., 78 Franklin St., New York.

Complete Form, \$5.00.

Mention Delineator.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS,

(Continued).

A. B. C:—Bathe the canary's sore feet occasionally with warm water to which a few drops of arnica have been added, and after they have been dried coat them well with vaseline.

FRISIA:—A good menu for the dinner would be:

Blue Points on the deep shell.
Consommé with Poached Eggs.
Baked Halibut. Hollandaise Sauce.
Cucumbers.
Sirloin Steak. Boiled Potatoes. Stuffed Tomatoes.
Ice Cream. Cake.
Cheese. Crackers. Coffee.

SOUTHERN:—A good stomach bitters is made by an infusion of equal quantities of wild cherry bark and boneset. When about the color of strong tea, strain through a fine cloth, sweeten to taste, add a few drops of sarsaparilla or winter-green, weaken a little, if necessary, with boiling water and keep corked up on ice. Shake it and take a wineglassful an hour after breakfast each day. This preparation will not keep more than a day or two during warm weather, so it is better to make but a little at a time.

OCCULT:—Telepathy is thought transference—the sympathetic affection of one mind or person by another at a distance through a supposed emotional influence and without any direct communication by the senses.

A SUBSCRIBER:—In entertaining Mrs. Dash over night it will not be inappropriate for the hostess to ask her guest in the course of the evening, "What is your usual hour for retiring, Mrs. Dash?"

USE **CASH'S CAMBRIC FRILLING**

NOTE THE DRAWING-THREAD WHICH SAVES THE TROUBLE OF GATHERING

None genuine without the trade-mark (three church spires) and name of J. & J. CASH.

Made of the finest durable trimming for Ladies' and Children's Underwear and Infants' Washing Dresses, etc.

Our New Illustrated Pattern Book contains many useful hints, and woven samples of the material, with a list of the stores where the goods can be obtained. Free by mail from

J. & J. CASH, Ltd., 92 Greene Street, N. Y.



Fleeced \$1.17
Flannellette
Wrapper for 1.

WRAPPERS of best quality Fleeced Flannellette in Brown, Red, Navy and Black Grounds with very neat figures; has the new and very fashionable Sailor-Collar Scaloped and Embroidered; Watteau back; Skirt full 3 yards wide; Sizes 32 to 46. Usually \$1.69. Special to THE DELINEATOR readers,

Add 23c. for postage. \$1.17

Bloomingdale Brothers,

THIRD AVE.,
59th & 60th Sts.,
NEW YORK.

Once in awhile there is
"Something New Under the Sun"
and WE HAVE IT!!

Velvet Grip

Rubba Button

HOSE SUPPORTER.

THE ROUND RIB LOOP AND CUSHIONED STUD
CREATE A VELVET GRIP,
THAT ON HOSIERY OF FINEST SILK
WILL NEITHER CUT NOR SLIP.

Guaranteed Durable!
Will Hold all Kinds of
Hosiery!
Will Not Wear, Tear, or
become Unfastened!

Ask for Them at the Stores.

If not found, a sample pair of Ladies' Safety Pin-Top Hose Supporters, made from Lisle Web (white or black), will be mailed on receipt of 25 cents in stamps or silver.

Descriptive Circular free on application.

Address the Manufacturers,
George Frost Company,
551 Tremont St., Boston, Mass.



NEW DRESSES FROM OLD.

Home Dyeing that is Simple, Easy and Economical—Diamond Dyes Make Fast Colors that Do Not Fade or Crock.

In a letter written last month by Georgia Hook, Paintersville, Green Co., O., she says: "I colored an old tan dress last fall that I had worn all summer, and had a nice black dress. My girl friends went nearly wild over it, and they were so astonished when I told them it was my old tan dress colored with Diamond Dyes. Several of them tried the dyes on their white cashmeres and all of them had nice-looking black gowns."

"I have used a great many Diamond Dyes for cotton, wool and silk and have met with unvarying success. Last week I used a dozen packages in coloring cotton for rugs and made two beautiful rugs. I have tried other package dyes, but never with the success that I have had with the Diamond. I have never failed once with Diamond Dyes, and I do not think anyone could, if they pay attention to the directions that come with each package."

40 samples of colored cloth and two valuable books mailed free. Wells, Richardson & Co., Burlington, Vt.

FRANK BROTHERS,

N. W. Cor.

State and Monroe Sts.,
CHICAGO.

DEPT. F.

Converters of

Fine Furs



Goods sent anywhere in the world, and money returned if not satisfactory. This elegant Hudson Bay Seal Cape, 30 inches long, very full sweep, like cut; Marten Collar and edge—\$38. Same quality, plain, \$34.

Write for our Bargain Catalogue.

Shawknit The Only Half-Hose

TRADE MARK

THAT FIT WELL, LOOK WELL, WEAR WELL.

They are the only half-hose that fit well, because they are the only half-hose that are

SO KNITTED AS TO FIT.

They are the only half-hose that look well and wear well, because they are the only half-hose that fit well and because they are made in the

MOST ATTRACTIVE COLOR-EFFECTS
and of the **BEST YARNS.**

Look for the trade-mark on the toe. Send for Descriptive Price-List.

SHAW STOCKING CO., Lowell, Mass.

FREE! FREE!

SAVE MONEY!

Catalogue, illustrated in colors, containing full descriptions of all our Pianos and Organs. REMEMBER, we are the only firm of actual manufacturers selling exclusively to the general public direct, at factory cost—the only firm where you get the Real Exact Value for your money. There are no agents', dealers' or middlemen's profits added.



CASH or on EASY PAYMENTS.

to suit your circumstances. Pianos and Organs shipped on 30 days' trial in your own home under our special warrant for 25 years. No money required in advance. Safe delivery to purchaser guaranteed.

TERMS:—No Satisfaction, No Pay.

REFERENCES: Our bank, your bank, any bank, the editor of this paper, or any of the multitude of patrons who have purchased millions of dollars worth of instruments from us during the past 30 years. A list of ten thousand recent patrons sent with every catalogue free.

NOTE.—As an advertisement we will sell to the first purchaser in a place one of our finest PIANOS, specially fitted and finished for only \$160, or one of our latest PARLOR ORGANS for \$25. ALL EXTRAS for each instrument FREE.



Holiday Offers
Now Ready.

Don't fail to write at once to
CORNISH & CO., Washington, New Jersey. Established 31 years.

NEVER BEFORE

OFFERED IN THIS COUNTRY
A Circular Cape of Finest
Electric Seal xxxx for **\$48**

Handsomely lined, 30 inches long, extra high collar, and over 100 inches sweep at bottom. It's absolutely the greatest bargain ever known in this line. Sent C. O. D. subject to examination. If not as represented we pay all charges. Also, large variety in MINK, ALASKA SABLE, PERSIAN, SEAL, and ASTRAKAN. 23 yrs. experience. We remodel and make over Seal Garments. Guarantee absolutely perfect fit. Gracefulness of outline, with ease and comfort.

Geo. F. Conlon, late with
Practical Furrier, 38 E. 19th St.,
bet. B'way & 4th Ave., N. Y.

LOVELY and USEFUL HOLIDAY GIFTS.

No home is complete
without our



Wheel
Chairs

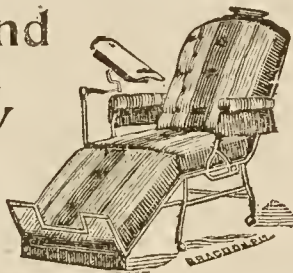
Celebrated Combination Chairs

Pleases everybody, old or young, sick or well, a pleasant, lifelong, remembrance of a Holiday Gift. Prices satisfactory, catalogue free.

Mention this Magazine.

Stevens Chair Co.,

No. 3 Sixth Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.



METROPOLITAN
FASHIONS



Special Offer to Purchasers of Patterns.

To any retail customer sending us by mail, at one time, \$1.00 or more for Patterns, we will, on receipt thereof, send a copy of the METROPOLITAN CATALOGUE, post-paid, free of charge.

Or, to any retail customer sending us by mail, at one time, 50 Cents for Patterns, with 10 Cents additional, we will forward, on receipt thereof, a copy of the METROPOLITAN CATALOGUE.

THE BUTTERICK PUBLISHING CO. (Limited),
7 to 17 West 13th Street, New York.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS, (Continued).

H. M. W.:—*The Tailors' Review*, published by us at 15s. or \$3.00 a year, deals with current fashions for men.

MISS BEE:—A good unguent to use upon a red nose is made as follows: Dissolve in a cupful of hot water one ounce of sweet oil and a piece of beeswax the size of a silver quarter of a dollar. When the ingredients are thoroughly blended and while the mixture is warm, spread it rapidly on a mask made to fit the nose, and as it cools it forms a waxy covering. If allowed to remain all night upon the nose, it is said to whiten the organ. Either linen or white kid will make a good mask.

RENOVA:—You did not enclose a stamp for a reply by mail, neither did you sign your name. Try naphtha or deodorized benzine for cleaning a felt hat.

M. A. B.:—A New England dinner may consist of:

Roast Turkey with Stuffing.	Tomato Soup.	Cranberry Sauce.
Mashed Potatoes.	Hubbard Squash.	
Celery.	Boiled Onions.	
	Chicken Pie.	
	Salad of Lettuce.	
Pumpkin Pie.	Mince Pie.	
Apples.	Nuts.	
	Coffee.	

LAUGHING BABIES

are loved by everybody. Those raised on the Gail Borden Eagle Brand Condensed Milk are comparatively free from sickness. *Infant Health* is a valuable pamphlet for mothers. Send your address for a copy to the New York Condensed Milk Company, New York.

Mothers Find Comfort and Strength in Cuticura Anti Pain Plaster

50
CENTS

SEND 50 CENTS

(in postage stamps) with this advertisement for a ladies' CLOAK. State number of inches around bust and we will send it to you by express C. O. D. subject to examination. Examine and try it on and if found perfectly satisfactory and exactly as represented and the GRANDEST BARGAIN YOU EVER SAW or heard of, pay the express agent the balance, \$5.45 and the express charges. 5,000 REGULAR \$10.00 BLACK BEAVER CLOAKS to be closed out at \$5.95 LATEST STYLE for FALL and WINTER, made from very fine heavy imported English Wool Black Beaver Cloaking cloth. Finest tailor made, 27, 30 & 36 in. long, deep double edged self facing, fancy piped, high storm collar, latest mandolin sleeves, double breasted with two rows of fancy imported horn buttons. Never sold for less than \$10.00. WE SEND FREE a beautiful cloak catalogue also samples of cloth of Cloaks and Men's and Boy's Suits and Overcoats. Address, SEARS, ROEBUCK & CO., Cheapest Supply House on Earth, 171-173-175 W. Adams Chicago



HOW TO MAKE



ADIPO-MALENE.

L. E. MARSH & CO., Madison Sq., Phila., Pa.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS,
(Continued).

L. D.:—In introductions, a gentleman should always be presented to a lady, and if she is seated at the time, she need not rise.

TRULY RURAL:—For the cost of an incubator, write to the Reliable Incubator and Brooder Co., Quincy, Ills. Shoemakers' Book on Poultry tells you how to raise chickens profitably and gives descriptions of leading varieties of pure-bred fowls. It may be had of the author, C. C. Shoemaker, Box 62, Freeport, Ills.

LITTLE BRUNETTE:—Persian bands are stylish for garniture. Green or brown silk will combine with goods like your sample.

K. J.:—One suffering from tetter or other cutaneous disease should not apply remedies for the complexion without consulting a physician. Almond oil or cocoa butter are skin foods; the latter applied to the brows and lashes is said to promote their growth.

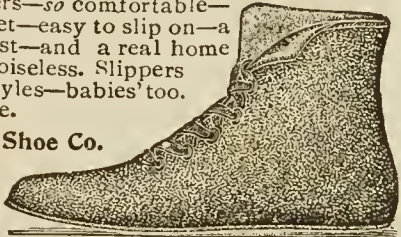
B. D.:—A lady's watch is tucked in the bodice at the bust or in the belt.

B. D.:—A unique birthday watch, which is especially designed for that purpose, is made by The Waterbury Watch Co., Waterbury, Conn. Write them to send you catalogue (No. 50) for full particulars.

Only \$1.25 for ladies' size-men's

\$1.60—post-paid, too—we'll take 'em back if they don't suit. These shoes are for indoor wear—felt upper, lined with lambs' wool—regular foot warmers—so comfortable—rest the feet—easy to slip on—a genuine rest—and a real home comfort—noiseless. Slippers and other styles—babies' too. Booklet free.

The Blum Shoe Co.
Dept.
Danville,
N. Y.



A SWEET REFLECTION.
THE CHOICEST GIFT,
FOR MY LADY FAIR
IS WITHOUT A DOUBT

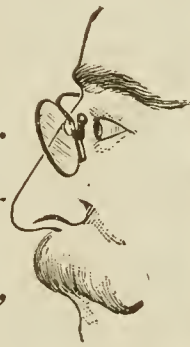
MURRAY & LANMAN'S
FLORIDA WATER.
MATCHLESS FOR THE HANDKERCHIEF,
TOILET OR BATH.

King's Anchor Eye Glass.

CAN'T SHAKE 'EM OFF.
TRY IT.....

Insist on your Optician or
Jeweler supplying you.

JULIUS KING OPTICAL CO.,
MANUFACTURERS,
14 Maiden Lane, New York.



An Elegant Present.

IDEAL SHINE CABINET=\$1.00



"Handiest thing in the House."
SAVES TIME In Shining
MONEY Shoes.
LABOR
5,000 in use last year.
CABINET—with contents } \$1.50
Polishing Brush
Metal Hndl. Dauber
Box Lacking
Absolutely Has No Equal.
Cast Metal—Strong, Compact.
Fastens to wall, out of the way.

A. C. BARLER MFG. CO., 102 LAKE ST., CHICAGO.

"Gives Such
Comfort."
G-D
Chicago
Waist

Price \$1 00
Wear one, and discover what
real comfort means.
It allows perfect freedom of movement and perfect
development of the body. Gives grace to the
form and imparts to the entire person a sense of
absolute ease. Made of Sateen, white, drab or
black. All dealers, or sent postpaid for \$1.00.
GAGE-DOWNS CO., 268 Fifth Ave.,
CHICAGO.

Tender

to the Touch, is a common symptom of
rheumatic joints. Rheumatism can be
cured only by curing
its cause, preventing
the formation and accumulation within the system
of deleterious substances. To do this, use

Dr. Whitehall's Rheumatic Cure

It relieves inflammatory rheumatism in a few hours,
the pain ceasing and swelling diminishing from the
beginning of the treatment. Free sample sent on
mention of this magazine.

50 cents a box; 6 boxes, \$2.50.
Dr. Whitehall Megrimine Co., South Bend, Ind.

FOR YOUR HOLIDAY PRESENTS
FRESH! PURE!! DELICIOUS!!!
Kuyler's BONBONS
NOVELTIES IN FANCY BOXES AND BASKETS
ALWAYS AN ACCEPTABLE PRESENT.
863 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
Mail orders receive prompt and careful attention.

EMBROIDERING FLOWERS
BLUE BOOK

giving full directions for em-
broidering over 80 different
flowers, leaves and fruits,
showing the colors of silk to
be used for each. **SENT** address
for 4 cents in stamps.
The Brainerd & Armstrong Silk Co.,
2 Union St., New London, Conn.

Featherbone
For Waists, Sleeves
and Skirts Instructions
free.
Call at our Parlors:
833 Broadway, New York
155 Wabash Avenue, Chicago
40 West St., Boston
1113 Chestnut St., Philadelphia
Send 65c. for 12-yard sample Skirt
Bone. **Warren Featherbone Co.,**
Three Oaks, Mich.

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You do not need to
leave home or give up
present employment to secure a
Practical Business Education. We can
teach you Book-keeping, Shorthand, Penmanship, Ar-
ithmetic, Spelling, Grammar, Law, Letter Writing, etc.,
BY MAIL. This is the kind of knowledge that pays
and our teachers will prepare you thoroughly. Utilize
your spare time and fit yourself for a good position.
Business men with dollars are seeking young people
with business sense. Write for **FREE** catalogue,
giving particulars. A Trial Lesson 10 cents.
BRYANT & STRATTON, 20 College Bldg., Buffalo, N. Y.

CARRIAGES, BUGGIES, HARNESS
and Bicycles, at **Factory Prices.** Work guaranteed and 20 to 40 per
cent saved. Our goods received the highest awards at the World's
Fair. Our 1895 Mammoth Illustrated Catalogue is free to all. It shows
all the latest styles and improvements and reduced prices. It has 200
pages and is the largest and most complete catalogue ever issued.
Send for it. *It's free.* **Alliance Carriage Co., Cincinnati, Ohio.**
"A" Grade, \$45. Write to-day.

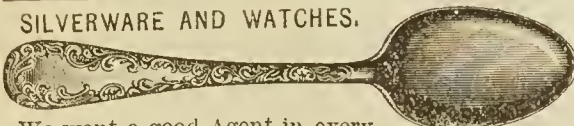
DOES YOUR WRINGER WRING WRIGHT?

If not, send for our little free book of points about Wringers. We are the largest
manufacturers of Wringers and Rolls in the world, capital, \$2,500,000. When
you get a wringer with rolls marked with our warrant, you have the best. No un-
certainty about this. The pure rubber used in these rollers is so soft and elastic
that it wrings dry, without injury to the clothes or buttons. Our little book will tell you more, and interest you.
Send for it. **AMERICAN WRINGER CO., 99 Chambers Street, New York.**



MAKE MONEY!
selling BEVERIDGE'S Automatic
Cooker. Best cooking utensil. Food
can't burn. No odor. Saves labor and
fuel. Fits any stove. Agents wanted,
either sex. Good Pay. One lady sold
2385 in one town. Write (P. O. 728).
BEVERIDGE MFG. CO. Baltimore, Md.

SILVERWARE AND WATCHES.



We want a good Agent in every
county to introduce our Silverware. A set of six silver
plated teaspoons with our Catalogue, 35 cts. Dep't 15
HARTFORD SILVERWARE CO., HARTFORD, CONN.

FREE TO ALL Our New Trilby
Heart Initial Pin,
Fine Gold Front, Hand Engraved
with any Initial, for either Ladies' or
Gentlemen's wear, for 10c. each,
\$1 per doz. Agents wanted. Our
New Illustrated Catalogue for 1896
free to any address. **CURTIN
JEWELRY CO.,** MAN'RS, Attleboro, Mass.

Mme. McCABE'S CORSETS
Ladies, if you would have the most
perfect Corset made, try this style.
Endorsed by thousands now wear-
ing them. **SIDE UNBREAKABLE.**
Handsomely illustrated catalogue
of Corsets and Health Waists, with
prices, free by mail. **St. Louis Corset Co., Mfrs.,**
Department C. 19th and Morgan Sts.,
ST. LOUIS, MO.
Lady Agents Wanted.

"IDEAL SPRING BEDS."

Our booklet, "Wide-Awake Facts about Sleep," illus-
trating and describing our IDEAL SPRING BEDS, to-
gether with an up-to-date pocket map of your State,
sent on receipt of three two-cent stamps.
Foster Bros. M'g Co., 30 Clay St., Utica, N. Y.

BICYCLES 400 fine second-hand
wheels must be closed
out at any price. Send for descrip-
tive lists.
C. MEAD & PRENTISS, Chicago.

The Rocker Washer
is warranted to wash 100 PIECES IN
ONE HOUR, as clean as can be washed
on the washboard. Write for prices and descrip-
tion. **ROCKER WASHER CO.,**
Liberal inducements to live agents. Ft. Wayne, Ind.

THE MONITOR
INCUBATOR, self regulating.
Large Ills. 64 page catalogue for
4 cts. in stamps. **Buy the Best.**
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No Attorney's fee until
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Cure. Sent by mail for 25c. Do not suffer, but try a
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100 pieces in one hour and
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I will send a complete
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ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS,

(Continued).

SUNSHINE:—Redness of the face may result
from several causes, so we would advise the
services of a physician. In the mean time try
cold baths, take plenty of exercise and also a
good tonic.

PHYLLIS:—Your hair is light-brown in color.
Laura was the Christian name of an Avignonese
lady, young but already married, for whom the
poet Petrarch conceived a strong though Pla-
tonic affection which exercised a powerful in-
fluence over his life and ended only with his
death. He sung her praises in "rime" or son-
nets and canzoni, which have immortalized not
only her name, but his own.

BIRDIE:—As a tonic for the hair, sage tea
should be made just strong enough so that the
bottom of the tea-cup may be seen. Cheese is
carried to the mouth with a fork or, if it be of
a moist variety, it may be spread upon a bit of
bread and thus eaten. It should never be
spread over more than a morsel at a time.
Watermelon is eaten with a fork, cantaloupe
with a spoon.

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Powder. They are good and
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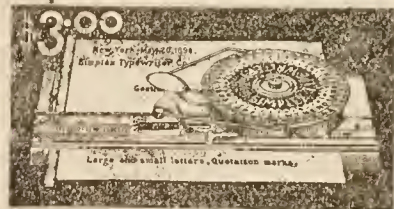


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ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS, (Continued).

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OYSTER:—As you wish to combine two colors in your tea-gown, why not choose golden-brown and turquoise-blue, or *vieux-rose* and *reseda*? These shades harmonize admirably.

MRS. C. A. R.:—We believe the newspaper law reads that persons can be served with magazines or periodicals until notice is given for their discontinuance. This custom is not generally recognized by publishers, however; most of them continue to serve only as long as the subscription is paid for.

MEDIA:—Sachets for gloves, corsage and dress skirts are obtainable; they are cut in strips. They may also be placed within the collar lining or stitched into sleeve or bodice seams of basques.

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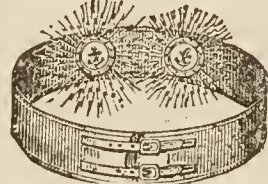
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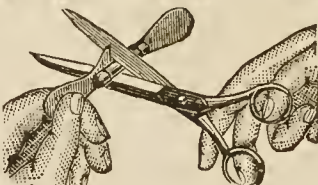


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ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS,

(Concluded).

TRILBY:—To "New Subscriber," elsewhere in these columns, is given advice regarding a suitable mode for arranging the hair of young girls. The octagonal Tam O'Shanter cap is pretty for school girls. Make one of any kind of cloth or velvet, cutting it by pattern No. 7836, which costs 5d. or 10 cents.

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MRS. H. B. C.:—White faced cloth trimmed with bands of ermine will make a pretty garment for evening wear, and for the making we would suggest circular cape pattern, No. 7604, which costs 1s. or 25 cents.

VESTA M.:—Grinding the teeth at night may be the result of nervousness, which disease a physician may be able to treat successfully. If the nose is red or shiny, use borax water as a wash or wash it with cornmeal in place of soap.

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35
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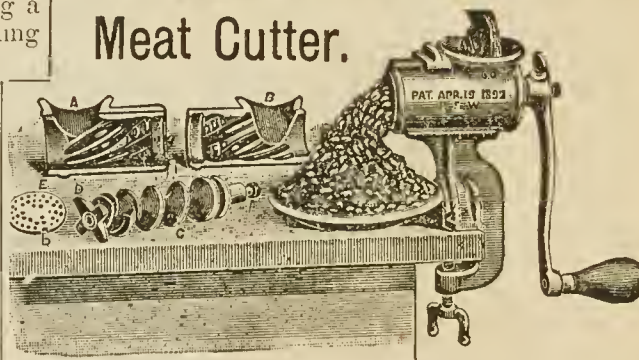
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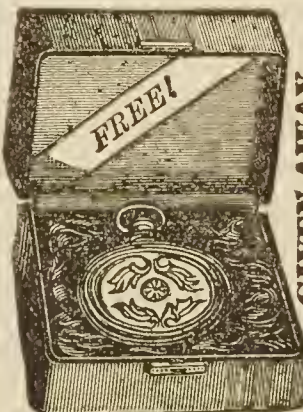
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3179



7318

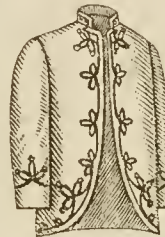
Men's Double-Breasted House-Jacket, with Soft Roll (Copy'r't): 10 sizes. Breast measures, 32 to 50 inches. Any size, 1s. 3d. or 30 cents.



7318

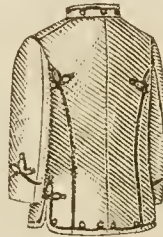


7318



7952

Men's Lounging or House Jacket, in Military Style: 10 sizes. Breast measures, 32 to 50 inches. Any size, 1s. 3d. or 30 cents.



7952

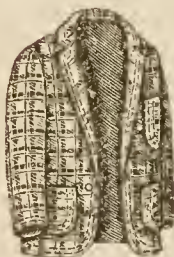


7951

Men's Lounging or House Jacket, with Sailor Collar: 10 sizes. Breast measures, 32 to 50 inches. Any size, 1s. 3d. or 30 cents.



7951

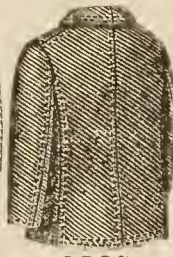


3282

Men's Sack Coat (Copyright): 10 sizes. Breast measures, 32 to 50 inches. Any size, 1s. 3d. or 30 cents.



3283



3283



3284

Boys' Sack Coat (Copy'r't): 9 sizes. Ages, 7 to 15 years. Any size, 1s. or 25 cents.



3284



708

Men's Single-Breasted Under-Vest (For Chamois, etc.) (Copy'r't): 4 sizes. Breast measures, 32 to 44 inches. Any size, 1s. or 25 cents.



708



705

Men's Double-Breasted Under-Vest (For Chamois, etc.) (Copy'r't): 4 sizes. Breast measures, 32 to 44 inches. Any size, 1s. or 25 cents.

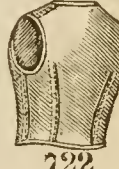


705



722

Men's Chamois Vest, with Center-Front Buttoned to the Side-Fronts (For Wear Outside the Vest when Riding, Driving, etc.) (Copy'r't): 7 sizes. Breast measures, 32 to 44 ins. Any size, 1s. or 25 cts.



722



2391

Boys' Bath or Dressing Robe: 11 sizes. Ages, 5 to 15 years. Any size, 1s. or 25 cents.



2391

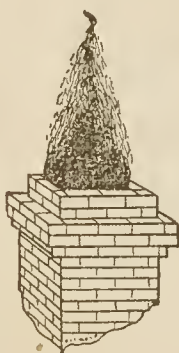


7319

Boys' Dressing-Gown, with Soft Roll (Copy'r't): 10 sizes. Ages, 7 to 16 years. Any size, 1s. or 25 cents.



7319



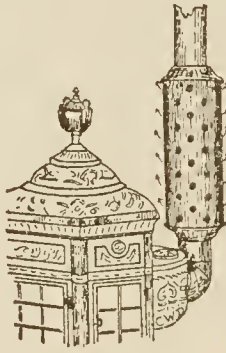
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By using our (stove pipe) **RADIATOR** with its 120 Cross Tubes, **ONE** stove or furnace does the work of **TWO**. Drop postal for proofs from prominent men.

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(WHERE IT SHOULD GO)

NOW READY, OUR Winter Holiday Souvenir

For 1895-'96.

will find this season's issue of the Souvenir even richer than its predecessors in helpful suggestions regarding ARTICLES OF WEAR, CONVENIENCE AND DECORATION. It also has a wealth of entertaining matter in the way of Household Hints, Recipes, Historical Data, Curious and Interesting Facts and a Calendar for 1896. Every nook and corner of its pages is packed full of Good Things. Most of the Agents for the Sale of our Patterns supply THE WINTER HOLIDAY SOUVENIR FREE to applicants at their counters. Any of them will have it sent to you by mail on receipt of a 2-cent Stamp, or it will be forwarded by us direct.

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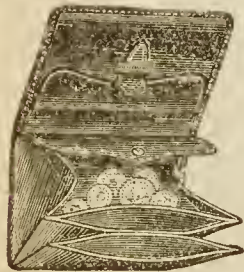
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it's of interest to womankind everywhere

Tells all about the wonderful "Pri-mo"—a new and scientific attachment for Syringes. Endorsed by all Physicians.
E. J. Hussey & Co., 80 B John St., New York.

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ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS,

(Continued).

BUSHAWA:—Ostrich feathers may be re-curved with a dull, sharp-pointed knife. To clean dressed kid gloves, place them in a wide-mouthed bottle, with enough purified gasoline or spirits of turpentine to cover them and shake well. Allow them to stand for an hour and shake again. Should the gloves still appear soiled, you may remove the spots with ether or ehloroform, fold them neatly and press between paper with a warm iron. Both processes are fully described on page 200 of THE DELINEATOR for August.

L. M. B.:—The description of a unique entertainment, entitled Literary Leaves, appears in THE DELINEATOR for October, and it will doubtless prove suggestive to you.

HELEN BOND:—A dress of fade-pink erépon will prove becoming, and we would suggest for its development pattern No. 7925, which costs 1s. 8d. or 40 cents, and is illustrated in THE DELINEATOR for October.

MRS. E. R.:—We can not undertake to prescribe for diseases of a serious nature. The simple remedies which we sometimes recommend would hardly reach chronic disorders.

MATRICE W.:—A declination to a wedding invitation may read as follows:

Miss Blank presents her compliments to Mr. and Mrs. Dash and regrets her inability to accept their invitation for Wednesday, December Tenth.

81 Olive Street.
Thursday.

LADIES:—If you wish paying home employment, why not manage distributing samples, soaps, specialties, do corresponding for Sylvan Co., 727 Woodward, Detroit, Mich. Send 10c. for samples of soap, &c., receive outfit offer. *

LADIES!
Relief For



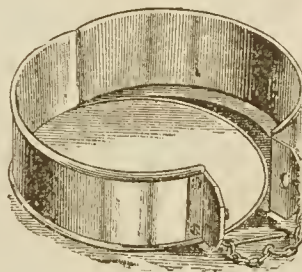
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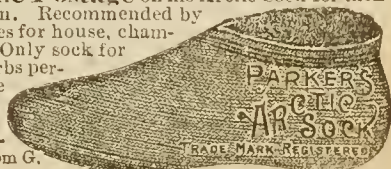
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fits so perfectly and easily that one feels as well as one looks.

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Second—It is easier to put on and off than any other garment made.
Third—As it is seamless, a corset one size smaller can be worn.
Fourth—It has no inelastic stay down the front or across the chest to bind and oppress the wearer. For sale at all dry goods stores.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS,

(Continued.)

BELL FLOWER:—Call the pug dog Nell, Bess or Lady.

MAUD B.:—Your questions were answered in the correspondents' column of THE DELINEATOR for November.

W. L.:—It would be most indelicate for a woman to suggest correspondence with a man.

SHIRLEY:—Refer to "Rose" elsewhere in these columns for a remedy for blackheads. A special illustrated article on stylish hats appears each month in THE DELINEATOR.

F. M. H.:—Silk, percaline, moreen or cambric is used for lining skirts, and hair-cloth or fibre chamois for stiffening.

ROSE:—The following treatment has the recommendation of being positively reliable for blackheads: Steam the face and gently press each black spot until it comes out, using the finger nails well protected by a fine handkerchief. Anoint each spot as soon as it is cleared with carbolated vaseline. When all the spots have been treated lather the face with fine soap and hot water, then rinse thoroughly and rub with a rough towel. You will find suggestions for teaching canaries to sing in "Birds and Bird-Keeping in Cage and Aviary," which we publish at 6d. or 15 cents. Ask a bookseller for a work on the training of canaries. You might try "Derma Royale" for your facial imperfections. It is sold by The Derma Royale Co., Cincinnati, Ohio.

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Several Complete Stories.

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Price 60 cents, including all the supplements. Yearly \$4.00, postpaid. Of all Newsdealers and THE INTERNATIONAL NEWS COMPANY, 83 and 85 Duane Street, one door East of Broadway, New York City. Subscriptions received for any Periodical, Foreign or Domestic.

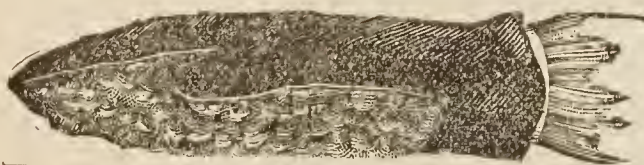


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SELF-THREADING SEWING NEEDLES. Finest Weak sighted or blind can thread them. Silver spring steel. One style threads on end, other on side.
SPRING STEEL PINS. sharp points, black or white. Can't break or bend them. Worth a dozen papers of common pins. Sample paper by mail of either kind Pins or Needles, 10c. 2 for 15c., 5 for 25c., 12 for 50c. Money easily made selling them. Address CHAS. E. MARSHALL, LOCKPORT, N. Y.

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ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS,
(Continued).

HAZEL R.:—The weight of a woman five feet five inches in height should be about one hundred and thirty-five pounds. Read all about card etiquette in THE DELINEATOR for March. A little soda added to the water used to wash the hair has a tendency to lighten it. Feather boas are in style. White specks on the nails are said to disappear on being rubbed with pitch and myrrh, equal parts, melted together.

LAVONIA LESLIE:—Sulphur fumes will remove coffee stains. Wet the spot and subject it to the fumes of burning sulphur matches, subsequently rinsing it in cold water containing a little ammonia. We have not heard of colored chamois gloves, but this skin takes color readily. Such gloves can be satisfactorily cleaned by drawing them on the hand and rubbing them with pulverized crackers.

ONE OF OUR SUBSCRIBERS:—A strong tea made of burdock contributes strength and vigor to the hair. Apply to the roots twice daily.

MILLIE:—If you have eruptions and skin trouble, rheumatism, anaemia, sallow complexion, tiredness or depression of spirits, write for a Free Book, "A Filter For Your Blood," and learn how to get well and stay well. Hobb's Medicine Co., Chicago or San Francisco. ***

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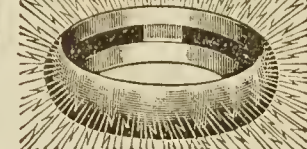
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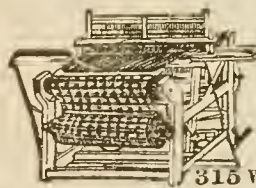
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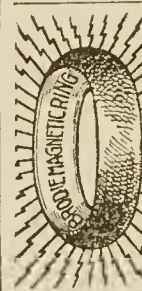
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(La Modista de Vestidos y de Sombreros.)

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(Die Modistin und Putzmacherin.)

Dieses Journal wird vier-
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Winter-Moden. Es ent-
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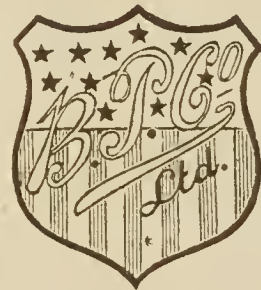
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